THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH AN ENCYCLOPEDIC TENICOS

DEFLECT



PART VI THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH. D., LL. D.

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT IN YALE UNIVERSITY

which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professione than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustratione, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference. About 200,000 words will be defined. The Distionery will be a practically complete record

Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, espein use since English literature has existed, espe-cially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provin-cial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Diction-ory) abhreviations and such foreign words and ary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the es-tablished principles of comparative philology. tablished principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard nu-merous current errors, and to give for the first merous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erro-neously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers ap-ply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as dif-ferent words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

vowel (as traveler, traveller), or spelled with e or with æ or æ (as hemorrhage, hemorrhage); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utter-ance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particuaccording to the circumstances of each particu-lar case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the dis-crimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back eover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS. In the preparation of the definitions of com-mon words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quota-tions selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hither to been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hither to been noticed by the diction-aries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have enthe order in which the senses defined have en-tered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable eitations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of litera-ture. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and edi-tions) cited will be published with the con-cluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, meterms of the various sciences, fine arts, me-chanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treat-ment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thon-sands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary or even in special disessing. To THE ORTHOGRAPHY. Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however ac-cidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like the biological sciences a degree of promi-markable recent increase in their vocabulary. Won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in stance is contry or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-

THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" in-miliar examples are words ending in or or our ical arts and trades, and of the philological cludes three things: the construction of a (as labor, labour), in er or re (as center, centre), sciences, an equally broad method has been general dictionary of the English language in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize*, *civilise*); those having a adopted. In the definition of theological and which shall be serviceable for every literary single or double consonant after an unaccented ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special atten-tion has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, en-graving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archaelogy, decorative architecture, sculpture, archaeology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nantical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Diction-ary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go some-what further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" eovers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this princi-pal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the indi-vidual words and phrases with which it is con-nected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biograph-ical and geographical, are of course omitted, ex-cept as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclo-pedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference. are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To seeure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists iu charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto vol-umes, if desired by the subscriber. These sec-

THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.



,

.

A S. SHUR e l'ICRARI

-

.

C4 1889~

1625

- <u>L</u>

3977

pt . 6 deflect

The foreign policy of the Tory party was hardly more deflected by dishonourable motives than that of their ad-versaries. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I. A heam is always deflected, whatever be the load it sup-ports. K. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 186.

Deflecting magnet. See magnet. II. intrans. To turn away or aside; deviate from a true course or a right line; swerve.

At some part of the Azores it [the needle] deflecteth noi, but licth in the true meridian. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

All those actions which deft into the order of this end are unnatural and inordinate. *Jer. Taylar,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 7. Ills suicide . . is in no respect an unaccountable cir-cumstance, or one which need cause us to deflect from the fine of ordinary analysis. *Poe*, Taica, I. 241.

time of ordinary analysis. Poe, Tates, I. 241. **deflected** (dē-flek'ted), p. a. Turned aside or from a direct line or courso; specifically, in bot. and zoöl., bent abruptly downward. **deflection** (dē-flek'shon), n. [Prop. but less commonly spelled deflezion; = F. deflexion = Pg. deflexão = It. deflessione; < LL. deflexion, a bending aside; < L. deflexus, pp. of deflectere, bend aside: see deflect.] 1. The act of turn-ing or the state of being turned aside from a straight line or course; a turning from a true line or the regular course; deviation. line or the regular course; deviation.

Needles . . . at the very line . . . stand without de-flection. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2. They traverse even the largest faults, and cross from one group of rocks into another without interruption or deflection. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, il. 23.

2. Figuratively, deviation from the right, regu-lar, or expected course of action or thought; aberration.

I find no anflicient or competent collection of the works of nature which have a digression and *deflexion* from the ordinary course. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii, 121.

King David found out the deflection and indirectness of our minds. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, 1, 112.

Specifically-3. Naut., the deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.—4. In optics, a deviation of the rays of light toward the sur-face of an opaque body; inflection. See diffraction.

The deflections which the rays proceeding from any point experience are proportional to the distances of the points of incidence from the axis of the mirror. Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 54.

5. In *elect.*, the deviation or swing of a magnetic needle from the zero of its position: ofnette needle from the zero of its position: of ten measured in degrees. -6. In math.: (a) The distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line. (b) Any effect either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.—7. In mech., the bending of ma-terial under a transverse strain, as of a beam under the weight of a load.—8. In entom.: (a)The state of being bent downward: as, a *deflection* of the side of the pronotum. (b) A deflected part or margin.

deflective (dē-flek'tiv), a. [< deflect + -ive.] Causing deflection or deviation.—Deflective forces, in mech., those forces which set upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it setu-rou its course. deflectometer (dē.flek tom(a tiv)) a. [Incom

from its course. deflectometer (dö-flek-tom'e-tèr), n. [Irreg. $\langle L. deflectere$, deflect, + metrum, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion. E. H. Knight.

deflector (dē-flek'tor), n. [$\langle defleet + -or.$] 1. A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. E. H. Knight.-2. A device for causing the nozle of a hydraulic mining machine to move in any desired direction. deflex (dē-fleks'), v. t. [< L. deflexus, pp. of de-flectere, turn aside: see deflect.] To turn aside; deflext : specifically in zero to hend down

deflect; specifically, in zoöl., to bend down.

I have noticed that the smaller species, during flight deflex the extremity of their antenna. Westwood

deflex the extremity of their antenna. Westwood. deflexed (dē-flekst'), p. a. [< deflex + -ed².] Deflected; specifically, in zoöl., bent down: as, a deflexed margin. — Deflexed antenna, antennæ which have the apical portion constantiy bent downward, as in many Diptera. — Deflexed wings, wings which, in repose, cover the body like a root, the internal edges of the primaries meeting and the surfaces sloping down on both sides, as in many moths and Homoptera. deflexion, n. See deflection. deflexure (dē-flek'sjūr), n. [< deflex + -ure: see flexure.] A turning aside or bending; de-viation.

viation.

deflorate (dé-flô'rât), a. [= F. défloré = Sp. defoil2t, v. t. [ME. defoilen, var. of defoulen, desflorado = Pg. deflorado = It. deflorato, < < OF. defoler, etc.; see defoul2.] To trample LL. defloratus, pp. of deflorare, deprive of under foot.

flowers, deflower: see deflower.] In bot.: (a) $defoil^2t$, n. [ME.; $\langle defoil^2, v.$] A trampling Having lost its flowers: said of a plant. (b) under foot. Having shed its pollen: said of an anther. Ther was fighting, ther was toile.

Having shed its pollen: said of an antuer. **defloration** (def-lō-rā'shon), n. [=F. défloraison = Sp. desfloracion = Pg. defloração = It. de-florazione, < LL. defloratio(n-), < deflorare, de-florazione, < LL. defloratio(n-), < deflorare, de-tiower: see deflorate.] 1. The act of dethower-ing; the act of depriving of the flower.—2. A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the de-oration of the English laws. Sir M. Hale.

3. The act of depriving of virginity; ravishment; rape.

ment; rape. deflour, v. t. See deflower. deflow; (dē-flö'), v. i. [< L. de, down, + E. flow, after L. defluere, flow down. See de- and flow, and cf. fluent, defluent.] To flow down. See de- and

flore, and ef. fluent, defluent.] To now down.
Some superfluous matter deflouing from the body. Sir T. Bronene, Vulg. Err., ill. 4.
deflower, deflour (dē-flou'er, dē-flour'), v. t.
[< ME. deflouren, defloren, < OF. deflorir, def-florir, desflourir, deflourer, F. déflorer = Pr.
deflorar = Sp. desflorar = Pg. deflorar = It.
deflower, < de- priv. + flos (flor-), a flower: see flower and flour.]
1. To deprive or strip of flowers. flower.

Rending the cedars, defouring the gardens. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6. Thrice had he pierced his target in the eye At fifty paces; twice defoured a rose, Striking each time the very leaf he chose. R. H. Stoddard, Stork and Ruby.

Hence-2. To despoil of beauty or grace; spoil the appearance or nature of; damage; vitiate.

Now grizly Hair defloweres his polish'd Skin, Shewing what he to Satyrs is of kin. J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 171.

He died . . . before the aweetness of his soul was de-floured. Jer. Taylor.

Jourea.
Jer. Laglor.
To deprive of virginity; ravish; violate.
deflowerer (deflou'er-er), n. One who deflowers. Bp. Bale.
defluencyt (def'lö-en-si), n. [< defluent: see defluent, and ef. flueney.] Fluidity; flow.
The cold having taken away the defluency of the oil, ..., there appeared ..., cylinders consisting partly of concreted oil.
defluent (deflic ort) a. [< defluent/deflue ort) a. [

concreted oil. Boyle, Ilist. of Cold, xxi.
defluent (def'lö-ent), a. [< L. defluen(t-)s, ppr. of defluere, flow down, < de, down, + fluere, flow: see fluent.] Running downward; decurrent: specifically used in botany.
defluoust (def'lö-us), a. [< L. defluus, flowing down, < defluere, flow down: see defluent.] Flowing down, s falling off. Bailey.
defluvium (dē-flö'vi-um), n. [L., a flowing down, a falling off, \$ defluere, flow down: see defluent.] A falling off, as of the hair or the bark of a tree, from disease.
defluxt (dē'fluks), n. [= Sp. defluio = Pg. defluere = It. deflues, \$ flowing down or off, < L. deflues, a flowing down or off. < L. defluere, pp. defluxus, a flowing down or off. < L. defluere, pp. defluxus, flow down or ning downward. ning downward.

All impostumes engendered cither by way of gathering and collection of humors, or by some deflux and rheumat-ike descent. Holland, tr. of Piiny, xxil. 25.

defluxion (dē-fluk'shon), $n. [= F. défluxion = Pg. defluxio, <math>\langle LL. defluxio, -\rangle, \langle L. defluere, pp. defluxus, flow down: see deflux, defluent.] In med., a flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter from an upper to a lower part of block bedru discharge of a favore of <math>\mathcal{E}$ for the bedru discharge of a favore of \mathcal{E} for the bedru discharge of \mathcal{E} for the be of the body; a discharge or flowing off of hu-mors: as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in eatarrh: sometimes used as synonymous with

eatarth: sometimes used as synonymous with inflammation, from the increased flow of blood (hyperemia) to an inflamed part. Home, and there find my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Pottleary, telis her is good for her cold and defluxions. *Pepus*, Diary, III. 175. I have been nucl-impared in my health, by a defluxion which fell into one of my legs, caused by a slight scraze on my shin-bone. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton. deflyt, adv. A corrupt form of deftly.

defigit, add. A corrupt torm of deriver, defocilit, v. t. [< F. defouiller (cf. Sp. deshojar = Pg. desfolhar = It. disfogliare, < ML. *dis-foliare), < ML. defoilare, deprive of leaves: see defoliate and foil.] To strip the leaves from.

Over and beside, in dishurgening and defoiling a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those burgeons that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it. *Holland*, tr. of Pilny, xvii. 22.

deform

1-5 5-

-5

Ther was fighting, ther was toile, And vnder hors knightes defoile. Arthur and Merlin, I. 7999.

or pick off the leaves of.

The swarms of more robust May-beetles (Lachnoaterna funces), which begin to defoliate oak-groves and poplar-trees. Science, IV. 567.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), a. [< ML. defoliatus, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of leaves; having east its leaves.

defoliation (dē-fō-li-ă'shon), n. [= F. défeuil-luison (cf. Pg. desfolhação), (ML. *defoliatio(n-), < defoliare, defoliate: see defoliate.] Loss of leaves, as by the depredations of insects; spe-eifically, the fall of leaves in autumn. The foliation and defoliation of trees. Nature, XXX. 558.

defoliator (de-fo'li-a-tor), n. [= Sp. deshojador = Pg. desfolhador; as defoliate + -or.] That which defoliates or strips of verdure; specification of the defoliates of strips of the specification of the specificationcally, in entom., an insect which destroys the leaves of trees.

leaves of trees. deforce (de-fors'), r. t.; pret. and pp. deforeed, ppr. deforcing. [< OF. deforcer, deforcier, def-forcier, desforcier, < ML. difforciare, "diffortiare, take away by violence, < dis- (OF. des-, de-) + fortia (> OF. force), force: see force.] In law: (a) To withhold from or keep out of lawful possession, as of an estate.

Putting and establishing armed men in townes, casteis, and other places to defend the land against him, to deforce him of his fee. Holinshed, Edw. I., an. 1296. (b) In Scots law, to resist (an officer of the law

in the execution of his official duty).

In the execution of his official duty). The hersid was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly deforced, and his letters riven, *Filscottic*, Chron, of Scotland (ed. 1768), p. 137. **deforcet** (dē-fors'), n. Deforcement. **deforcement** (dē-fors'ment), n. [(OF. deforce-ment (cf. ML. deforetamentum), < deforcer, de-force: see deforce and -ment.] In law: (a) Tho with holding of lands or to concut to which an withholding of lands or tenements to which an other person has a right. It implies that the latter has not had possession.

Keeping a man . . . out of a Ireehold office is construed to be a deforcement. Blackstone, Com., 11I. 19.

to be a deforcement. Elackstone, Com., 111, 16. (b) In Scots law, a resisting of an officer engaged in the execution of the law. deforceort (de-for'son'), n. [Also written defor-scr, deforsor, deforsour; < OF. deforecor, < defor-cer, deforee.] An obsolcte form of deforciant. deforciant (de-for'siant), n. [< OF. deforeiant, ppr. of deforeier, deforee: see deforee.] In law: (a) One who keeps out of possession the right-ful owner of an estate. (b) A person against whom a fictitious action was brought in fine and recovery: abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., e. 74.

c. 74.

In levying a fine of lands, the person against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed hreach of covenant iscalled the deforciant. Blackstone, Com., III. 19.

deforciation (dē-for-si-ā'shon), n. [< ML as if *diforciatio(n-), < difforciare, deforce: see de-force.] In law, a distress; a seizure of goods for the satisfaction of a lawful debt.

deforest (dé-for'est), *v. t.* [\ *de*- priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disforest*.] To deprive of forests; eut down and clear away the forests of.

The settlement of the country and general deforesting of such a large portion of it have driven these hawks to more retired parts during the nesting season. Pop. Sct. Mo., XXVIII. 642.

deforestation (dē-for-es-tā' shon), n. [< deforest + -ation.] The act of cutting down and clear-+ -ation.] The act of cutting down and creating away the forests of a region or a tract of land.

land. Reasons may be assigned for the decreased fertility : for instance, drought resulting from the decay of irrigation-works, or from reckless *deforestation*, and the production of marshes from the want of river-levees. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 268.

deform¹ (dē-fôrm'), r.t. [< ME. deformen, dif-formen, < OF. deformer, F. déformer = Sp. Pg. deformar = It. deformare, difformare, < L. de-formare, put out of shape, disfigure, < de- priv. + forma, shape: see form.] 1. To change or alter the form of; convert into a new form or chore shape.

One of the above forms [of knot] cannot be deformed to a circle. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 127. into a circle Specifically -2. To mar the natural form or shape of; put out of shape; disfigure, as by



1505

There is likewise a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve to his own peculiar use, and that without *defrauding* his native country. Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequent-ing horse-races, assemblies, &c., defrauds the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. Paley.

2. To defeat or frustrate wrougfully.

By the dutics deserted - by the claims defrauded. Paley.

To defraud the revenue, to evade by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty imposed by govrnment.

ernment. defraudation (dē-frâ-dā'shon), n. [= F. dé-fraudation = Sp. defraudacion = Pg. defrauda-ção, $\langle LL. defraudatio(n-), \langle L. defraudare, de-$ fraud: see defraud.] The set of defrauding, orthe state of being defrauded. [Rare.]

St. Paul permits [going to law] . . . only in the instance of defraudation, or matter of interest. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 222. defrauder (dē-frâ/der), n. One who defraudes ;

a cheat; a cozener; a peculator; a swindler.

defrauder (dē-frâ'dér), n. One who defrauds; a cheat; a cozener; a peculator; a swindler. There were laws against defrauders of the revenue. *Broude*, Cressr, p. 196.
defraudment (dē-frâd'ment), n. [〈defraud + -ment.] The act of defrauding. [Rare.] I grant infimities, but not outrages, not perpetual de-fraudments of truest conjugal societs. Milton, Divorce.
defray1 (dē-frā'), v. t. [〈OF. defrayer, defraier, deffray1 (dē-frā'), v. t. [〈OF. defrayer, defraier, deffray1, desfraier, also deffraitier, desfraitier, deffray1, est, expense, cost, < Milt., fredum, fredus, fridus, cost, expense, cost, < MI. fredum, fiedus, fridus, cost, expense, cost, < MI. fredum, fiedus – fray, of the same origin, occurs in af-fray, a breach of the peace: see affray, and cf. OF. deffrei, deffroi, trouble, disturbance. For the meaning, cf. pay, ult. < L. pax, peace. The MIL. fractum, fractus, expense, is a later and er-roneous "restored" form of OF. frait, expense, after the analogy of L. fractus, the source of OF. frait, pp., broken.] 1‡. To make compen-sation to or for; pay for the services or dis-charge the cost of; pay or pay for. Therefore (defraying the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them) they took their journey together through La-

Therefore (defraying the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them) they took their journey together through La-conia. Sir P. Sidney, Areadia, i.

The governour gave him a fair, red coat, and defrayed his and his men's diet, and gave them corn to relieve them homeward. *Winthrap*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

The Queen had gained the thirds of all Church Rents . . . upon condition of making some allowance out of it to de-fray the ministera. *Heylin*, Hist, of Presbyterians, p. 176.

To trample upon; press down; crush, as by trampling. She defowlith with hyr feet hyr metea. Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 2: defoulment; n. [< defoul1 + -ment.] Defile-ment. defoundt; v. t. [< OF. defondre, defundre, melt defoundt; v. t. [< OF. defondre, defundre, melt down, pour down, < L. defundere, pour down, < de, down, + fundere, pour: see found³.] To pour down. Jamieson. Begouth defound his bemes on the greene

The national revenue is confined to the defrayal of na-onal expenses. The American, VI. 37. tional expenses defrayer (dē-frā'er), n. [=F. défrayeur.] One who pays or discharges expenses.

who pays or discharges expenses. The registers and records kept of the defrayers of charges of common [public] plays. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 273. **defrayment** (dē-frā/ment), n. [$\langle OF. deffraie-$ ment, deffrayement, desfraiement, desfroiement, $F. défrayement, <math>\langle defrayer$, etc., defray: see de-frayl and -ment.] The act of defraying; pay-ment, as of a charge or costs. Let the traitor ner with the litch deforment

Let the traitor pay with his life's defrayment. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 7. defrication (def-ri-kā'shon), n. [$\langle LL. defricatio(n-)$, a rubbing, $\langle defricare$, rub off, rub

deform

malformation of a limb or some other part of the body.

A traveller, one so made out of the mixture of shreds of forms, that himself is truly deformed. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1. Whose work is without labour, whose designs No flaw deforms, no difficulty thwarts, And whose benchicence no charge exhausts *Courper*, Task, vi. 229. The propensity to deform, or alter from the natural form of, some part of the body, is one which is common to human nature in every aspect in which we are acquainted with it. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 1. **3.** To render ugly, ungraceful, or displeasing; mar the beauty of; spoil: as, to *deform* the person by unbecoming dress; to *deform* the character by vicious conduct.

Old men with dust deformed their hoary hair. Dryden.

Fury will deform the finest Face. Congreve, tr. of Ovid'a Art of Love. Our prose had at length worked itself clear from those quaint conceits which still deformed almost every metrical composition. Macaulay, Dryden. deform¹[†] (dē-fôrm'), a. [< ME. defourme, < OF. deforme, F. difforme = Sp. Pg. deforme = It. difforme, < L. deformis, a., deformed, < de- priv. + forma, shape: see deform, v.] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or dispropor-tioned form; displeasing to the eye. Sicht so deform what heart of rock could long

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Dry-eyed behold? Milton, P. L., xi. 494. deform²t, v. t. [ME. deformen, defformen, < L. deformære, form, shape, fashion, delineate, rep-resent, < de- intensive + formare, form: see form, v. Cf. deform¹, v.] To form; fashion; delineate: oncrusive delineate; engrave.

Defformyd [L. deformata] by lettria in stoones. Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 7.

deformability (dē-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), n. [< de-formable: see -bility.] Capacity for change of form; pliability.

Preliminary to deformability and elasticity. Nature, XXXVII. 164.

deformable (dē-fôr'ma-bl), a. [< deform1 + -able.] Capable of being deformed; capable of change of form. deformatet, a. [ME., < L. deformatus, pp. of deformare, deform: see deform1, v.] Deformed.

And whan she sawe her visage so deformate, If she in hart were wo, I ne wite, God wate. Henryson, Complaint of Creseide, 1. 349. deformation (def-ôr-mā/shon), n. [= F. diffor-mation = Sp. deformacion = Pg. deformação, < L. deformatio(n-), < deformare, deform: see de-form¹.] 1. The act of deforming, or changing the form of; change of form.

In spite of the almost incredible deformation of the in-dividual characters, the Arabic script has remained true to all the really essential characteristics of the primitive Semitic writing. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 165. When its eggs are becoming mature, it finds its way into one of these capsules and there undergoes a remarkable deformation. W. B. Carpenter, Microa., § 450. 2. An altered form.

Lepsius, who considers Middle African languages as deformations of Bantu languages. Cust, Mod. Langa. of Africa, p. 59.

3. Deformity; disfigurement.-4. In geom. and mech., a change of shape of a body or surface without any breach of the continuity of its parts, and generally without any alteration of the size of them; relative displacement of

parts; strain.

The energy actually expended in the deformation of in-elastic substances during an impact. Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxx., p. 197.

Amer. Jour. Sci., whole No. eXX., p. 191. Annular deformation of the skull, an artificial defor-mation of the skull produced by pressure applied behind the bregma and under the chin. — Cuneiform deforma-tion of the skull an artificial deformation of the skull produced by frontal and occipital pressure. deformed (dē-fôrmd'), p.a. [X ME.*deformed, difformed; pp. of deform1, v.] 1. Having the form changed, with loss of natural symmetry or beauty; disfigured; distorted; crooked. A Vonstre is a thing difformed area for the form and

From the rod and ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them; for it is both *deformed* and vile. B. Jonson, Discoveriea.

You ne'er injured me, and that doth make My crime the more *deformid*. Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

Deformed antennæ, antennæ in which one or more joints are greatly developed over the rest; generally re-stricted to eases where the special development is con-fined to one sex; if it is common to both sexes, the an-tennæ are said to be *irregular.=Syn.* 1. Misshapen, un-sightly, ill-favored.

deformedly (de-for'med-li), adv. In a deformed or disfiguring manner.

With these [rags] deformedly to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth. Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

deformedness (dē-fôr'med-nes), n. The state of heing deformed. deformer (dē-fôr'mer), n. One who deforms or

disfigures.

They are now to be remov'd, because they have been the most certaine *deformers* and ruiners of the Church. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst. deformity ($d\bar{e}$ -for'mi-ti), n.; pl. deformities (-tiz). [$\langle OF$. deformeté, deformité, defformeté, F. difformité = Sp. deformidad = Pg. deformi-dade = It. deformità, difformità, $\langle L. deformi-$ ta(t-)s, deformity, $\langle deformis$, deformed: see deform¹, a.] 1. Physical malformation or dis-tortion; disproportion or unnatural develop-ment of a part or parts. The commonest external deformities of the person are humphack, clubfoot, inequal-ity of limba, harelip, and squinting. To make an envious mountain on my back,

To make an envious mountain on my back, Where sits *deformity* to mock my body. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The practice of turning out the toes, so much insisted on by dancing masters, when It becomes habitual is a *de-formity.* W. H. Flower, Fashion in Deformity, p. 77. 2. Lack of that which constitutes, or the presence of that which destroys, beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross devia-tion from established rules: as, *deformity* in an edifice; deformity of character.--3t. Lack of uniformity or conformity.

Better it were to have a *deformity* in preaching, ... than to have auch a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, il. 347.

Whether the ministers pray before they study, or study before they pray, there must needs be infinite *deformity* in the public worship, and all the benefits which before were the consequents of conformity and unity will be lost. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), 11.289.

deforsert, deforsort, n. See deforceor. defossiont (defosion), n. [ζ L. as if *defos-sio(n-), ζ defossus, pp. of defodere, dig down, bury in the earth, ζ de, down, + fodere, dig: see foss, fossil.] The punishment of being buried alive.

defoul¹t (dē-foul'), v. t. [$\langle ME. defoulen$ (avar. of defylen, E. defile, q. v.), $\langle de- + foulen$, make foul: see foul, v., and cf. defile¹, file², v.] To make foul or unclean; befoul; defile.

Ther was grete defoulinge of men and horse; but there the xlij felowes ahewed mervelles with her bodies, Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

It is an unclene birde defouleth his neste. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

Ah, dearest God, me graunt, I dead be not defould ! Spenser, F. Q., 1. x. 42.

defoul¹[†], n. [ME., < defoulen, defile: see defoul¹, v., defile¹.] Defilement; soiling.

The water . . . taketh no defoul, but is clene inow. Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 109.

defoul²[†], v. t. [\land ME. defoulen (also defoilen : see defoil²), \land OF. defoler, defoulen (also defoilen : see defoil²), \land OF. defoler, defouler, defoler, desfoler = Pr. defolar, trample under foot, \land de, down, + foler, trample upon, press: see foil². This verb was partly confused with defoult.] To transle upon press down to or br

defoulment, n. [< defoul1 + -ment.] Defile-

defoundt, v. t. [< OF. defondre, defundre, melt

form changed, then draw a set of beauty; disfigured; distorted; crooked.
A Monstre is a thing diformed agen Kynde both of Man or of Best or of ony thing elles : and that is cleped a Monstre. Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature, Deform d, unfinish d, sent before my time Into this breathing world, scarce half made up. Shak, Rich. III, 1.
Specifically—2. In entom., exhibiting unusual stree 34. Morally ugly; ating something wrongfully through breach of trust, or by withholding from another by indi-rection or device that which he has a right to claim or obtain; cheat; cozen: followed by of before the thing taken.

We have wronged no man, we have corrupted no man, we have defrauded no man. 2 Cor. vii, 2,

2+. To satisfy; appease.

21. To satisfy; appease. Can Night defray The wrath of thundring Jove, that rules both night and day? Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 42. The more it gauld and griev'd him night and day, That nonght but dire revenge his anger mote defray. Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 31. Spenser, F. Q. V. v. Spenser, F. Q. v. v. Spenser, F. Q. v. v. v. v. v. v. v. v. v. v

3. To meet or satisfy by payment, or by an equivalent; liquidate; settle; discharge: as, to defray the cost of a voyage, or of a law-suit; to defray a tavern-bill; the profits will not defray the charges or expenses.

not *defray* the charges of expenses. It is easy, Irenæus, to laye a charge upon any towne, but to fore-ace howe the same may be answered and *de-frayed* is the cheifest parte of good advisement. *Spenser*, State of Ireland. And making prize of all that he condemns, With our expenditure *defrays* his own. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 605.

defrication

down, $\langle L. de, down, + fricare, rub: seo frie-$ tion.] A rubbing. Bailey, 1727. $defrutt, n. [ME., <math>\langle L. defrutum, must boildot$ down, perhaps contr. of defervitum (sc. nustum, $boil down, <math>\langle de, down, + fervere, boil: see fer-$ rent.] Must or new wine boiled down, making a sweetmeet a sweetmeat.

a sweetmeat. Defrut, carene, & sape in oon mancre Of must is made. Patlativa, Ilusbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204. deft (deft), a. [<ME. defte, dafte, simple, meek, < AS. ge-dafte, meek (cf. D. deftig) = MLG. def-tich, LG. deftig (> G. deftig), grave, respecta-ble), < daftun, ge-dafentic, also simply ge-dafen, with dafentic, ge-dafentic, also simply ge-dafen, becoming; ge-defte (= Goth. ga-dafs), becoming, seemly, meek, etc.; < *ge-dafan (in once-occur-ring pp. ge-dafen before mentioned) = Goth. ga-daban, befit, behoove. See daft, a var. of deft, in deflected sense.] 1; Simple; meek; modest. modest.

That defte melden, Marle by name. Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 30. 2. Apt or doxterous; neat in action or per-formance; subtly clever or skilful.

He was met of a deft young man. Robin Hood and tha Stranger (Child's Ballada, V. 405). The limping god, so deft at his new ministry. Dryden. With so sure a hand and so deft a touch. D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, f.

Scattered through the two plays are some of the curious Latin, old French, and old English lyrics which the au-thor was so deft at turning. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 386. 3t. Neat; spruce; trim. Bailey .- 4t. Foolish;

daft. See daft. left. Au abbreviation of defendant. deft.

defterdar (def'ter-där), n. [Pers., keeper of the register.] The chief treasurer of a Turkish province, sometimes acting as lieutenant of the governor-general; also, anciently, the Turkish

governor-general; also, internity, nor lutkin minister of finance. deftly (deft'li), adv. [\langle ME. deftly (once erro-neously defty), earlier daftelike, fitly, properly, \langle AS. ge-dacftlice, fitly, seasonably; ef. also ME. daftig-like (= D. deftiglijk), extended from dafte-like; as deft + -ly².] 1. Aptly; fitly; neatly; dexterously; in a skilful manner.

The harp full deftly can he strike

Scott, Marmion, fil. 8.

And all the rustle train are gathered round, Each deftly dizon'd in his Snuday's best, And pleased to hall the day of plety and rest.

Southey.

Listen for a moment to the barbarous jangle which Lyd-gate and Occleve contrive to draw from the Instrument their master had tuned so defly. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 258.

2. Softly; leisurely. Grose. [Prov. Eng.] deftness (deft'nes), n. 1. The quality of be-ing deft; neat or subtle doxterity; aptness.

There comes by division of labor a concentration of all the powers of the individual upon his vocation, and hence the development of definess or skill. N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 263.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 263. 24. Elegance; beauty. deftster (deft'ster), n. One who is deft; a pro-ficient in his art or craft; a dabster. [Prov.] defunct (defungkt'), a. and n. [= F. défunt = Pr. defunct, defunt = Sp. defunto, difunto = Pg. defunct, defuncto = It. defunto, < L. defunctus (as adj. equiv. to mortuus, dead), pp. of defungi, discharge, perform, finish (an affair or an ob-ligation, esp. an unpleasant one; defungi vita, or simply defungi, finish life, die), < de, off, + fungi, perform: see function.] I. a. Dead; de-ceased; extinct. The anatomy is of a defunct patient.

The anatomy is of a *defunct* patient. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il. 196. No effort to raise a defunct past has ever led to anything hut just enough galvanic twitching of the limbs to remind-us unpleasantly of life. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 225. The nameless contributors to defunct periodicals have departed, body and soul, and left not a wreek behind. E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 9.

II. n. A dead person, or dead persons collectively; the dead: most commonly used of a recently deceased person.

Ity deceased performance his hed Nature doth abhor to make his hed With the defunct, or sleep upon the dead. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

defunction; (de-fungk' shon), n. [< LL. de-functio(n-), performance, death, < defunctus, pp. of defungi, perform, die: see defunct.] Death; decease.

Let the priest in surplice white, That defunctive music can, Be the death-divining swan, Lest the requiem lack his right. Shak., Pheenix and Turtle.

Shak., Phoenix and Turtle. defuset, defnsedt, etc. Seo diffuse, etc. defy (de-fi'), v.; pret. and pp. defied, ppr. defy-ing. [

 (K. K. defien, defyen, defyen, defyen, defyen, defier, defier, defier, F. défier = Pr. desfiar, desfizar = 1t. disfidare, diffidare, (ML. diffidare, renounce faith, withdraw confidence, repudi-ate, defy, L. diffidere, distrust, (dis., away, + fides, faith: see faith, fidelity. Cf. affy, and diffide, diffident.] I. trans. 1‡. To renounce; reject; refuse; ropudiate; cast off. The foweler we defye

And al his crafte. Chaucer, Good Women, 1, 133. There was none of them that ever railed on him, and came so far forth to say, "He was a deceiver: . . . we defy him and all his works, false wretch that he was." Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 83. All studies here I solomuly defe

All atudies here I solemnly defy, Save how to gail and pluch this Bolingbroke. Shak., 1 fien. IV., l. 3. 2+. To revolt at; reject from disliko; disapprove.

I would kiss as many of you as had . . . hreatha that I efied not. Shak., As you Like it, Epll. defied not. 3. To challenge to contest or trial with arms;

dare to meet in combat. Edmunde bi messengers the cric he diffies. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft'a Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 46.

I once again Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. Milton, S. A., I. 1174.

4. To challenge to an action or procedure of any kind; dare to do something (generally with an implication of belief that it cannot be done, or that the action will fail of its purpose).

I defy the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary.

Since he has defied us to the proof, we will go fully into the question which, in our last article, we only glauced at. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Refuted.

5. To dare; brave; manifest a contempt of or indifference to (opposition, attack, or hostile force); set at naught; resist successfully: as, to defy the arguments of an opponent; to defy the power of a magistrate.

wer of a magnetaster. The sonl, secured in her existence, smiles At the drawn dagger and defies fits point. Addison, Cato.

The riches of acholarship, the benignities of literature, defy fortune and outlive calamity. Lowell, Books and Librariea.

Under pressures great enough to reduce them almost to the density of liquids these elements have still defied all efforts to liquefy them. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Blol., § 1. 6[†]. To reject; eject; void: with out.

The defied out [things defied out (Purv.), tr. L. egesta] thou shalt cover with erthe. Wyclif, Deut. xxiii. 13. 71. To digest.

And more mete ete and dronke then kende [nature] ml3t defie. Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 404. defie

defe. There Provement (B, Mit. 303. Wyne of Greke, and mukcadell, ... The reed (red) your stomake to defie. Squyr of Lowe Degre (Ritson's Met. Rom., 111. 176). II.; intrans. To digest; be digested.

Shal neuere fyashe on the Fryday defien in my wombe [stomach]. Piers Plowman (B), v. 389. defyt (dē-fī'), u. [= OF. desfi, deffy, F. défi; from the verb.] A challenge; a defiance.

There had been in the morning a just and tournament of severall young gentlemen on a formal defy, to which we had been invited. Evelyn, Diary, April 14, 1645.

At this the challenger, with fierce defy, His trumpet sounds. Dryden.

defyert, n. An obsolete form of defier. deg (deg), r.; pret. and pp. degged, ppr. deg ging. [E. dial. (North.), = dag¹, bedew.] I trans. To sprinkle; moisten. I.

A dozen pounds of brown vitriol to the hundredweight is a good proportion, mixed with about three gallons of water previously to degring the spent madder with it. O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 237. is

II. intrans. To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.] dégagé (dā-ga-zhā'), a. [F. pp. of dégager, dis-engage, take out of pawn, release: see disgage.] Easy; unconstrained; indifferent to conventional rules.

se. Nor did the French possess the Salique land Until four hundred one-and-twenty years After defunction of King Pharamond. Shak, ilen, V., I, 2.

degenerate

[< de- priv. + ganglion + -ate2.] To deprive of gauglia.

The deganglionated tissue under the influence of mini-mal faradaic atimulation manifested a perfectly regular rhythm of thirty contractions per minute. *G. J. Romanes*, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 180.

degarnish (dē-gär'nish), v. t. [< OF. desgarnir,
F. dégarnir (= Pr. desgarnir, desguarnir = Sp.
Pg. desguarnecer = It. squernire), unfurnish, ungarrison, < des-priv. + garnir, furnish: see garnish.]
To unfurnish; strip of furniture, or naments, or apparatus; as, to degarnish a house.
-2. To deprive of a garrison or troops necessarias sary for defense: as, to degarnish a city or fort. [Rare in both uses.]

[Kare in both uses.] degarnishment (dē-gär'nish-ment), n. [< de-garnish + -ment.] The act of depriving of fur-niture, apparatus, or equipment. [Rare.] degenderi (dē-jen'dèr), v. [< OF. degenerer, F. dégénérer, degenerato (cf. engender, < OF. en-gendrer): see degenerate, v.] I. intrans. To de-generate generate.

And if then those may any worse be red, They into that ere long will be degendered. Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol. II. trans. To make degenerate ; cause to de-

generate. degeneracy (dō-jen'e-rā-si), n. [< degenerate: see -cy.] 1. Tho tendency to degenerate or deteriorate; decrease of excellence in essential qualities; a downward course, as from better to worse, or from good to bad.

The rule of a state la generally preceded by a universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

2. The state of being or of having become degenerato; a deteriorated condition: as, the de-generacy of the age.

There was plainly wanting a Divine Revelation to recover

There was plainly wanting a Divine reversation and degeneracy, mankind out of their universal corruption and degeneracy, *Clarke*, Nat, and Rev. Religion, vit. There is a kind of shuggish resignation as well as poor-ness and *degeneracy* of spirit in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

ness and degeneracy of spirit in a state of slavery. Addison. =Syn. Debasement, degenerateness. degenerant (dē-jen'o-rant), a. [< L. degene-ran(t-)s, ppr. of degenerare: see degenerate, v.] Becoming reduced or degraded in type; de-generating. [Rare.] degenerated (dē-jen'o-rāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. degenerate (dē-jen'o-rāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. degenerate (dē-jen'o-rāt), degenerate, < dege-ner, ignoble, < de, from, down, + genus (gener-), race, kind: see genus, general.] 1. To lose, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind, or to a prototype; becomo of a lower type. You degenerate from your father, lf you find not your-

You degenerate from your father, if you find not your-self most able in wit and body to do anything when you be most merry. Sir II. Sidney (Arber's Eng, Garner, I. 42). Without art, the noblest aceda Of flowers degenerate into weeds. S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight.

Specifically -2. To decay in quality; pass to an inferior or a worse state; suffer a decline in character or constitution; deteriorate.

When wit transgresseth decency, it degenerates into in-solence and impiety. Tillotson.

Without that activity which its greater perfection im-plies and requires, the brain of the eivilized man degener-ates. Huxley and Youmans, Physicl., § 508.

ates. In a gain of the second lower type.

The degenerate plant of a strange vine. Jer. 11. 21. Specifically - 2. Having fallen into a less excellent or a worse state; having declined in phys-ical or moral qualities; deteriorated; degraded.

Farewell, faint-hearted and degenerate king, In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., 1. 1.

The Ottoman race has become too degenerate through in-dulgence to exhibit many atriking specimens of physical beauty. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 155. There is no doubt that many savage races as we at pres-ent see them are actually degenerate, and are descended from ancestors possessed of a relatively elaborate civilisa-tion. E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 59. tion. 3. Characterized by or associated with degen-

eracy; unworthy; debased: applied to inani-mate objects. Such men as live in these degenerate days.

In comparison with the great orators and authors of the past, we have fallen on degenerate times. J. Caird. Degenerate form of an algebraic locus, a locus of any order or class consisting of an aggregation of lower forms. Thus, two straight lines form a degenerate conic.

1507

degenerately

degenerately (de-jen'e-rat-li), adr. In a de-generate or debased manner; unworthily. That blindness worse than this, That blindness worse than this, That saw not how degenerately I served. Milton, S. A., l. 419.

Muton, S. A., I. 419. degenerateness (dē-jen'e-rāt-nes), n. A de-generate state; a state in which natural or original qualities are decayed or lost. degeneration (dē-jen-e-rā'shon), n. [= F. dé-génération = Sp. degeneration = Pg. degene-ração = It. degenerazione, < L. as if *degenera-tio(n.), < degenerare, degenerate.] 1. A loss or impairment of the qualities peculiar to the race or kind, or to a type; reduction to a lower type in some scale of being. The broathests of Degeneration will L believe, he found

The hypothesis of *Degeneration* will, I believe, he found to render most valuable service in pointing out the true relationships of animals which are a puzzle and a mys-tery when we use only and exclusively the hypothesis of Balance, or the hypothesis of Elaboration. *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 30.

E. K. Lankester, Degeneration, p. ox. And now to inquire briefly what is meant by degenera-tion. It means literally an unkinding, the undoing of a kind, and in this sense was first used to express the change of kind without regard to whether the change was to per-fect or to degrade; but it is now used exclusively to de-note a change from a higher to a lower kind: that is to aay, from a more complex to a tess complex organisation; it is a process of dissolution, the opposite of that process of involution which is pre-essential to evolution. Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 240.

Specifically-2. Loss or impairment of natural or proper qualities; descent to an inferior state; the act of becoming or the state of having become inferior, especially with respect to moral qualities.—3. In *physiol.*, any process by which a tissue or substance becomes replaced by some other regarded as less highly organized, less complex in composition, of inferior physiological rank, or less suited for the per-formance of its original functions. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 334.

Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life. E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

4. A degenerate animal or plant; an organism of a degraded type. [Rare.]

Those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other degenerations. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

Those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, agilops, and other degenerations. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ili. 17. Alhuminoid degeneration, albuminous degenera-tion. Same as lardaceous degeneration.—Amyloid de-generation. See lardaceous disease, under lardaceous.— Calcareous degeneration, a morbid distribunce in the nutrition of a tissue, resulting in the deposition in it of salts of lime.—Caseous degeneration, cheesy degen-eration. See caseous.—Colloid degeneration. See cal-loid.—Fatty degeneration, in pathol., the conversion of protein elements into a granular fatiy matter. As a morbid process, this occurs most frequently in the mus-cles of the heart, in the walls of capillaries, and in the urinary tubules; but it may affect any part of the body. —Fibroid degeneration, the conversion of a tissue into one of fibrous structure, or the substitution of a form of connective tissue for some other tissue.—Granular de-generation. Same as cloudy swelling (which see, under cloud).—Hypothesis of degeneration, the hypothesis that certain organisms manifesting an inferior grade of atructural and physiological characteristics are the de-generate descendants of higher forms. The theory makes the degeneration chiefly the result of disuse of parts: thus, the cetaceaus are descendants from quartyneds, and have assumed the fish-like form and lost their hind limbs in better accommodating themselves to aquatic life; the small-winged and flichtless birds are descendants from those with well-developed wings, which, on account of residence in places where they were not much disturbed, have failed to exercise their wings, and finally lost the use of them, and they have aborted; the intestinal worms with-out an intestine are descendants from those with an intes-tine, but on account of their environments the skin has as tardaceous disease (which ace, under lardaceous).—Mu-ord degeneration, the conversion of calls or intereel-lutar substance into a semifuid tranducent).

downward rather than upward.

With regard to the opinions of older writers on early civilization, whether progressionists or *degenerationists*, it must be borne in mind that the evidence at their dis-posal fell far short of even the miserably imperfect data now accessible. *E. E. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 48.

II. a. Pertaining to the theory of degeneration.

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor, re-spectively, appear to us to agree as to the main issues of which they treat, both authors being alike opponents of the doctrines which Mr. Tylor has atyled *degenerationist*. *Academy* (London).

degenerative (dē-jen'e-rā-tiv), a. [< degener-ate + -ive.] Tending to degenerate; of the ate + -ive.] Tending nature of degeneration.

We were able to note some slight degenerative process in the gray substance. Tr. in Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 195. degenered; (dě-jen'érd), a. [Accom. form of degenerate, with (E.) $-ed^2 = (L.) -ate^1$. Cf. degender, v.] Degenerate.

Yet of religion a *degener'd* aced Industrioua nature in each heart had sowen. Stirling, Doomes-day, The Fifth Hour. degenerescence (de-jen-e-res'ens), n. Same as degeneration.

degenerizet (dē-jen'e-rīz), v. i. [As degenerous + -ize.] To degenerate; become degenerated.

Degeneriz'd, decaid, and withered quight. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Vocation.

degeneroust (dē-jen'e-rus), a. [< OF. degene-reus, degenereux, with added suffix (E. -ous), < L. degener, ignoble, degenerated: see degener-ate.] Degenerate.

a m thy handy-work, thy creature, Lord, Stamp'd with thy glorlous image, and at first Most like to thee, though now a poor accurst, Convicted caitiff and degen rous creature. Quarles, Emblems, ili. 10.

degenerously; (dē-jen'e-rus-li), adv. In a de-generate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest he-bes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus degenerously em-loyed ! Decay of Christian Piety. ployed !

degerminator (dē-jer'mi-nā-tor), n. [NL., L. de- priv. + germen (germin-), germ. Cf. F. dégermer, extract the germ.] In milling, a machine consisting essentially of two corru-gated disks of iron, one fixed and the other revolving, between which wheat is passed to split

degest, a. [Appar. < L. digestus, pp. of di-gerere, arrange, dispose, digest: see digest.] Grave; composed. Jamieson.

Furth held the stout and degest Auletea. Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 321. degestly; $adv. [\langle degest + -ly^2.]$ Gravely; composedly; deliberately. Jamieson.

Agit Alethes, that na wysdome wantit, Bot baith was ripe in counsele and in yeris, Unto thir wourdis degestle maid ansueris. Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 284.

degger (deg'er), n. One who degs or sprinkles. degging-machine (deg'ing-ma-shēn[#]), n. [< degging, verbal n. of deg, sprinkle, + machine.] A sprinkling-machine used in calendering cotton

degiset, v. and n. See deguise. deglaze (dē-glāz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deglazed, ppr. deglazing. [< de- priv. + glaze.] To re-move the glaze from. degloryi (dē-glō'ri), v. t.; pret. and pp. degloried, ppr. deglorying. [< de- priv. + glory. Cf. dis-glory, n.] To disgrace; dishonor.

His head That was before with thorns *degloried*. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph. deglubet (dē-glöb'), v. i. [$\langle L. deglubere, peel off, \langle de, off, + glubere, peel.$] To skin; peel.

Now enter his taxing and *deglubing* face. Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (E. D.)

Deglubitores (dē-glö-bi-tō'rēz), n. pl. [NL., < L. deglubere, peel off: see deglube.] In Macgil-livray's system of classification, the third order

livray's system of classification, the third order of birds; the huskers or conirostral birds. It included the funches and buntings, the tanagers, and the American blackbirds, and was therefore equivalent to the families now recognized as Fringillidæ, Tanagridæ, and Icteridæ. See fusker. [Not in use.] **deglutinate** (dē-gle'ti-nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deglutinate* (dē-gle'ti-nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deglutinate* (dē-gle'ti-nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deglutinate*, pp. of *deglutinating*. [< L. *degluti-natus*, pp. of *deglutinare* (> F. *deglutiner*), un-glue, < *de*-priv. + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten*, glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] **1**. To unglue; loosen or sepa-rate by or as if by ungluing. See see my Soule (ab barke how It doth cracke !)

Sec, see, my Soule (ah, harke how It doth cracke !) The IIand of Ontrage that deglutinates His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to His backe. Davies, Holy Roode, p. 16.

2. To deprive of gluten; extract the gluten from.

deglutition (deg-lö-tish'on), n. [= F. déglu-tition = Pg. deglutição = It. deglutizione (cf. Sp. deglucion), \langle LL. *deglutitio(n-), \langle deglutire, swallow down, \langle de, down, + glutire, swallow : see glut.] The act or power of swallowing.

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but also to assist he mastication of the meat and *deglutition*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, il.

Muscles of deglutition, those muscles which are employed in the act of swallowing; the muscles of the tongue, palate, and pharyns. deglutitious (deg-lö-tish'us), a. Pertaining to

deglutitious (deglottsh us), a. Tertaining to deglutitive (deglott-iv), a. [As deglutit-ion +-ive.] Pertaining to deglutition; concerned in the act of swallowing; deglutitious; deglutitory

deglutitory (dē-glö'ti-tō-ri), a. [As deglutit-ion + -ory.] Serving for deglutition. deglycerin (dē-glis'e-rin), v. t. [< de- priv. + glycerin.] To free from glycerin.

glycerin.] 'To free from glycerin.
The French process, so largely adopted in America, for deglycerining neutral fats before they are saponfied. W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 151.
degorder (deg'ôr-dèr), n. [Inreg. < deg(ree) + order.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.
degote (dē-gōt'), n. [Russ. degotă, birch-tar.] Oil of birch, obtained from the white birch by a process of dry distillation. It is need to give to Pues.

process of dry distillation. It is used to give to Rus-sia leather its peculiar odor, and to perfume imitations of it. Also called *elachert*. Less correctly written *degut*, *de*att

guit, degouted, a. [Sc. degoutit, $\langle OF. degouté, deguté, spotted (cf. degouter, degoutter, drop, drop down), <math>\langle L. de + guttatus, spotted, \langle gutta, a drop, spot: see guttate.] Spotted.$ degouted, a.

A mantill . . . Degoutit with the self in spottis blake. King's Quair, v. 10. Degoutit with the self in spottis blake. King's Quair, v. 10.
degradation (deg-rā-dā'shon), n. [= F. dégradation = Pr. desgradatio = Sp. degradacion = Pg. degradação = It. degradation = Sp. degradation = Pg. degradação = It. degradation, < ML. degradation = G. Dan. Sw. degradation, < ML. degradation = Og. degradation = N. degradation = Sp. degradation = Sp. degradation = It. degradation = Sp. degradation = degradation = degradation = Sp. de

2. The state of being reduced from a higher to a lower grade of power, character, or estima-tion; degeneracy; debasement.

Deplorable is the degradation of our nature. South.

The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lower depths of *degradation*, the elevation of Ilol-land, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth has ever reached, teach the same lesson [the tendency of Papal domination]. *Macaulay.*

3. The act of sinking to a lower level in space. [Rare.]

Lycius has sunk on one knee and with closed eyes is about to slip prone. Lamia leans over and supports his head from further *degradation*, while her left hand com-forts his shoulder. The Century, XXXI. 249.

4. Diminution or reduction, as of strength, value, altitude, or magnitude. -5. In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of distant objects in a landscape, to give the effect of distance. -6. In *geol.*, the reduction or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, etc., by the action of water or other agues. of water or other causes.

They [Scottish geologists] appealed to the vast quantity of sedimentary rocks... bearing witness in every bed and layer to the *degradation* and removal of former con-tinents. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

7. In *biol.*, abortive structural development; retrograde metamorphosis, such as that wit-nessed in many parasites as a result of their parasitism.

The degradation of the apecies man is observed in some of its varietics. Dana.

The course of development may, in particular cases, lead to numerous retrogressions, so that we may find the adult animal to be of lower organization than the farva. This phenomenon, which is known as retrogressive meta-morphosis, corresponds to the demands of the selection

degradation

theory, since under more simple conditions of life, where nourishment is more easily obtained (parasitism), degra-dation and even the loss of parts may be of advantage to the organism. Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 158.

8. In bot., a change consisting of abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual ergans. - O, In her., same as abatement. - Degrada-tion of energy. See energy. - Syn. 1 and 2, Debasement, abasement, vitiation, depression, disgrace, dishonor, humillation

degradational (deg-rā-dā'shon-al), a. [< de-gradation + -al.] In nat. hist., due to degrada-tion; lowered in type through degradation; de-generated: as, a degradational form; degrada-tioned tetracture. tional structures.

degrade (dē-grād'), v.; pret. and pp. degraded, ppr. degrading. [< ME. degraden, < OF. degra-der, F. dégrader = Pr. degradar, desgradar = Sp. Pg. degradar = It. degradare = D. degra-Sp. 19. adjuate = 1. adjuate = D. degrad deren = G. degradiren = Dan. degradere = Sw. degradera, $\langle MI. degradare, reduce in rank,$ $deprive of rank, <math>\langle L. de, down, + gradus, step,$ degree, rank: see grade and degree.] I. trans.1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, or type. Specifically - 2. To deprive of any office or diguity; strip of honors: as, to degrade a general officer.

When you disgrae'd me in my ambassade, Then I degraded you from being king. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3. Both which have been *degraded* in the senate, And must have their disgraces still new rubbed To make them smart, and labour of revenge, *B. Jonson*, Catiline, 1. I.

lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, drunk-enness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

88 degrattes a mon to the second by the assume Man's nature, lessen or degrade thine own. Milton, P. L., III. 804. Shall we lose our privilege, our charter, And wilfully degrade ourselves of reason And plety, to live like besats? Shirley, Love's Cruelty, il. 2.

In the progress of moral truth, the animal passione which degrade our nature are by degrees checked and subdued. Summer, Orations, I. 174.

4. In biol.: (a) To reduce in taxonomic rank; lower in the scale of classification: as, to degrade an order to the rank of a family. (b) To reduce in complexity of structure or function; simplify morphologically or physiologically: as, an organism degraded by parasitic habit.

The degree to which many of the most important or-gans in these degraded [cleistogamic] flowers have been reduced, or even wholly obliterated, is one of their most remarkable peculiarities, reminding us of nany parasitic animals. Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 336.

5. In geol., to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains or icebergs; wear down, as by the weather.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has seen degraded. Journal of Science. her

been degraded. The regions within reach of abrading and degrading agencies were therefore of aufficient extent for the needed Falcozoic sediment making. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 338.

6. In optics, to lower in position in the spec-trum; increase the wave-length of (a ray of light), and hence diminish (its) refrangibility, as by the action of a fluorescent substance. See *fluorescence.* 7. To diminish the strength, purity, size, etc., of.

Degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 320. sources and the processing of the processing of

debase. II. intrans. 1. In nat. hist., to degenerate in type; pass from a higher type of structure to a lower.-2. To degenerate; become lower in character; deteriorate.

No doubt vast eddles in the flood Of onward time shall yet be made, And throned races may degrade. Tennyson, In Memoriam, exxviit.

3. In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than one is entitled to, or to avoid taking a degree at the proper or usual time; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

Degrading, or going back a year, is not allowed, except case of illness (proved by a doctor's certificate). A man grading for any other reason cannot go out afterwards Honors. C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 123, note. degrading f in Honors,

degraded (dē-grā'ded), p. a. 1. Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or a dignity.-2. Lowered in character or value; debased; low,

, were reduced practically to a Motley. The Netherlands very degraded position.

3. In biol., reduced in taxonomic rank, or in complexity of structure or function; brought to or being in a state of degradation.

Skulls of the very meanest and most degraded type. Farrar, Language, iv.

The Protozoa are the most degraded in organization. Science, 1V. 172.

4. In her., placed upon steps. Also degreed.— Cross degraded and conjoined. See cross1. degradement (dē-grād'ment), n. [< OF. de-gradement, F. dégradement (= It. degradamen-to), < degrader, degrade: seo degrade.] Depri-vation of rank or office. [Rare.]

So the words of Ridley at his degradement, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew, Milton, Reformation in Eng., 11.

degrading (dē-grā'ding), p. a. 1. Dishonor-ing; debasing; disgraceful: as, degrading ob-sequionsness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and Wirt, degrading passions.

2. Lowering; bringing to a lower level; wearing down. — Degrading causes, in geol., those causes, which contribute to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parts of the carth's surface, and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels, as atmospheric in-fluences and the action of rivers and of the ocean. degradingly (dē-grā'ding-li), adv. In a degrad-ing memory or in a way to depreciate

ing manner, or in a way to depreciate.

This is what Bishop Taylor degradingly calls virtue and recise duty. Corentry, Philemon to Hydaspes, l. precise duty.

Pryme was sentenced by the Star Chamber court to be degraded from the bar. Palfrey. **3.** To lower in character; cause to deteriorate; lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, drunk-degraded from the bar. Palfrey. To make heavy; weigh down, $\langle de$, down, + gra-vis, heavy: see grave³.] To make heavy; bur-dem. Bailey, 1727.

degravation; (degravare, make heavy, weigh down: see degravate.] The act of making heavy.

degrease (dộ-grés'), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-greased, ppr. degreasing. [< de- priv. + grease, after F. dégraisser.] To removo the grease from, as from bones in preparing skeletons, or from feathers or hair in preparing skins. [Rare.]

degree (dē-grē'), n. [< ME. degre, degree, < OF. degre, degret, F. degré = Pr. degrat = Pg. degrato, a degree, step, rank, < L. dc, down, + gradus, a step, etc.: see grade¹ and gree¹. Cf. degrade.] 1 f. A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

Round was the schap, in manere of compass, Ful of degrees, the heighte of sixty pass, That whan a man was set on o degre, He lette nonght his felawe for to se. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1033.

It is made with Stages and hath Degrees aboute, that every Man may wel se, and non greve other. Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

But when he once attains the utmost round. lie then muto the ladder turns lis back, Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees By which he did ascend. Shak., J. C., il, 1.

A step or single movement toward an end; one of a series of advances; a stage of progress; a phase of development, transformation, or progressive modification.

We have feet to scale and elimb

By slow degrees, by more and more, The cloudy summits of our time. ' Longfellow, Ladder of St. Augustine.

Specifically -3. In gram., one of the three stages, namely, positive, comparative, and superlative, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. See comparison, 5.-4. The point of advancement reached; relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every llisshe in is degre. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 369. his deare.

He shold serche, fro degre hito degre, Yn-to know wherheus he descendyd is, Duke, Erle, or Baron, or markols if he be, Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., I. 113.

Oreat indeed His name, and high was his degree in heaven. Müton, P. L., v. 707.

5. In universities and colleges, an academical 5. In universities and colleges, an academical rank conferred by a diploma, originally giving the right to teach. The earliest degree was that of master, which in the university of Bologna, and others modeled on that (as were the faculties of law in all the old universities), was called the degree of doctor. After-ward the lower degree of determinant (later called back-tor) was introduced, and the intermediate degree of licen-tiate; but these were not regular degrees, except in the faculty of arts. The degree of bachelor was conferred by the "nation" of the faculty of arts; the others were given by the chancellor, by suthority of the pope. Thus, the medicval degrees were: (1) the degree of determinant, or bachelor of arts, without a diploma; (2) the license; (3) the degree of master si arts; (4) the degree of paster

or doctor of theology; (5) the degree of master or doctor of medicine; (6) the degree of doctor of laws. The degrees now usually conferred are bachelor, master, and doctor : as, bachelor of arts, divinity, music, or law; master of arts; doctor of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, mu-

He [Wolsey] was born at Inswich in Suffolk, the Son of a Butcher, sent to Oxford by Reason of his Pregnancy of Wit, so soon, that taking there the first *Degree of Art*, he was called the Boy Batchelor. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 201.

The Universities ceased to teach the systematic theol-ogy of the Schools, and the systematic jurisprudence of the Decretals; and the ancient degrees of bachelor and doctor of the canon law are known, except during the reign of Mary, no more. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

6. In geneal., a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood: as, a relation in the third or fourth degree. See first extract, and forbidden degrees, below.

In the canon law, degree of relationship is reckoned by In the cauon law, degree of relationship is reckloned by the number of steps from the person fartheat from the common ancestor to him; in the civil law, by the number of steps from one person up to the common ancestor and down to the other. Thus, a grand-nucle is related to his grand-nephew in the third degree by the canon law, in the fourth degree by the civil.

She was as familiar as a cousin; but as a distant one -a cousin who had been bronght up to observe degrees, H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

7. In alg., the rank of an equation, as determined by the highest power under which an unknown quantity appears in it. Thus, if the expo-neut of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is of the third or fourth degree.

or 4, the equation is of the third or fourth degree. 8. One of a number of subdivisions of some thing extended in space or time. Specifically-(a) One of a number of equal subdivisions on the scale of a meteoro-logical or other instrument, as a thermometer. (b) A unit for measuring circular arcs and the angles subtended by them at their centers, being the 800th part of a circumfer-ence, or the 90th part of a right angle. Considered as angu-lar magnitudes, all degrees are equal; considered as angu-iar magnitudes, all degrees are equal; considered as angu-terize or which they are parts. This manner of dividing the circle originated with the Bahylonians about 2000 B. C., and was bronght into use in Greece by the mathematician Hypsicles. It was perhaps in its origin connected with an opinion that the year consisted 380 days. The com-mon abbreviation or sign for "degrees " is a small circle (') placed to the right of the top of the last figure of the num-ber of them : as, 45'. The degree is subdivided into 60 inductes, and the minute into 60 seconds. The length of a degree of latitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sealevel by a meridian, the difference of latitude between the extremities of this are being one degree, *See taritude*.) It is 65.702 statute miles at the equator, and 60.396 at the poles. The length of a degree of longitude is the length of an erc of the section of the figure of the sealevel by a meridian, the difference of latitude between the extremities of this are being one degree. (See taritude.) It is 65.702 statute miles at the equator, and 60.396 at the poles. The length of a degree of longitude is the length of an erc of the section of the figure of the sealevel by a bane parallel to the equator, the difference of longitude between the extremities of this are being one degree. This is nearly proportional to the cosine of the figure of the sealevel by a plane parallel to field the cosine of the latitude, and is equal to 69.16 8. One of a number of subdivisions of something equator.

Aftre the Anctoures of Astronomye, 700 Furlonges of

Aftre the Anctonres of Astronomye, 700 Furlonges of Erthe answeren to a Degree of the Firmament. Maindentile, Travels, p. 185. (c) In arith., three figures taken together in numeration : thus, the number 270,360 consists of two degrees (more commonly called periods). (d) In music: (1) One of the lines or spaces of the staft, upon which notes are placed. Notes on the same degree, when affected by accidentals, may denote different tones, as D. D. and D. S. and J. and larly, notes on different degrees, as D. and D. S. and the adjacent space on the staff (or vice versa). Occasionally, through the use of accidentals, this difference is only apparent (see above). (3) The difference, interval, or step between any tone of the scale and the tone next above or below it, as from do to re, from mit to fa. The interval may be a whole step or tone, a half step or semi-tone, or (in the minor scale) as tep small and, or augment-ed tone. See step, tone, interval, staff, scale. [To distin-guide between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms staff-degree and scale-degree are sometimes used.]

9. Intensive quantity; the proportion in which any quality is possessed; measure; extent; grade.

zoure barnes sall ilkon othir wedde, And worshippe god in gud degre. York Plays, p. 55.

But as there are degrees of similing, so there are of folly a li. Very different excellencies and degrees of perfection. Clarke, The Attributes, vill. In If

The difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of degree and not of kind. Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 101. of kind. Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 101. 10. In criminal law: (a) One of certain dis-tinctions in the culpability of the different par-ticipants in a crime. The actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the first degree, and one who is present aiding and abetting, a prin-cipal in the second degree. (b) One of the phases of the same kind of crime, differing in gravity and in punishment. [U. S.]-Accumu-lation of degrees. See accumulation.-By degrees, atep by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

degree

Th' innumerable effects to sort aright, And, by degrees, from cause to cause to climb. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Where light, to shades descending, plays, not strives, Dies by degrees, and by degrees revives. Dryden, Epistles, xiv. 70.

By due degrees, smail Doubts create. Congreve, tr. of Ovid'a Art of Love.

<text><text><text><text><text>

He was greved in degre, And gretely moved in mynde. York Plays, p. 53.

York Plays, p. 53. Local degree, one 360th part of the zodiac.—Simeon's degree, a certain early medieval degree, conjectured to have been one of bachelor, and to have been conferred upon masters in the University of Oxford. The real mean-ing of the phrase has been forgotten; but down to 1827 every master of arts, inceptor in medicine, etc., in Oxford was compelled to swear hatred of Simeon and renuncia-tion of his degree.—Song of degrees, a title given to fif-teen psalms, from exx to exxxiv., inclusive. Biblical crit-ics are not agreed as to the origin and significance of the title. See gradual psalms, under gradual.—To a degree, to an extreme; exceedingly: as, proud to a degree. [Colloq.] Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath to a degree.

Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath to a degree ; he comes down stairs eight or ten steps at a thme — muttering, growling, and thumping the banisters all the way. Sheridan, The Rivals, ii, 1.

Total degree, the sum of the degrees of an algebraic expression relatively to the different letters, degreet ($d\bar{e}$ -gr \bar{e}'), v. t. [$\langle degree, n.$] 1. To advance by a step or steps.

Thus is the soul's death degreed up. Sin gathers strength

by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease in the body from joint to joint. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 230. I will degree this noxions neutrality one peg higher. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II, 189.

2. To place in a position or rank.

We that are degreed above our people. Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

degreed (dē-grēd'), a. [< degree + -ed2.] In her., same as degraded, 4. degreeinglyt, adv. By degrees; step by step.

Degreeingly to grow to greatness. Feltham, Resolves, i. 97.

degu (deg'ö), n. [S. Amer.] A South Ameri-can hystricomorphic rodent of the family Octo-doutide and genus Octodon, such as O. cumingi.

See cut in next column. deguiset, v. t. [ME. deguisen, degisen, degysen, vars. of desgisen, disguise: see disguise.] To disguise.

And ay to thame come Repentance amang, And maid thame chere *degysit* in his wede. *King's Quair*, iii. 8.



Degu (Octodon cumingi).

[ME. deguyse, degise, degyse; from deguiset, n. [ME. deg the verb.] Disguise.

In seleouthe maners and sere deguse. Hampole, Prick of Conscience (1517). (E. D.) degum (dē-gum'), v. t.; pret. and pp. degum-med, ppr. degumming. [< de- priv. + gum².] To free from gum; deglutinate.

Scouring renders all common silks, whether white or yellow in the raw, a brilliant pearly white, with a delicate aoft flossy texture, from the fact that the fibres which were agglutinated in reeling, being now degummed, sre separated from each other and show their individual te-nuity in the yarn. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 62,

degust (dē-gust'), v. [< L. degustare, taste of, < de- + gustare, taste: see gust².] I. trans. To taste; relish.

A soupe su vin, madsm, I will degust, and gratefully. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, it.

II. intrans. To have a taste; be relishing. Two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, degusting tenderly, and storing remioiscences — for a bottle of good wine, like a good act, allnes ever in the retrospect. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silversdo Squatters, p. 47.

degustate (dē-gus'tāt), v. t. [< L. degustatus, pp. of degustare, taste of: see degust.] Same as degust.

degustation (dē-gus-tā'shon), n. [= Sp. de-gustation, \langle LL. degustatio(n-), \langle L. degustate, taste of: see degust.] The act of tasting.

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the degusta-tion whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetition. Bp. Hall, Son's Farewell to Earth, § 9. Then he bustled about with the boy, and produced a va-

riety of gifts for grace, use, and degustation. M. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin Wanted, xxxiv.

M. Betham-Edwards, Next OF Kill Walley, Annual Good wine is not an optical pleasure, it is an inward emotion; and if there was a chamber of *degustation* on the premises, I failed to discover it. H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 129.

degyset, v. and n. See deguise. déhaché (dā-ha-shā'), a. [F. (in her.), pp. of OF. dehacher, dehachier, cut off, \langle de- priv. + hacher, cut: see hack¹, hash.] In her., having the head, paws, and tuft of the tail cut off: said of a beact used as a beating. of a beast used as a bearing. Encyc. Brit., XI. 698

dehisce (dē-his'), v. i.; pret. and pp. dehisced, ppr. dehiscing. [= It. deiseere, \langle L. dehiseere, gape, open, \langle de, off, + hiscere, gape, yawn, akin to hiare, yawn: see hiatus and yawn.] To gape; specifically, in bot., to open, as the capsules of plants.

This [a legume or pod] is a superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit, dehiseing by both ventral and dorsal sutures, so as to form two valves. R. Bentley, Manual of Botany, p. 304.

The anthers dehisced properly, but the pollen-grains adhered in a mass to them. Darwin, Different Forms of Flowera, p. 329.

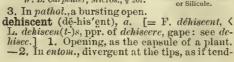
dehiscence (dē-his'ens), $n. \equiv F.$ déhiscence = It. deiseenza, $\langle NL. *dehiscentia, \langle L. dekis-$ cen(t-)s, dehiscent: see dehiseent.] 1. A gap-ing. -2. In bot., the opening of a pericarp forthe discharge of the seeds, or of an anther toset from the puller.

the discharge of the seeds, or set free the pollen. Regular dehiscence in the case of capsules is *septicidal*, through the septa, or *loculicidal*, directly into the cells. It is also said to be *septifrogal* when the valves break away from the septa. Irregular dehiscence may be transverse, circumscissile, etc., or variously lacerated. The dehis-cence of an anther is by longitudinal slits, valves, porce, etc.

slits, valves, pores, etc

The dehiscence of the firm exter-nal envelope. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 267.

Dehiscent Seed-vessel or Silicule.



dehydrate

ing to split apart: said especially of the elytra when they are separated at the apices. **dehonestate**, v. t. [< L. dehonestatus, pp. of dehonestare, dishonor, disgrace, < de- priv. + honestare, honor, < honestus, honorable, honest: see honest, and cf. dishonest, v.] To impugn; dishoner, dishonor.

The excellent and wise pains he took in this particular, no man can dehonestate or reproach. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74. **dehonestation**†, n. [< LL. dehonestatio(n-), < L. dehonestaure, dishonor: see dehonestate.] A disgracing; a dishonoring.

Who can expatiate the infinite shame, dehonestation, and infamy which they bring? Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes, p. 482.

internet which they bring? Bp. Gauden, Hieraspitstes, p. 482.
dehors (dē-hôrz'; F. pron. dè-ôr'), a. and n. [<
F. dehors, < OF. defors, deforz, deffors, deffuera,
deforis, outside, without, < L. de, from, + foris,
foras (> OF. fors, forz, foers, hors, F. hors = Pr.
fors [> OF. fors, forz, foers, hors, F. hors = Pr.
fors = It. fore, fuora, fuore, fuori), out of doors,
out, < foris, a door, = Gr. 0ipa = AS. duru = E.
door : see door, and forum, forcign, foris-, etc.]
I. a. In law, without; forcign to; irrelevant.
II. n. In fort, any outwork beyond or outside of the main fortification.
dehortt (dē-hôrt'), v. t. [= Sp. Pg. dehortar,
< L. dehortari, dissuade, persuade, < de, from,
+ hortari, advise : see hortation, and cf. exhort.]
To dissuade; advise to the contrary; urge not

To dissuade; advise to the contrary; urge not to do or not to undertake a certain thing; deter.

If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. Lyly, Euphnes, Anat. of Wit, p. 106. The bold Galilean, St. Peter, took the boldness to de-hort his Master from so great an infelicity. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 297.

dehortation (dē-hôr-tā'shon), n. [< LL. dehor-tatio(n-), < L. dehortari, dissuade: see dehort.] Dissuasion; advice or counsel to the contrary of some act or undertaking.

Dehortations from the use of strong liquors have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in all ages. Lamb.

The exhortation, which might almost be termed a dehor-tation for its severity, was ordered to follow the sermon in case of need. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

dehortative (dö-hôr'ta-tiv), a. [< LL. dehortativus, < L. dehortari, dissuade: see dehort.]
Dissuasive; dehortatory. Coleridge.
dehortatory (dö-hôr'ta-tō-ri), a. and n. [< LL. dehortatorius, < L. dehortari, dissuade: see de-

hort.] I. a. Dissuasive; belonging to dissuasion.

The text [Eph. iv. 30] you see is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God. Bp. Hall, Remsins, p. 103. II. + n. A dissuasion; a dissuasive argument

or reason. Milton. dehorter (dē-hôr'tèr), n. A dissuader; one who advises to the contrary.

So long as he [Carlyle] was merely an exhorter or de-horter, we were thankful for such eloquence, such humor, such vivid or grotesque images, and such splendor of il-Instration, as only he could give. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.

dehumanization $(d\bar{e}-h\bar{u}^sman-i-z\bar{a}^shon), n.$ [< dehumanize + -ation.] The act of dehumaniz-ing, or the state of being dehumanized. Also spelled dehumanisation.

spelled dehumanisation. Nature has put a limit to dehumanisation in the quali-ties which she exacts in order that the combination of two individuals to produce a third may take place at all. *Maudeley*, Body and Will, p. 245.

dehumanize (de-hu'man-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dehumanized, ppr. dehumanizing. [< de- priv. + humanize. Cf. F. déshumaniser.] To deprive of distinctively human qualities: as, dehumanizing influences; dehumanized speculation. Also spelled dehumanise.

The grosser passions, originally conspicuous and care-fully ministered to by devotees, gradually fade, leaving only the passions less related to corporal satisfactions and eventually these, too, become partially dehumanized. H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 343,

H. Spencer, Fox Sci. Mo., XXIV. 345. **dehusk**[†] (dē-husk'), *v. t.* [ζ de- priv. + husk.] To deprive of the husk. *Wheat*... *Dehusked* upon the floor. *Draut*, tr. of Horace, Ep. to Numilius.

brank, tr. of horace, Ep. to Numitins. **dehydrate** (dē-hī'drāt), r.; pret. and pp. dehy-drated, ppr. dehydrating. [< L. de- priv. + Gr. $i\delta\omega\rho$ ($i\delta\rho$ -), water, + -ate².] I. trans. To de-prive of or free from water. Thus, calcium chlorid, by reason of its strong affinity for water, dehydrates motat gases passing over it. Alcohol, for the same reason, dehy-drates (dries) moist animal tissues which are placed in it.

The first and most obvious value of this reagent[alcohol] is found in its strong affinity for water, this rendering it of importance for *dehydrating* purposes. *Penhallow*, Vegetable Histology, p. 9.

II. intrans. To lose water.

The celloid in layers are slow in *dehydrating*, Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. ii. 350.

dehydration (dē-hī-drā'shon), n. [$\langle dehydrate + -ion.$] In *chem.*, the removal of water as an element in the composition of a substance.

dehydrogenization (dē-hī"drō-jen-i-zā'shon), n. [< dehydrogenize + -ation.] The removal of hydrogen, wholly or in part, from a compound containing it.

The exidations and the *dehydrogenisations* play the meat important part in the production of colour. Urs, Dict., IV. 77.

dehydrogenize (dē-hi'drō-jen-īz), v. t.; pret.
and pp. dehydrogenized, ppr. dehydrogenizing.
To deprive of hydrogen; remove hydrogen from (a compound containing it).
dehydrogenizer (dō-hī'drō-jen-ī-zer), n. A reagent which effects the removal of hydrogen from a compound containing it.

The action of dehydrogenisers upon naphthylamine. Ure, Dict., 1V, 932.

deiamba (dā-iam'bä), n. [Nativo name.] Congo tobaeco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, western Africa, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked. **deicide**¹ (dē'i-sīd), n. [= F. déicide = Sp. Pg. It. deicida, \langle ML. as if * deicida, \langle L. deus, a god, + -cida, a killer, \langle cædere, kill. Cf. homicide¹.] One who kills a god; specifically, one concerned in crucifying Jesns Christ. Craig. [Rare.]

In the Middle Ages the Jews were believed to be an ac-cursed race of deicides. The Century, XXIV. 149.

deicide² (dē'i-sīd), $n. [= F. déicide = Sp. Pg. It. deicidio, <math>\langle$ ML. as if *deicidium, \langle L. deus, a god, + -cidium, \langle cædere, kill. Cf. homieide².] The act of killing a god; specifically, the cruci-fixion of Jesus Christ. [Rare.]

Earth, prefaned, yet blessed, with deicide. Prior, I am that I am. deictic (dīk'tik), a. [The reg. L. analogy would require "dictic (cf. apodictic); < Gr. deustukos, serving to show, < deusviva, show, akin to AS. tæcan, E. teach: see teach.] In logic, direct: applied to reasoning which proves directly, and

opposed to *clenchic*, which proves indirectly. Thirdy, into the "direct," and the "indirect" (or reduc-tie ad absurdum); the *deictic*, and the electic, of Aristetle. Whately, Rhotoric, 1. 2.

deactically (dik'ti-kal-i), adv. With direct in-dication; in the manner of one who indicates or points out, especially with a finger or by a gesture of the hand.

Our Savient's or rediction was . . . categorically enunci-ative, verily I say unto you that one of you shall or will betray me, and he that dippeth, at that time when Christ apake it, deictically, i. e., Judas, is that person. Hammond, Works, I. 703.

deid (dēd), a. A Scotch form of dead. deid (dēd), n. A Scotch form of dealh.

Iika thing that lady took, Was like to be her deid. The Young Tamlane (Child'a Ballads, I. 117). ile was my father's deid. Lord Maxwell's Good-night (Child's Ballada, VI. 166).

deific (dē-if'ik), a. [= F. déifique = Sp. deifico = Pg. It. deifico, < LL. deificus, < L. deus, god, + -fi-cus, < facerc, make: see deify.] Making divine; deifying.

They want some deific impulse. Bushnell, Sermens for New Life, p. 43. deifical (de-if'i-kal), a. Same as deific.

The ancient catholick fathers were not afrayd to call this supper . . . a deifical communion. Homilies, On the Sacrament, i.

deification $(d\tilde{e}^*i \cdot fi \cdot k\tilde{a}' shon), n. [(ME. deifica tion, deificacion, <math>\langle OF. deification, F. deification$ = Sp. deificacion = Pg. deificação = It. deifica- $zione, <math>\langle LL. as if *deificatio(n-), \langle dcificare, de-$ ify: see deify.] The act of deifying; the state of being raised to the rank of a deity; a deified embodiment embodiment.

Buddha being in fact a deification of luman intellect. Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, fv. 11. deil-.

deifier (de'i-fi-er), n. One who deifies.

The memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first detifers of men should have given an effectual check to the practice. *Coventry*, Fhlemen to Hydaspes, iii.

deiform (dē'i-fôrm), a. [= Sp. Pg. It. deiforme, < L. deus, a god, + forma, form.] 1. Like a god; godlike in form.

If the final consummation Of all things make the creature deiform, Dr. H. More.

21. Conformable to the character or will of God.

What a pure initation of God its life is, and how exactly **Deinacrida**, *n*. See Dinacrida. *J. Scolt*, Christian Life, i. 3. **Deinornis**, *n*. See Dinornis.

dehydrater (dē-hī'drā-tēr), n. That which de-hydrates. -ity.] 1. The quality of being deiform or godlike.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality I have prov'd, and show'd she is not very God; But yet a decent deiformity Hath given her. Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 27.

2. Conformity to the divine character or will. The short and secure way to union and deiformity being faithfully performed. Spiritual Conquest.

deify (dö'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. deified, ppr. deifying. [< ME. deifien, < OF. deifier, F. déi-fier = Sp. Pg. deificar = It. deificarc, < I.L. dei-ficarc, deify, < L. deus, a god, + -ficarc, < facerc, make.] 1. To make a god of; exalt to the rank of a deity; enroll among the gods.

by our own spirits we are defined. In ordereorde. deign (dän), v. t. [$\langle ME. deignen, degnen, day-$ nen, $\langle OF. deigner, daigner, degner, F. daigner$ <math>= Pr. deuhar = Sp. Pg. dignar = It. degnarc, deign, $\langle L. dignari, deem worthy, <math>\langle dignus,$ worthy: see dignity and dainty, and cf. dain¹, disdain, dedain².] 1; To think worthy; think well of; think worthy of acceptance.

Then hast estranged thyself and *deignest* not our land. L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Oarner, I. 266).

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines. Shak., T. G. of V., I. 1.

21. To grant or permit, as by condescension or favor.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men. Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

3. To vouchsafe; condescend: with an infinitive for object.

But for their pride thei deyne not hym to knowe for her orde. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), H. 182.

0 deign to visit our forsaken acats. Pope, Summer, I. 71.

The Son of Ood deigned not to exert His power before Herod, after Mosee' pattern; nor to be judged by the mul-titude, as Elijah. J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 301.

[Used impersonally in early English.

On her we ne deyneth him not to thinke. Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.]

See dainous.

lorde.

deignous; a. See dainous. Dei gratia (dö'i grā'shi-ä). [L.: Dei, gen. of Deus, God; gratia, abl. of gratia, grace.] By the grace or favor of God: an expression usu-ally inserted in the ceremonial statement of ally inserted in the ceremonial statement of the title of a sovereign: as, Victoria Dei gratia Britanniarum regina (Victoria, by the grace).
I. 117). of God queen of the Britains). It was originally used by bishops and abbots as expressive of their divine commission, afterward by socular rulers of various grades, and finally by menarchs as a special mark of absolute sovereignty and a divine legation.
+ -f- Dei judicium (de'i jo-dish'i-um). [L.: Dei, gen.

Del judicium (de'i jo-dish'i-um). [L.: Det, gen. of Deus, God; judicium, judgment: see judicial.]
In law, the judgment of God: a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal.
deil (dēl), n. [Sc., = E. dial. deel, dule, etc., < ME. del, etc.; a contr. of deril, q. v.] 1. The devil.—2. A wicked, mischievous, or trouble-some fellow.

They're a' run deils or jada thegither. Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Deil's buckie. See buckie. - Deil's dozen. Same as bakers' dozen (which see, under baker).- Deil's snuff-box, the common puffball.- The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster, everything goes topay-turvy; there is the devil to pay.

pay. The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster, hame grows hell, When Pato misca's ye waur than tongne can tell. Ramsay.

See dil-.

dell-. See an-. Deimos (di'mos), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \epsilon \mu \phi \varsigma$, fear, terror, personified in the Iliad, and later regarded as a son of Ares (Mars).] A satellite of Mars, revolving about its primary in 30 hours and 18 minutes. It was discovered by Asaph Hall, of Washington in 1977

Washington, in 1877. $dein^{1}$, v. t. An obsolete form of *deign*. $dein^{2}$ (den), *adv*. [Sc., also spelled *deen*; = E. *done*.] Literally, done; hence, completely; very. [Scotch (Aberdeenshire).]

What the' fewk say that I can preach Nae that dein fll. Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179.

deinosaur, Deinosauria, etc. See dinosaur, etc. Deinotherium, n. See Dinotherium. deinoust, a. See dainous. deinsularize (dē-in'sū-lūr-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. deinsularized, ppr. deinsularizing. [< de-priv. + insular + -izc.] To deprive of insularity.

deintet, deinteet, n. and a. Obsolete forms of dainty. Chauecr.

deintegrate; (dē-in'tē-grāt), v. t. [< LL. dein-tegratus, pp. of deintegrarc, < de- priv. + inte-grare, make whole: see integrate.] To dlsin-

tegrate. deinteous; *u*. See dainteous. deinteth; *n*. A Seotch and obsolete English deinteous, A Scottan deintetht, n. A Scottan form of dainty. See daintrel. Neallt, n. See daintrel.

make.] 1. To make a god of; exait to the Fank of a deity; enroll among the gods. The seals of Julia Crear..., have the atar of Venna over them, ... as a note that he was deifed. Dryden. 2. To regard as an object of worship; adore or worship as a deity. He did ... extol and deify the pope. Persuade the covetous man not to deify that menery, and the prend man not to adere himself. 3. To make godlike; exalt spiritually. By our own spirits we are deifed. Wordsworth: deign (dān), v. t. [$\langle ME. deignen, degnen, degner,$ $em, \langle OF. deigner, daigner, degner, f. daigner$ $emen, <math>\langle OF. deigneri, degneri, degner, f. daigner$ worthy: see dignity and dainty, and cf. dainl,disdain, dedain².] 1; To think worthy; thinkwell of; think worthy of acceptance.Theo hast estranged thyself and deignest net our land.number of learned men are represented as at dinner discoursing on literature and matters of the table.

The eye is the only note-book of the true poet; but a patchwork of second-hand memories is a laborious futil-ity, hard to unite and harder to read, with about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the Deipnosophists. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 222.

Loredl, Study Windows, p. 222.
deirbhfine, n. [Ir.] See geilfine.
deist, n. A Middle English form of dais.
deism (dē'izm), n. [< F. déisme = Sp. Pg. It. deismo = D. G. deismus = Dan. deisme = Sw. deism, < NL. deismus, < L. Deus, God, + -ismus, E. -ism.] 1. The doctrine that God is distinct and separated from the world. See deist, 1.—
2. Belief in the existence of a personal God, accompanied with the denial of revelation and of the authority of the Christian church. Deism accompanied with the denial of revelation and
of the authority of the Christian church. Delam is epposed to atheim, or the denial of any God; to pan-theism, which denies or ignores the personality of God;
to thelsm, which believes net only in a God, but is his living relations with his creatures; and to Christianity, which adds a belief in a historical manifestation of God, as recorded in the Bible.
deist (dé'ist), n. [< F. deiste (Viret, 1563), now
déiste = Sp. Pg. It. deista = D. G. Dan. Sw. de-ist, < NL. deista, < L. Deus, God, + -ista, E. -ist.]
1. One who believes in the existence of a per-sonal God. but in few or none of the more spe-

sonal God, but in few or none of the more spe-cial doctrines of the Christian religion; one who holds to some of the more general propositions of the Christian faith concerning the Deity, but denies revelation and the authority of the

but defines revelation and the authority of the church. The name in this sense is particularly appro-priated to a group of English writers, mostly of the first half of the eighteenth century. See *free-thinker*. A man whe, on the account of the obscurity of Holy Writ, shall pretend to reject the christian religion, and turn deist, must, upon the same account, reject deism too, and turn a theist. Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x. 2. One who holds the opinion that there is a God, but no divine providence governing the affairs of men; one who holds that God is not

only distinct from the world, but also separated from it.

from it.
Those whe admit a transcendental theology are called Deists, those who admit a natural theology Theists. The former adult that we may know the existence of an original being by mere reason, but that our concept of it fstranscendental only, as of a being which possesses all reality, but a reality that cannot be further determined. The latter maintain that reason is enable of determining that the maintain that reason is enable of determining that the maintain that reason is enable of determining that the maintain that reason is enable of determining that the maintain that reason is enable of determining that the normal provides of all other things. Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.
=Syn. Atheist, Skeptic, etc. See infidel.
deistic (de-is 'tik), a. [< deist + -ic.] Pertaining to deism or to deists; of the nature of deism; embracing or containing deism: as, a deistic writer; a deistic book.
deistical (de-is 'ti-kal), a. Same as deistic. This very doctrine [that man is by nature wicked]....

This very doctrine (that man is by nature wicked) . . . has made the *deistical* moralists almost unanimous in pro-elaiming the divinity of Nature, and setting up its fancled dictates as an anthoritative rule of action. N. A. Rev., CXX, 462.

deistically (de-is'ti-kal-i), adv. In a deistic manner.

deisticalness

deisticalness ($d\bar{e}$ -is'ti-kal-nes), *n*. The character of being deistical; deism. [Rare.] deitatet ($d\bar{e}'i$ -tat), *a*. [Irreg. \leq L. deita(t-)s, deity, + -ate¹.] Possessing the nature of God; divine; deified.

One person and one Christ who is God incarnate, and man deitate, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without nuta-tion. Cranmer, To Bp. Oardiner.

Deiters's cells. See cell.

Deiters's cells. See cell. **deity** (de'_1 -di), n; pl. deities (-di). [\langle ME. de- *ite*, deyte, \langle OF. deile, F. déité = Pr. deitat = Sp. deidad = Pg. deidade = It. deitâ, \langle LL. deita(t-)s (for classical L. divinita(t-)s, divinity), the di-vine nature, \langle L. deus (\rangle F. dieu = Pr. deus, dieus = Sp. dios = Pg. deos = It. dio), a god, God. The L. deus (whence alse E. deific, deify, deism, deist, and prob. deuce¹, q. v.) is one of a large group of words whose forms and etymo-logical and mythelegical relations are some-what involved. The principal L. words of the deism, datist, and prob. dedets, q. v., is one of a large group of words whose forms and etymo-logical and mythological relations are some-what involved. The principal L. words of the group are: (1) L. déus, earlier díus (pl. dí, díi, dat. and abl. pl. dís, díis, in inscriptions also díbus, díibus, gen. pl. dívom, dívum; i later nom. pl. dei, gen. pl. deorum), orig. "díus, "dívus, a god; cf. Skt. deva, heavenly, as n. a god, = Zend daëva, an evil spirit, = Lith. deva, a god; Gael. and Ir. día, God, = OW. Diu, W. duv, God, = Ieel. tívi, a god; prob. not connected with Gr. deóc, a god (whence E. theism, theist, atheism, atheist, thearchy, theodicy, theology, etc.). (2) L. dívus, often díus (=Gr. díog or *díróc, divine), adj. to deus ; hence L. divinus, divine (see divine); cf. Skt. dáiva, diviue, divya, heavenly; L. dívus, atue, an e, a god. (3) OL. Diovis, later Jovis (nom. rare; gen. Joris, etc.), Jove, Jupi-ter (see Jove, Jupiter), = Gr. Zúc; Beotian Acie; for *Anjc (gen. Aic for *Arfoć), Zeus (see Zeus), = Skt. dyāus (gen. divas, stem div-), the sky, heaven, day, persenified Heaven; the same in combination, OL. Joupiter, L. Jüpiter, Juppiter, in another form Diespiter, = Gr. voc. Ziv ārárep = Skt. voc. Dyāush pitar, lit. Heaven Father; = OTeut. *Tiu, in OHG. Zio = AS. Tiwe Ieeel. Tÿr, the Teutonic god of battle; the AS. Tiw is still preserved in E. Tuesday, AS. Tiwes day (see Tiw and Tuesday). (4) L. diēs, a day, orig. *diās, *divās; cf. Skt. dyāus (stem dir-), day (the same as dyāus, the sky, etc., above), Arme-nian tir, Ir. dia = W. dyw, day: see dial, diurnal, journal, journey. (5), etc.: For other L. deity-names from the same roet, see Diana, Janus, Juno, and Dis. Cf. also demon.] 1. Gedhead; divinity; the attributes of a god; especially, the nature and essence of the one Supreme Being. divinity; the attributes of a god; especially, the nature and essence of the one Supreme Being.

For what reason could the same deity be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus? Raleigh.

So spake the Father ; and, unfolding bright Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son Blazed forth unclouded deity. Milton, P. L., x. 65. 2. [cap.] God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit: regularly with the definite article.

An Atheist's laugh's a poor exchange For Deity offended t Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

I seem . . . to see the benevolence of the *Deity* more elearly in the pleasures of my young children than in any-thing else in the world. *Paley*, Moral Philos., ii. 5.

3. A god; a divinity; a being to whom a divine or godlike nature is attributed; an object or a person worshiped as a god.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a *deity*, or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely reverenced as a glorified remembrance. Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deject (dē-jekt'), v. t. [= OF. dejeter, degeter, dejecter, degeter, F. déjeter = Pr. dejetar, < L. dejectus, pp. of deicere, dejicere, cast down, < de, down, + jacere, cast, throw: see jet¹, and cf. abject, adject, conject, eject, etc.] 1†. To cast or throw down; direct downward.

In sething water hem dejecte, So lette hem sething longe tyme swete. Palladius, Ilusbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59. The Austrian colours he doth here deject With too much scorn. B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sometimes she dejects her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look. Fuller, Profane State, i.

21. To abate; lower; diminish in force or amount.

Ere long she was able, though in strength exceedingly dejected, to call home her wandering senses. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. To depress the spirits of; dispirit; discourage; dishearten: new chiefly in the past participle used adjectively. See *dejected*.

In the midst of all my endeavours, there is but one thought that dejects me. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, il. 3.

Sir T. Browne, Religto Medici, n. s. Nor think to die dejects my lofty mind.
 Pope, R. of the L., v. 99.
 Syn. 3. To sadden, make despondent, afflict, grieve.
 dejecti (dē-jekt'), a. [< OF. deject = Sp. deyecto
 It. dejetto, < L. dejectus, pp.: see the verb.]
 Downeast; low-spirited; wretched; dejected.
 And l, of Indies most deject and wretched,
 That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
 Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
 Like sweet belis jangled, out of time and harsh.
 Shak, Hamlet, iii J.

dejecta (dē-jek'tä), n. pl. [L., neut. pl. of de-jectus, pp. of dejieere, deicere, thrown down: see deject.] Excrements.

Fungi which grow on the dejecta of warm-blooded ani-mals, dung, feathers, &c. De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 357.

mals, dung, feathers, &c. De Eary, Fungi (trans.), p. 307. dejectant ($d\bar{e}$ -jek'tant), a. [$\langle deject + -antI.$] In her., same as despectant. dejected ($d\bar{e}$ -jek'ted), p. a. 1. Thrown down; lying prostrate. [Rare.] -2. Low-spirited; downcast; forlorn; depressed; melancholy from failure, apprehension, or the like.

Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . . Nor the dejected haviour of the vlsage, . . . That can denote me truly. Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. He was much dejected, and made account we would have killed him. Winthrop, llist. New England, I. 319.

Long, with dejected look and whine, To leave the hearth his dogs repine, Scott, Marmion, iv., Int. Dejected embowed, in her., embowed with the head downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also embowed dejected.=Syn. 2, Sad, disheartened, dispirited, downhearted.

dejectedly (dç-jek'ted-li), adv. In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

The Master's fire and courage fell : Dejectedly, and low, he bowed. Scott, L. of L. M., i., Epil. dejectedness (de-jek'ted-nes), n. 1. The state of being cast down; depression of spirits. -2. Abjectness; meanness of spirit; lowliness.

The text gives it to the publican's dejectedness, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 2.

The dejectedness of a slave is likewise given him [Caliban], and the ignorance of one bred up in a desert island. Dryden, Gronnds of Crit. in Tragedy. dejecter (de-jek'ter), n. One who dejects or

asts down

dejection (dē-jek'shon), n. [= F. déjection =
Sp. deyeccion = Pg. dejecção = It. dejecione,
< L. dejectio(n-), < dejectus, pp. of dejicere, dejecere, dejecet: see deject.] down; a casting down; prestration. [Rare.]

Such full-blown vanify he doth more loathe Than base dejection. B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind. Adoration implies submission and dejection. Pearson.

2. Depression; diminution. [Rare.]

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. In med.: (a) Fecal discharge; evacuation. (h)The matter discharged or veided; dejecta: often in the plural: as, the *dejections* of cholera; watery *dejections*.—4. The state of being down-cast; depression or lowness of spirits; melancholy.

What besides

Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair, Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring. Milton, P. L., xi. 301.

A vague dejection Weighs down my soul. - M. Arnold, Consolation. 5. In astrol., the house furthest removed from the exaltation of a planet.=Syn. 4. Sadness, de-

spondency, gloom. **dejectly**† (dē-jekt'li), adv. [< deject, a., + -ly².] In a downcast manner; dejectedly. Davies.

I rose dejectly, curtosied, and withdrew without reply. H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II, 237.

dejectory (dē-jek'tē-ri), a. [< deject + -ory.] In med., having power or tending to promote evacu-

ations by stool: as, dejectory medicines. dejecture ($d\bar{e}$ -jek'tūr), n. [$\langle deject + -nrc$.] ln med., that which is ejected; excrement; deecta.

jecta. dejeratet (dej'e-rāt), v. i. [$\langle L. dejerare$, take an oath, orig, dejarare, a form restored in LL., $\langle de + jurare$, swear: see jurat, jury.] To swear solemnly. dejerationt (dej-e-rā'shon), n. [$\langle L. dejera tio(n-), LL. dejuratio(n-), <math>\langle dejerare$, take an oath: see dejerate.] The taking of a solemn oath.

Doubtless with many vows and tears and dejerations he labours to clear his intentions to her person. Ep. Hall, Haman Hanged.

dejeunet, n. Same as déjeuner.

Take a dejeune of muskadel and eggs. B. Jonson, New Inn.

B. Jonson, New Inn. B. Jonson, New Inn. déjeuner (dā-zhè-nā'), n. [F., prop. inf. déjeu-ner, OF. desjeuner, desjuner, break fast, < L. dis-priv. + LL. jejunare (> F. jeûner), fast: see je-june. Cf. dine.] Breakfast; tho morning meal. In France it is a midday neal, breakfast in the English and American sense not being eateu, instead of which it is usual to take, upon awaking in the morning, merely a cup of coffee or chocolate and a roll.-Déjeuner à la fourchette (literally, breakfast with the fork), a set meal in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a luncheon. A form of entertainment much in favour with society was the déjeuner à la fourchette. The "breakfast," al-choicest wines and every delicacy procurable, usually be-gan between 4.80 and 6 o'clock, and lasted for a couple of hours, after which dancing was generally kept up until one or two o'clock in the norning. *Evert Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 118. de jure (dē jö'rē). [L., of right or law: de, of;

de jure (de jö'rē). [L., of right or law: de, of; jurc, abl. of jus (jur.), right, law: see just, jus-tice.] By right; according to law. See de facto. Dekabristt, n. [\langle Russ. Dekabri, December, + -ist.] Same as Decembrist. dekadrachm (dek'a-dram), n. [\langle Gr. δεκάδραχ-μος, worth 10 drachmas, \langle δέκα, = E. ten, + δραχμή, adrach-

ma: see drach-ma, drachm.] An ancient silver coin of the value of 10 drachms, oc-casionally is-sued at Syrasued at Syra-cuse and in other parts of the Hellenic world. The specimen illustrated weighs 660.9 grains. dekagram, n. See decagram. dekass (dek'-às), n. [G., (Gr. ôčka, = E. ten, + L. as (ass-), as: see as⁴, aee.] A nnit of mass; in

ten asses: in the grand duchy of Baden equal to 5 decigrams, or

Rever
 OV.
 Dekadrachm of Syracuse, by Evaluetos,

 n.
 4th century B. C. - British Museum. (Size of the original.)
 7.7 grains troy.

dekastere, See decastere

dekingt (dē-king'), v. t. [$\langle de- \text{priv.} + king.$] To dethrone; depose. Edward being thus dekinged, the embassie rode ioyfully backe to London to the parliament. Speed, Edward III., 1X. xii. § 75.

dekle, n. See deckle. del¹t, n. A Middle English form of deal¹. del² (del), n. [Singhalese.] Same as angili-

wood. del. An abbreviation of the Latin delineavit, (he) drew it, placed after an artist's name on a icture.

Delabechea (del-a-besh'ē-ä), *u*. [NL., named after the English geologist Sir H. T. *De la Bcche* (1796-1855).] A genus of trees, formed for the bottle-tree, now included under *Ster-eulia*. See cut under *bottle-tree*.

for the bottle-tree, now included under Stereulia. See cut under bottle-tree.
delabialize (dē-lā/bi-al-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. delabialized, ppr. delabializing. [< de-priv. + labialize.] To deprive of or change from a labial character. H. Sweet.
delaceratet (dē-las'e-rā'), v. t.; pret. and pp. delacerated, ppr. delacerating. [< L. delacerate, tax, pp. of delacerate, tear to pieces (but found only in fig. sense 'frustrate'); cf. dilacerar, to tear to pieces (> E. dilacerate), < de-, from, or di, away, apart, + lacerare, tear: see lacerate.] To tear to pieces; lacerate.
delacerationt (dē-las-e-rā'shon), n. [< L. *de-lacerate.] A tearing in pieces.
delacerate.] A tearing in pieces.
delacerate., shed tears, < de, down, + lacrimare, lacrumare, see lacermat.] Wateriness of the eyes; excessive secretion of tears; lacrima, lacruma, a tear: see lacrymal.] Wateriness of the eyes; excessive secretion of tears; lacrimation; (dē-lak-tā'shon), n. [< de-priv. + lactation.] The act of weaning.





delaine

delatine ($d\bar{e}$ -l \tilde{a} n'), n. [Short for muslin-de-laine, $\langle F. mousseline de laine, muslin of wool: see$ $muslin; F. laine, <math>\langle L. laua, wool. \rangle$] A light tex-tile fabrie, originally of wool, afterward more commonly of mixed materials, and frequently printed. See muslin-de-laine. delamination ($d\bar{e}$ -lainé, δ , and frequently printed. See muslin-de-laine. delamination ($d\bar{e}$ -lainé), n. [$\langle L. de,$ away, + lamina, a thin plate of metal: see lam-ina, laminar dehiscence: a term specifically ap-plied in embryology to the splitting of a primi-

plied in embryology to the splitting of a primi-tively single-layered blastoderm into two lay-ers of cells, thus producing a two-layered germ without invagination, embolism, or proper gastrulation

delapidatet, delapidationt, etc. See dilapidate,

delapsation; (dē-lap-sā'shon), n. [$\langle delapse + -ation.$] The act of falling down. delapse; (dē-laps'), r. i. [$\langle L. delapsus$, pp. of delabi, fall or sink down, $\langle de$, down, + labi, fall: see lapse.] 1. To fall or slide down. -2. To

be transmitted by inheritance. Which Anne derived atone, the right before all other, Of the delapsed crown, from Philip her fair mother. Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix.

delapsion (de-lap'shon), n. [(L. delapsus, pp. of delabi: see delapse.] A falling down; prolanse.

delate¹ (dé-lät'), v. t.; pret. and pp. delated, ppr. delating. [= Sp. Pg. delatar, accuse, < ML. de-latare (also contr. delare), accuse; < L. delatus, pp. of *deferre*, bear, earry or bring down, bring, give, deliver, report, announce, also, as a legal term, with obj. nomen, name, or later with per-son as object, indict, impeach, accuse, denounce, $\langle de, down, + ferre = E. bear^1: see defer^1.$] 1[‡]. To carry; convey; transmit.

Try exactly the fine wherein sound is delated. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

21. To carry on; conduct; manage.

His warlike wife Semirantis . . . Long ruled in his stead, Delating in a male a attyre The empire new begonne. Warner, Albion's England, f. 1. 3+. To publish or spread abroad; make public.

When the crime is delated or notorious. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4. 4. To bring a charge against; accuse; inform against; denounce. [In this sense the word is still used in the judicatories of the Scottish

Church.]

Yet, if I do it not, they may delate My slackness to my patron, work me out Of his opinion. E. Jonson, Volpone, if. 3. As men were delated, they were marked down for such a fine. Ep. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.

Every inmate of a honse [of Jesuits] is liable to secret accusation to its superior, while the superior himself may he similarly delated to the provincial or the general. Energy. Brit., X111, 648.

Encyc. Brit., X111. 648. delate²t (dé-lāt'), v. t. [\langle ML. delatare, erro-neous form of L. dilatare, dilate, extend, dilute: see dilate and delay².] To allay; dilute. delater (dé-lā'tér), n. [\langle delate¹ + -er¹; equiv. to delator.] Same as delator. delation¹ (dé-lā'shon), n. [= F. délation = Sp. delaeion = Pg. delação = It. delazione, accusa-tion, \langle L. delatio(n-), au accusation (not found

tion, < L. delatio(n-), an accusation (not found in lit. sense 'carriage, conveyance'), < delatus, pp. of deferre, bear, carry or bring down, ac-cuse: see delate¹.] 1⁺. Carriage; conveyance; transmission.

The delation of light is in an instant. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

In delation of sounds the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. Baeon, Nat. Hist.

Accusation or eriminal informatiou; specifically, interested accusation; secret or sinister denunciation.

A delation given in against him to the said committee --for unsound doctrine. Spalding, llist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 91.

Be def unto the suggestions of lale-bearers, calumnia-tors, pickthank or malevolent delators, who, while quiet men sleep, sowing the tarea of discord and division, dia-tract the tranquility of charity and all friendly society. Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, il. 20.

Delators, or political informers, encouraged by the em-perors, and enriched by the cenfiscated properties of those whose condemnation they had secured, rose to great infin-ence. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 246.

delatorian (del-a-tô'ri-an), a. [(LL. delatori-us, (L. delator, an informer: see delator.] Of or pertaining to an informer or a spy; of the

nature of an informer. Delawarean (del-a-war'ē-an), a. and n. [Delaware (so called from Delaware bay and river, named from Lord Delawarr, first colonial governor of Virginia, 1609-18) + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware.

Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware. II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Delaware. delay¹ (dē-lā'), v. [$\langle ME. delayen, delaien, \langle OF. delaier, delayer, deleier, delayer, deleier, delayer, <math>\langle F. délayer = Sp. Pg. dilatar = 1t. dilatare, also (after F.) dilajere, <math>\langle ML. dilatare$ (also delatare), put off, delay, extend the time of, lit. extend, spread out, dilate, $\langle L. dilatus, pp. associated$ with differre, put off, defer, \rangle ult. E. defer², differ: see dilate, defer², differ. Thus delay¹ is a doublet of dilate, and practically of defer², differe, being ult. attached to the same L. inf. differre. Cf. delay².] I. trans. 1. To put off; defer; postpone; remit to a later time, as something to be done. something to be done.

My lord detayeth his coming. Mat. xxiv. 48.

In vain he may your fatal Absence mourn, And wish in vain for your delay'd Return. Congreve, Illad.

2. To retard ; stop, detain, or hinder for a time; obstruct or impede the course or progress of: as, the mail is delayed by bad roads.

Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft delay'd The huddling brook to hear his madrigal? Milton, Connus, 1, 494.

When the case is proved, and the hour is come, justice delayed is justice denied. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 272.

To delay creditors, in law, to interpose obstacles in their way, with frandulent intent to hinder collection of their demands. = Syn. 1. To stave off, postpone, adjourn, procrastinate, protract, impede. II. intrans. To linger; move slowly; stop for a time; loiter; be dilatory.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten. Locke.

Dip down upon the northern shore, O sweet new-year delaying long; Thou doest expectant nature wrong; Delaying long, delay no more. Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxili.

The wheeling moth delaying to be dead Within the taper's flame. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, HI, 140.

delay¹ (dē-lā'), n. [< ME. delay, < OF. delai, delay, dilai, dilais, F. délai, m., OF. also delaie, f., = It. dilata, f., delay; from the verb.] 1. A putting off; a deferring; an extension of the time; postponement; procrastination: as, the *delay* of trial.

And thus he seid withoute more delay. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 441.

All delays are dangerous in war. Dryden, Tyrannic Love, I. I.

O love, why makest thou delay? Life comes not till thou comest. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 182. 2. A lingering; loitering; stay; hindrance to

A delation given integration of a day. The securers were not to be Hable to the charge of density integration. The securers were not to be Hable to the charge of density. Integration and delay 1. J. Extension; delay; post-dilation and delay 1. J. Extension; delay; post-ponement. This outrage micht suffir na delacioun, sen it was sa ner approachemat to the walks and portis of the town. Bellenden, tr. et Livy. Although sometimes the baptism of children was de-ferred, ... and although there might be some advantages gotten by such delation; yet it could not be endured that they should be sent out of the word without the context of the same, with slightly different pre-fix (dis-, di-, instead of de-), as L. deliguare, also delicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. $\langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. <math>\langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. <math>\langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. <math>\langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. <math>\langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid by straining it. \langle de, off, elicare, clarify a liquid, liquid, liquid. Alpar. more or less associated, erroneously, with delay! (OF. delayer, etc.). delate2 (which, elicare, dilate, dilate, and with allay', allay2.] To$ alloy; dilute; temper; soften; weaken.

delectably

Wine delayed and mixed with water. Nomenclator. Those dreadfull flames she also found delaud

Those dreadfull flames she also found delayd And quenched quite fike a consumed torch. Spenser, F. Q., 111. xlf. 42. **delayable** (dē-lā'a-bl), a. [< delay + -able.] Capable of delay or of being delayed. Davies. Law thus divisible, debateable, and delayable, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to re-dress. H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 250.

dress. **delayed:** (dç-lâd'), p. a. [Pp. of delay², r.] Mixed; alloyed; diluted. The eye, for the upper halfe of it a darke hrowne, for the nether somewhat yellowish, like delayed gold. Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 476.

delayer (dç-lā'er), n. 1. One who lingers or loiters; a procrastinator.

Quintus Fabius . . , is often times called of them [the Romans] Fabius Cunctator: that is to say, the tarrier or delayer. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 23. 2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders or obstructs.

Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a delayer of justice. Swift, Character of Hen. II. delayingly (dē-lā'ing-li), adv. In a manner so as to delay or detain. And yet she held him on delayingly, With many a scarce-believable excuse. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

delayment; (dé-la'ment), u. [< ME. delaye-ment, < OF. delaicment, delayement, deleement, etc., < delaier, delay, + -ment.] A lingering; stay; delay; loitering.

; loitering. He made no delayement, But goeth home in all hie, Gover, Conf. Amsnt., IV. del credere (del kred'e-re). [1t., lit. of be-lief or trust: del, contr. of de il, of the (L. de, of, ille, he, that); eredere, < L. eredere, beliove: see *credit.*] An Italian mercantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guaranty* or similar in import to the English guaranty or the Scotch warrandice. It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound not only to transact sales or other business for his constituent, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons with whom he contracts.—Del credere commission, the increased compensation paid or due to a factor or agent on such an account. Heleli y and a A Middle Due Wat

an account. dele¹[†], n. and v. A Middle English form of deal¹. dele²[†], n. An obsolete form of dell¹. dele³ (dē'lē), v. t. [L. dele, impv. of delere, blot out, efface: see delete.] Take out; re-move: a word used in proof-reading as a direc-tion to printer to recover a superfluence deter tion to printers to remove a superfluous letter or word, and usually expressed by its initial letter in the distinctive script form \mathcal{B}_{0} , or some variation of it.

deleble, delible (del'ē-bl, -i-bl), a. [= F. délé-bile = Sp. deleble = Pg. delevel = It. delebile, \langle L. delebilis, \langle deleve, blot out: see delete. Cf. indelible.] That can be blotted out or erased. [Rare.]

He that can find of his heart to destroy the deleble im-age of God would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself. Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychozoia.

Various is the use thereof [black-lead], . . . for pens, so usefull for scholars to note the remarkables they read, with an impression easily delede without prejudice to the book. Fuller, Worthles, Cumberland.

delectability (dę-lek-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [= Sp. de-leitabilidad; as delectable + -ity.] The quality of being delectable or pleasing; delectableness.

I think they were not prevented . . . from looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded - for its delectability to the eye. Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 827. is delectability to the eye. Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 827. **delectable** (dē-lek'ta-bl), a. [(The ME. form was delitable, q. v., ζ OF. delitable) = F. délec-table = Sp. deleitable = Pg. deleitavel = It. delet-tabile, ζ L. delectabilis, delightful, ζ delectare, de-light: see delight.] Delightful, especially to any of the senses; highly pleasing; charming; affording great enjoyment or pleasure: as, "de-lectable bowers," Quarles, To P. Fletcher. We are of our own account and enough to give enter-

lectable bowers," Quarles, To P. Fletcher. We are of our own accord apt enough to give enter-tainment to things detectable. Hooker, Ecclea. Polity, v. 72. Their most resonnding demanciation thundered against the enormity of allowing the rich precedence in eatching at the delectable baits of ain. E, P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 108. Winter, at least, seemed to me to have put something into these mediaeval cities which the May sun had melted away -a certain delectable depth of local color, an ex-cess of duskiness and decay. H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.delectablences (delectable tother and public tother and the set of the se

delectableness (de-lek'ta-bl-nes), n. Delightfulness; the quality of imparting pleasure.

fulness; the quarty of inparting present. Full of delectableness and pleasantness. Barret. delectably (dē-lek'ta-bli), ade. In a delecta-ble manner; delightfully; charmingly. Of myrrh, hawme, and aloes they delectably smell. Ep. Bale, On Revelations, i., sig. A vii,

delectate

delectate (dé-lek'tät), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-lectated, ppr. delectating. [< L. delectatus, pp. of delectare = It. delettare, dilettare = Sp. Pg. deleitar = F. délecter, OF. deliter (> ME. de-liten, E. delight), delight: see delight.] To please or charm, as the senses; render delecta-ble; delight. delectation (dé-lek-tš(shon), a. [- F. délecter

ble; delight. **delectation** (dē-lek-tā'shon), n. [=F. délecta-tion = Sp. deleitacion = Pg. deleitação = It. de-lettazione, $\langle L. delectatio(n-), \langle delectare, please,$ delight: see delectate.] Great pleasure, par-ticularly of the senses; delight.

"I ensure you, Master Raphael" (quoth I), "I took great delectation in hearing you: all things that you said were spoken so wittily and so pleasantly." Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Poesy serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to delectation. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 142.

At the very moment, however, of these delectations, a meeting was held at Brussela of men whose minds were occupied with sterner stuff than sugar-work. Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 492.

delectus personæ (delek'tus per-so'nö). [L., the choice of a person: delectus, a choice, < deligere, pp. delectus, choose out, select, < de, from, + legere, pick, choose; personæ, gen. of persona, a person: see person.] In law, the choice or selection, either express or implied, of a particular individual, by reason of some personal qualification: particularly the right personal qualification; particularly, the right to choose partners in business; the regulation which prevents a new partner from being ad-mitted into a firm against the will of any member of it.

delegacy (del' \tilde{e} -g \tilde{a} -si), n. [$\langle delega(te) + -cy$.] 1. The act of delegating, or the state of being delegated.

By way of delegacy or grand commission. Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 2.

2. A number of persons delegated; a delegation.

Before any suit begin, the plaintiffe shall have his com-plaint approved by a set *delegacy* to that purpose. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. dele-gated, ppr. delegating. [< L. delegatus, pp. of delegare (> It. delegare = Sp. Pg. delegar = F. déléguer), send, assign, depute, appoint, < de, from, + legare, send, depute, appoint; see legate.] 1. To depute; appropriately, to send with power to transact business as a represen-te inverse of here actions and the appoint of the second test of the second sec tative: as, he was *delegated* to the convention. -2. To intrust; commit; deliver to another's care and management: as, to delegate authority or power to a representative.

We can pretend to no further jurisdiction than what he has delegated to us. Decay of Christian Piety.

Let him delegate to others the costly courtesies and decorations of social life. Emerson, Conduct of Life.

The Iliad above that it was usual for a Greek king to delegate to his heir the duty of commanding his troops. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 518.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), a. and n. [= F. délégué = Sp. Pg. delegado = 1t. delegato, < L. delegatus, pp.: see the verb.] I. a. Deputed; commis-sioned or sent to act for or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. Jer. Taylor.

II. n. 1. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with power to transact business as his or their representative; a dep-uty; a commissioner; an attorney.

Legates and delegates with powers from hell

Conscience speaks not as a solitary, independent guide, but as the delegate of a higher Legislator. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 9.

In general, soldiers who should form themselves into political clubs, elect *delegates*, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control. *Macaulay.*

Specifically -2. In the United States: (a) A person elected or appointed to represent a Ter-ritory in Congress, as distinguished from the representatives of States. The territorial delegates like other members, may speak, offer notiona, etc., and be appointed on certain committees, but may not vote. (b) A person sent with representative powers to a convention, conference, or other assembly for nomination of officers, or for the transaction of the business of the organization which such persons collectively represent.—3. In Great Britain: (a) A commissioner formerly appoint-ed by the erown, under the great seal, to hear Specifically -2. In the United States: (a) A ed by the crown, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical

courts. (b) One of a committee chosen by the house of convocation in the University of Oxford, with power to act.—4. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.—Court of abolish, destroy, perhaps $\langle de, away, + *lere, an assumed verb related to linere, smear, peal in ecclesiastical causes and from the decisious of the admiraity court : so called because the judges were deleged of appointed by the crown under the great seal.$ ford, with power to act.—4. A layman appoint-ed to attend an ecclesiastical council.—Court of Delegates, formerly, in Euglad, the great court of ap-peal in ecclesiastical causes and from the decisions of the admiralty court: so called because the judges were dele-gated or appointed by the crown under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions are transferred to the sovereign in council. Also called *Commission of Delegates.*—House of Delegates, in the United States: (a) The lower house of the General Assem-bly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Formerly called *House of Burgesses.* (b) The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (in full, *House of Clerical and Lay Delegates*). **delegated** (del'ē-gā-ted), p. a. 1. Deputed; sent with authority to act for another; ap-pointed.

pointed.

Delegated Spirits comfort fetch To her from heights that Reason may not win. Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 36.

2. Intrusted; committéd; held by substitution.

Whose delegated crucity surpasses The worst acts of one energetic master. Byron, Sardanapalus, i. 2.

Faithfulness to conviction and all delegated trust. Theodore Parker, Historic Americans

The system of provinces, of dependencies, of territories which cannot be brought into the general system of gov-ernment, which need to be administered by some special delegated power, seems to me to be vicions in idea. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 349.

Delegated jurisdiction, in Scola law, jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a depute or deputy : contradistinguished from oper invisdiction

proper jurisation. delegation (del- \tilde{q} -gã'shon), n. [= F. déléga-tion = Sp. delegacion = Pg. delegação = It. dele-gazione, \langle L. delegatio(n-), \langle delegare, depute; see delegate.] 1. A sending or deputing; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate. of a delegate.

The duties of religion caunot be performed by delegation. S. Miller.

These only held their power by delegation from the peo-e, Brougham. ple.

But of all the experiments in *delegation* to which the spiritual jurisdiction of the English Crown has been subjected, the most unhappy was the first—the Vicar-Generalship of Thomas Crumwel. *R. W. Dizon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

A person or body of persons deputed to act 2. for another or for others; specifically, in the United States, the whole body of men who represent a single district or State in a representative assembly.—3. In Austria-Hungary, one of two bodies summoned annually by the emperor to legislate on matters pertaining to

emperor to legislate on matters pertaining to the whole empire. One delegation is chosen by the Austrian Reichsrath, the other by the Hungarian Reichs-tag, and each consists of sixty members. **4.** In *civil law*, the act by which a debtor, in order to be freed from his debt, offers in his stead to the creditor another person, who binds himself for the debt. The delegation is said to be perfect when the delegating debtor is discharged by his creditor, *imperfect* when the creditor retains his rights against his original debtor.

5. In French usage, a share certificate.—6. In banking, an informal and non-negotiable letter employed by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit.

delegatoryt (del'ē-gā-tō-ri), a. [< delegate + -ory.] Holding a delegated or dependent position.

Some politique delegatory Scipio . . . they would single forth, if it might bee, whon they might depose when they list, if he should begin to tyranize. Naske, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

delenda (dö-len'dä), n. pl. [L., neut. pl. of delendus, ger. of delere, blot out: see delete.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

delendung, n. Same as delundung. delenifical; (del-ē-nif'i-kal), a. [< L. delenificus, soothing, < delenire, soothe, soften (< de + lenire, soften: see lenient), + -ficus, < facere, mako.] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

like fronds, which are laciniate or branched and have a central vein, usually with lateral veinlets. The tetraspores are produced in spots on the frond. Fifty or more species are known, distributed all over the world; five occur on the shores of the British isles, and three ou the eastern coast of the United States. **delessite** (dē-les'īt), n. [After the French mineralogist Delesse.] A ferruginous chloritic mineral of a dark-green color, occurring in cav-itics in envoluedid.

ities in amygdaloid.

I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and delete, according to better information. Fuller, General Worthies, xxv.

I have . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version, and *deleted* eight. *W. E. Aytoun*.

W. E. Agroun. It was not till 1879 that they (the German socialists) were provoked by the persecutions to which they were subjected by the German Government, to delete from their statutes the qualification of aeeking their enda by legal means. Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 283.

deleterious (del- \bar{e} -tē'ri-us), a. [= F. deléterie = Sp. deletereo = Pg. It. deleterio, \langle ML. *deleterius, \langle Gr. $\delta\eta\lambda\eta\tau\eta\rho\sigma_{0}$, noxious, deleterious, \langle $\delta\eta\lambda\eta\tau\eta\rho$, a destroyer, \langle $\delta\eta\lambda\epsilon i\sigma\thetaa\iota$, hurt, damage, spoil, waste.] 1. Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous: as, a deleterious plant. In some places there plaus which are entirely rejeant

In some places, those plants which are entirely poison-us at home lose their *deleterious* quality by being carried broad. *Goldsmith*, Cltizen of the World, xc. abroad. 2. Hurtful in character or quality; injurious;

pernicious; mischievous; unwholesome: as, a delelerious practice; deleterious food.

Tis pity wine should be so deleterious 1000. 'Tis pity wine should be so deleterious, For tea and coffee leave us much more serious, Eyron, Don Juan, iv. 52. Probably no single influence has had so deleterious an effect upon the physique of the rapidly civilized peoples as ciching. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 235.

deleteriously (del- \bar{e} -t \tilde{e} 'ri-us-li), adv. In a deleterious manner; injuriously. deleteriousness (del- \bar{e} -t \tilde{e} 'ri-us-nes), n. The quality or state of being deleterious or hurt-ful.

deletery; (del'ē-ter-i), a. and n. [< ML. *dele-terius, < Gr. δηλητήριος, deleterious: see delete-rious.] I. a. Destructive; poisonous. I. a. Destructive; poison and Doctor epidenick, ... stor'd with deletery med'cines, (Which whosoever took is dead since). S. Butter, Hudihras, i. 2.

Π. n. [\langle **ML**. deleterium, \langle Gr. δηλητήριον (se. φάρμακον), a poison, neut. of δηλητήριος: see I.] Anything that destroys; a destructive agent.

Such arguments in general, and remedies in particular, which are apt to become *deleteries* to the sin, and to abate the temptation. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

deletion (dō-lē'shon), u. [< L. deletio(n-), < de-lere, delete: see delete.] 1. The act of delet-ing, blotting out, or erasing.—2. An erasure; a word or passage deleted.

Some deletions, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the article extended, have been restored. Sir W. Hamilton. 3. A blotting out, as of an object; oblitera-

tion; suppression; extinction.

The great extermination of the Jewish nation, and their otal deletion from being God'a people, was foretold by hriat. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 827. Chriat. We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or deletion of the Moors. Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 40.

The better the man and the nobler his purposes, the more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the *deletion* of his personality. *R. L. Stevenson*, Ordered South.

deletitious (del-ē-tish'us), a. [< LL. deletitius, deletitious (del-ē-tish'us), a. [$\langle LL. deletituus$, prop. deleticius, $\langle L. delere$, erase: see delete.] From which anything has been or may be erased: applied to paper. deletive (dē-lē'tiv), a. [$\langle delete + -ive.$] Per-taining to deletion; deleting or erasing. deletory (del'ē-tō-ri), u. [$\langle delete + -ory.$] That which erases or blots out.

Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a dele-bry of sin. Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ii. § 2. tory of sin.

Dele-winet, *n*. A kind of wine, perhaps a species of Rhenish: possibly so called from being imported at Deal, England. Also *Deal-wine*.

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated, vii. 253.

delf¹ (delf), n. [< ME. delf, a quarry, a grave, < AS. dwlf, a ditch, ge-delf, a ditch, digging, < delfan, dig, delve: see delve.] 1⁺. Anything made by delving or digging; a mine, quarry, pit, ditch, channel, etc.

, ditch, channel, etc. Make a delf with hande an handfull longe, And doune the pointe thre greynes therin doo. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119. Some lesser delfs, the fountain's bottom sounding, Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying. *Fletcher*, Purple Island, iii. 13.

A catch-water drain; in a sea-embankment, the drain on the landward side. Also improper-ly written *delph.*-3. A hed of coal or of iron-stone. [Forest of Dean and Lancashire coalfields, Eug.] -4. In her., a square supposed to represent a sod of turf used as a bearing. It is one of the so-called abatements of honor, and as such is modern and false heraldry. See abatement. 3.

abatement, 3. delf², delft (delf, delft), n. [Also written delph; prop. delft; short for Delfteare, named from Delft in the Notherlands, whence such earthen-ware was first or most commonly brought to England.] Delftware. See ware². delfynt, n. See delphin. Delhi sore. Same as Aleppo uleer (which see, under wher)

- Delhi sore. Same as Aleppo uleer (which see, under uleer). Delian (do'li-an), a. [$\langle L. Delius, \langle Gr. \Delta h \lambda co, \rangle$ pertaining to Delos, $\langle \Delta h \lambda co, \rangle$ Delos.] Of or per-taining to Delos, a small island in the Alegean sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Ar-temis (Diana), and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo.— Delian Apollo. See Apollo.—Delian problem, the prob-lem of the duplication of the cube—that is, of finding a cube having double the volume of a given cube: so called, it was said, because the oracle of Delos told the Athentans that a pestilence would cease when they had doubled the altar of Apollo, this altar boing cubicat. See duplication. delibatet (del'i-bāt), v. t. [$\langle L. delibatus, pp.$ of delibare (\rangle It. delibare = Pg. delibar), take of, taste, $\langle de$, from, + libare, taste, sip, pour out: see libation.] To taste; take a sip of. When he has travell'd and delibated the French and the

When he has traveli'd and delibated the French and the panish. Marmion, Antiquary, iii. Spanish

delibation (del-i-bā'shon), n. [< L. delibatio(n-), .< delibare, taste: see delibate.] A taste; a skimming of the surface.

What they [Σεβόμενο] were, our commentators do not so fully inform us; nor can it be understood without some delibation of Jewish antiquity. J. Mede, Discourses (1642), p. 82.

delibert, v. i. [OSc. also deliver, delyver; ME. deliberen, \langle OF. deliberer, F. délibérer, \langle L. de-liberare, deliberate: seo deliberate.] To delib-erate; resolve.

ate; resolve. For which he gan *deliberen* for the beste That . . . he wolde lat hem graunte what hem liste. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 169. deliberate (dē-lib'e-rāt), v.; pret. and pp. de-liberated, ppr. deliberating. [$\langle L. deliberatus, pp. of deliberare \langle \rangle$ It. deliberare = Pr. Sp. Pg. deliberar = F. délibérer), consider, weigh well, $\langle de + *liberare, librare, weigh, \langle *libera, libra, a balance: see librate.] I. trans. To$ weigh in the mind; weigh the arguments orconsiderations for and against; think or reflectupon: consider.

upou; consider.

Surprised with a question without time to deliberate n answer. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1, 322. King Ferdinand heid a council of war at Cordova, here it was deliberated what was to be done with Al-ama. Irving, Granada, p. 63. an answer. where hama.

II. intrans. 1. To think carefully or atten-tively; consider and examine the reasons for and against a proposition; estimate the veight or force of arguments, or the probable conse-quences of an action, in order to a choice or decision; reflect carefully upon what is to be done; consider.

At such times as we are to deliberate for ourselves, the freer our minds are from all distempered affections, the counder and better is our judgment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

Hooker, Eccles. Folity, IV. 9. Kings commonly link themselves, as it were, in a nup-tial bond, to their council, and deliberate and communi-cate with them. Bacon, Political Fablea, iii., Expl. Hence to "ponder" is to think over a subject without the test of a proper experiment, while to deliberate im-plies an accuracy like that which results from the use of a pair of scales. S. S. Holdeman, Etymology, p. 23. 2. More loosely, to pause and consider; stop to reflect.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts (In spite of all the virtue we can boast), The woman that *deliberates* is lost, Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

Addison, Cato, IV. 1. =Syn. 1. To ponder, cogitate, reflect, debate, think, medi-tate, ruminate, muse. deliberate (dē-lib'e-rāt), a. [< L. deliberatus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; earcfully considering the probable conse-quences of an action; circumspect; careful and show in deciding: unplied to conserve.

and slow in deciding: applied to persons.

O these deliberate tools! when they do choose, They have the wisdom by their wit to lose, Shak., M. et V., fl. 9. 2. Formed or doue with careful consideration aud full intention ; well weighed or considered ; not sudden or rash: applied to thoughts or acts:

iberate falschood. Instead of rage, Deliberate valour breathed, firm, and unmoved With dread of death to flight or foul retreat, Milton, P. L., 1. 554. Their conduct takes its colour more from their acquired tastes, inclinations, and habits, than from a deliberate regard to their greatest good. R. Hall, Mod. Infidelity. 3. Characterized by slowness in decision or action; slow.

Sertza Denghel having left all his baggage on the other side, and passed the river, drew up his army in the same deliberate manner in which he had crossed the Mareb, and formed opposite to the basha. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II, 232.

Ilis enunciation was so deliberate. Wirt. =Syn. 1 and 2. Cautious, cool, wary, careful, thoughtful. deliberately (dē-lib'e-rāt-li), adv. 1. With careful consideration or deliberation; with full intent; not hastily or carelessly: as, a deliber-

ately formed purpose. Orcharda which had been planted many years before

Orcharda which has been were deliberately cut down. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv. What would be thought of one who, for the sake of a sweet fruit, should deliberately run the risk of bringing a plague upon his family and his neighbours? *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, 11, 184.

2. With slowness or deliberation.

l acquire deliberately both knowledge and liking: the acquisition grows into my brain, and the sentiment into my breast. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvii.

deliberateness (dē-lib'e-rāt-nes), n. 1. Care-ful reflection or consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of coun-sels, or the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and deliberateness befitting a parliament. Eikon Basilike,

Ile would give the lords no more than the temporary veto required to insure deliberateness in action. The American, VIII, 277. Slowness in decision or action. 2

deliberater, deliberator (dē-lib'e-rā-ter, -tor), n. [= lt. deliberatore, < L. deliberator, < delibe-rare, deliberate: see deliberate.] One who deliberates.

The duli and unfeeling deliberators of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. V. Knox, Essays, exxxiil.

deliberation (dē-lib-e-rā'shon), n. [$\langle ME. de-liberation, \langle OF. deliberation, F. délibération =$ Pr. deliberacio = Sp. deliberacion = Pg. deliberação = It. deliberazione, $\langle L. deliberatio(n-), \langle L. deliber$ deliberate, deliberate; see deliberate.] 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining conflicting reasons or principles; consideration; mature reflection.

nsideration; mature reflection. And [if] the dome of yche dede were demyt before, To grepe at the begynnyng, what may grow after; To serche it full suerly, and se to the ende, With due deteberacion for doutis of Angur; Who shuld hastely on hond an heuy charge take ? Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), L 2457. But whom do I advise? The fashton-led, The incorrigibly wrong, the deat, the dead, Whom care and cool detiberation suit Not better much than spectacles a brute. Couper, Throchium.

As motives conflict and the evils of hasty action recur to the mind, deliberation succeeds to mere invention and design. J. Ward, Eneyc. Brit., XX, 85. 2. Mutual discussion and examination of the

reasons for and against a measure : as, the *de-liberations* of a legislative body or a council.

They would do well to exclude from their deliberations members of the House who had proved themselves un-worthy of their position. Nineteenth Century, XXI. 120. 3. Slowness in decision or action : as, he spoke

with the greatest deliberation.

Hee is one that will not hastly runne into error, for hee treds with great deliberation, and his indgment consists much in his pace. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, Au Alderman.

We spent our time in viewing the Cremonics practis'd by the Latins at this Festival, and in visiting the several holy places; all which we had opportunity to aurvey with as much freedom and deiberation as we pleased. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68. 4. In criminal law, reflection, however brief, upon the act before committing it; fixed and dctermined purpose, as distinguished from sud-den impulse.=Syn. 1 and 3. Thoughtfulness, medita-tion, cogitation, circumspection, werness, caution, cool-ness, prudence.—2. Consultation, conference. **deliberative** (dē-lib'e-rā-tiv), a. and n. [=F. délibératif = Sp. Fg. It. deliberativo, < L. deli-berativus, < deliberare, deliberatic: see deliber-ate.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to deliberation or meditation; consisting of or used in discussion; argumentative; reasoning: as, a deliberatire judgment or opinion; territorial delegates have

a deliberative voice in Congress (that is, a right to engage in debate, though not to vote).

An oration deliberative is a meane whereby we doe per-awade, entreate, or rebuke, exhorte, or dehorte, commende, or comforte any man. Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1553), p. 29.

2. Characterized by deliberation; proceeding from or acting by deliberation, especially by formal discussion: as, *deliberative* thought; the legislature is a *deliberative* body.

Congress is, properly, a deliberative corps; and it forgets itself when it attempts to play the executive. A. Hamilton, Works, L 154.

Mr. Riley took a pinch of snuff, and kept Mr. Tuiliver In suspense by a slience that seemed deliberative. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

George Eriot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1. Deliberative oratory, in *rhet.*, that department of ora-tory which comprises orationa designed to discuss a course of action and advine it or dissuade from it; especially, ora-tory used in deliberative assemblies; parliamentary, con-gressional, or political oratory. II. *n.* 1[†]. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

In detiberatives, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

2. In rhet., the art of proving a thing and con-

vincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it; the art of persuasion. **deliberatively** (dē-lib'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv*. In a deliberative manner; by deliberation.

None but the thanes or nohility were considered as ne-cessary constituent parts of this assembly, at least while it acted deliberatively. Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., if. 7.

it acted deliberatively. Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., fl. 7. deliberator, n. See deliberater. delibration; (del-i-brā'shon), n. [< L. de, down, + libration; (del-i-brā'shon), n. [< L. de, down, + libratio(n-), a leveling, < librare, balance, level: see libration.] A weighing down, as of one pan of a balance. Slr T. Browne. delicacy (del'i-kā-si), n.; pl. delieacies (-siz). [< ME. delieace, delicacie; < delica(te) + -ey.] 1. The quality of being delicate; that which is delicate. Specifically -2. Exquisite agreeable-ness to the sense of taste or some other sense; refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, delicace; delicace refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, delicacy of flavor or of odor.

vor or of odor. On hospitable thoughts intent Whet choice to choose for delicacy best. Milton, P. L., v. 338. Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. Jer. Taylor. 3. Something that delights the senses, particularly the sense of taste; a dainty: as, the delicacics of the table.

Yef we hadde hut a mossell brede, we have more ioye and delyte than ye have with alle the *delivatys* of the worlde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6. These delicacies

I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers, Walks, and the melody of birds. Milton, P. L., viii. 526.

4. Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail; The intersting interess of remembers of detail; minute perfection in any characteristic qual-ity, as form, texture, tint, tenuity, finish, ad-justment, etc.: as, the *delicaey* of the skin or of a fabric; *delicaey* of contour; the *delicaey* of a thread or of a watch-spring.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his bouring. Dryden. colouring

5. That which is refined or the result of refinement, especially of the senses; a refinement.

Mozart is certainly the composer who had the surest in-stinct for the delicacies of his art. Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), 11. xii. 339.

6. Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the 6. Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the condition of requiring care or caution: as, the delicacy of a point or question; the delicacy of a surgical operation.—7. Nicety of perception; exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness, physical or mental; exquisiteness; fineness: as, delicacy of touch or of observation; delicacy of wit.

Some people are subject to a certain delicacy of passion, which makes them extremely sensible to all the accidents of life, and gives them a lively joy npon every prosperous event, as well as a piercing grief when they meet with minfortunes and adversity. If ume, Easays, 1.

8. Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or unpleasing; hence, a refined per-ception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That Augustan delicacy of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. Macaulay. 9. Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety; the quality manifest-ed in care to avoid offense or what may cause distressor embarrassment; freedom from grossness. as, delicacy of behavior or feeling.

False delicacy is affectation, not politeness. Spectator,

True delicacy . . . exhibits itself most significantly in Mary Howitt. little things. 10. Sensitive reluctance; modest or consider-ate hesitation; timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling: as, I feel a great *delicacy* in approaching such a subject.

And day by day she thought to tell Geraint, But could not out of bashful delicacy. Tennyson, Geraint.

11. Tenderness, as of the constitution; sus-ceptibility to disease; physical sensitiveness. An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to An air of romustless and arrength is very prepared and beauty. An appearance of delivery, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful. She had been in feeble health ever since we left, and her increasing delivery was beginning to alarm her friends. J. T. Troubridge, Compon Bonds, p. 376.

12+. The quality of being addicted to pleasure;

voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness.

Of the seconde glotonie Which cleped is *delicacie*, Wherof ye apake here to fore, Beseche I wolde you therefore. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., VI.

13. Pleasure; a diversion; a luxury.

He Rome brente for his delicacie. Chaucer, Monk's Tale, f. 489.

Our delicacies are grown capitai,

Our delicacies are grown capital, And even our sports are dangers. E. Jonson, To a Friend. =Syn. 2. Daintiness, savoriness.—3. Delicacy, Dainty, Tidbit. A delicacy is specifically something very choice for eating; it may be cooked, dressed, or in the natural state: as, his table was abundantly supplied with all the delica-cies of the season; the appetite of the sick man had to be coaxed with delicacies. Dainty is a stronger word, indi-cating something even more choice. A tidbit is a par-ticularly choice or delicious morsel, a small quantity taken from a larger on account of its excellence. delicate (del'i-kāt), a. and n. [\leq ME. delicate, delicat, \leq OF. delicat, F. delicat = Pr. delicat = Sp. Pg. delicado = It. delicato (cf. ME. delic, \leq OF. delie, delje, delge, deuge, the vernacular

Sp. Pg. delicado = It. delicato (cf. ME. delie, $\langle OF$. delie, delje, delgie, delge, deuge, the vernacular form, = Pr. delguat = Sp. Pg. delgado, fine, slender), \langle L. delicatus, giving pleasure, de-lightful, soft, luxurious, delicate, ML. also fine, slender, \langle delicia, usually in pl. deliciae, plea-sure, delight, luxury, \langle delicere, allure, \langle de, away, + lacere, allure, entice. From the same source are delicious, delectable, and delight, q. v.] I. a. 1. Pleasing to any of the senses, cspe-cially to the sense of taste; dainty; delicious: opposed to coarse or rough. opposed to coarse or rough.

Cer. Wrench it open; Soft! it amella most sweetly in my sense. 2d Gent. A delicate odonr. Shak., Pericies, iii. 2. The choosing of a delicate before a more ordinary dish

Canat thou imagine where those spirits live Which make such *delicate* music in the woods? Shelley, Promethens Unbound, ii. 2.

3. Fine in characteristic details; minutely perfect in kind; exquisite in form, proportions, finish, texture, manner, or the like; nice; dainty; charming: as, a *delicate* being; a *deli-cate* skiu or fabric; *delicate* tints.

And the lify she dropped as she went is yet white, With the dew on its delicate sheath. Owen Meredith, The Storm.

The delicate gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions. J. Coird.

Lagoons and Iagoon-channels are filied up by the growth of the *delicate* corals which live there. Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 151.

4. Of a fine or refined constitution; refined.

Thou wast a spirit too *delicate* To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands. Shok., Tempest, I. 2.

5. Nice in construction or operation; exqui-5. After the construction of perturbit, exquir sitely adjusted or adapted; minutely accurate or suitable: as, a *delicate* piece of mechanism; a *delicate* balance or spring.—6. Requiring nicety in action; to be approached or per-formed with caution; precarious; ticklish: as, a *delicate* precarious; ticklish: as, a delicate surgical operation; a delicate topic of conversation.

And if I may mention so *delicate* a aubject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses. Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

No doubt slavery was the most *delicate* and embarrass-ing question with which Mr. Lincoln was called on to deal. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 166. 7. Nice in perception or action; exquisitely acute or dexterous; finely sensitive or exact;

do but say what she is : - So delicate with her needle! Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

1516

8. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by attention to the opin-ions and feelings of others; refined: as, *delicate* behavior or manners; a *delicate* address.—9. Susceptible to disease or injury; of a tender constitution; feeble; not able to endure hard-ship: as, a *delicate* frame or constitution; *deli*cate health.—10. Nice in perception of what is agreeable to the senses or the intellect; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; fastidious: as, a *delicate* taste; a *delicate* eye for color.

His familiarity with the customs, manners, actions, and writings of the ancieut, makes him a very *delicate* observer of what occurs to him in the present world. Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

It is capable of pleasing the most *delicate* Reader, with-out giving Offence to the most scruppilous. Addison, Spectator, No. 26. 11+. Full of pleasure ; luxurious ; sumptuous ;

delightful.

Dives for his delicate life to the devil went. Piers Plowman.

And comprehending goodly Groves of Cypresses inter-mixed with plaines, *delicate* gardens, artificial fountains, all variety of fruit-treea, and what not rare. Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

Haariem is a very delicate town. Evelyn.

Syn. 1. Pleasant, delicious, palatable, savory.—8. Fastidious, discriminating.—10. Sensitive.
 II.† n. 1. Something savory, luscious, or delicious; a delicacy; a dainty.

Nebnchadrezzar the king of Babylon . . . hath filled is belly with my delicates. Jer. II, 34.

his belly with my delicates. ³Tis an excellent thing to be a prince; he is served with such admirable variety of fare, such innumerable choice of delicates. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2. 2. A fastidious person.

The rules among these failse *delicates* are to be as con-tradictory as they can be to nature. Tatler.

delicately (del'i-kāt-li), adv. In a delicate manner, in any sense of that word.

Drynk nat ouer *delicatliche*, ne to depe neither. Piers Plowman (C), vii. 166.

They which . . . live *delicately* are in kings' courts. Luke vil, 25.

There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman Inguage. Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 43.

Moves him to think what kind of bird it is That sings so delicately clear. Tennyson, Geraint. a to be done . . . prindently. Jcr. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 2. delicateness (del'i-kāt-nes), n. The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for *delicateness* and tenderness. Deut, xxviii, 58. delicatesset (del-i-ka-tes'), n. [(F. délicatesse, (délicat, delicate: see delicate.] Delicacy; tact; address.

All which required abundance of finesse and *delicatesse* to manage with advantage. Swift, Tale of a Tub, ii. 2 Skill OF labilite; ittendite titles.
That we can call these delicate creatures ours, And not their appetites. Shak, Othello, iii. 3.
To me thou art a pure, ideal flower, So delicate that mortal touch might mar. Jones Very, Poems, p. 94.
And the lify she dropped as a he went is yet white, With the down on the delicate abeath.
And the lify and the delic

Quod man to Conscience, " 3 outhe axith delice ; For 3 outhe the course of kinde [nature] wole holde." Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd In dainty delices, and laviah joyes. Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 23.

deliciatet (dē-lish'i-āt), v. i. [< ML. deliciatus, pp. of deliciari, delight one's self, feast, < L. de-liciæ, delight: see delieate.] To indulge in delights; feast; revel; delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to deliciate with her minions, the rose is her Adonis. Partheneia Sacra (1633), p. 18. the rose is her Adonis. Partheneia Saara (1633), p. 18. **delicious** (dē-lish'us), a. [< ME. delicious, < OF. delicieus, F. délicieux = Pr. delicios = Sp. Pg. delicioso = It. delizioso, < L. deliciosus, de-licious, delightful, < delicieu, delight; see deli-cate.] 1. Pleasing in the highest degree; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording ex-quisite pleasure: as, a delicious viand; a deli-cious odor; delicious fruit or wine. She Wundenhuistred unto me more variety of remeric.

She [Venice] ministred unto me more variety of remark-able and *delicious* objects than mine eyes ever surveyed in any citle before. *Coryat*, Cruditics, I. 199. That is a hitter sweetness which is only *delicious* to the palate, and to the atomach deadly. *Ford*, Line of Life.

Most pleasing to the mind; yielding exqui-2 site delight; delightful.

We had a most *delicious* journey to Marseilles, thro'a country sweetely deelining to the south and Mediterra-nian coasts. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1644.

What so delicious as a just and firm encounter of two, in a thought, in a feeling? *Emerson*, Friendship, Were not his words *delicious*, I a beast Were not his words *delicious*, I a beast To take them as I did? but something jarr'd. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

3t. Delicate; luxurious; daiuty; addicted to or seeking pleasure.

Others, of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire them-selves to the enjoyment of ease and lnxnry. Milton.

selves to the enjoyment of case and inxinty. Mitton. =Sym. Delicious, Delightful, luscious, savory. Delicious is highly agreeable to some sense, generally that of taste, sometimes that of smell or of hearing. Delightful is highly agreeable to the mind; it is always supersensuous, except perhaps as sight or hearing is sometimes the im-mediate means to high mental pleasure. Delicious food, odors, music; delightful thoughts, hopes, anticipations, news news.

O faint, delicious spring-time violet. W. W. Story, The Violet.

What is there in the vale of life Half so delightful as a wife? Cowper, Love Abused.

Couper, Love Abused. Even the phrase "delicious music" implies the predomi-nance of the sensuous element in the pleasures of aong. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 362. *Delightful* task ! to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1149. *Delightful* task ! *La colligional*

deliciously (de-lish'us-li), adv. In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; daintily; delight-fully; luxuriously.

How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deli-ciously, so much torment and sorrow give her. Rev. xviii. 7.

deliciousness (dē-lish'us-nes), n. 1. The qual-ity of being delicious or very grateful to the senses or mind: as, the *deliciousness* of a repast; the *deliciousness* of a sonnet.

The aweetest honey Is loathsome in his own deliciousness. Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 2t. That which is delicious; delicacies; lux-

uries; dainties. The East sends hither her deliciousness. Donne, Thomas Coryat.

3t. Indulgence in delicacies; luxury.

To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, . . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking. *North*, tr. of Plntarch.

delict (dē-likt'), n. [= F. délit = Sp. delicto, delito = Pg. delicto, delito = It. delitto, \langle L. de-lictum, a fault, offense, crime, prop. neut. pp. of delinquere, fail, be wanting, commit a fault, offend, \langle de + linquere, leave; cf. delinquent.] A transgression; an offense; specifically, in initial and Scote Law a middemeant. Delites are A transgression, an one of specification, and so the set of the se

The supreme power either hath not power sufficient to punish the delinquent, or may miss to have notice of the *delict.* Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208. Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation. Jefrey.

deliet, a. [ME. delie (three syllables), < OF. delie, delje, delgie, F. délié, fine, slender, = Pr. delguat = Sp. Pg. delgado, < L. delicatus, deli-cate, etc., in ML. also fine, slender: see delicate.] Thin; slender; delicate.

Hyr ciothes weren maked of riht *delye* thredes. Chaucer, Boëthiua, i. prose 1.

deligation (del-i-gā'shon), n. [= F. déligation = Sp. deligacion, < L. as if *deligatio(n-), < deli-gare, bind or tie together, < de + ligare, bind, tie: see ligation.] In surg., a binding up; a bandaging; ligature, as of arteries. [Rare.]

Rather in these fractures do we use deligations with many rowlers, saith Albucasins. Wiseman, Surgery, vii. 1.

many rowlers, saith Albucasins. Wiseman, Surgery, vii. 1. delight (dē-līt'), v. [A wrong spelling, in imi-tation of words like light, might, etc.; the ana-logical mod. spelling would be delite, \leq ME. deliten, delyten, \leq OF. deleiter, deliter = Pr. de-lectar = Sp. deleitar, delectar = Pg. deleitar = It. delettare, dilettare, \leq L. delectare, delight, please, freq. of delicere, allure: see delicate, de-lectable, delicions.] I. trans. To affect with great pleasure or rapture; please highly; give or afford a high degree of satisfaction or enjoy-ment to: as, a beautiful landscape delights the eye; harmony delights the ear; poetry delights the mind. the mind.

I will delight myself in thy statutes. Ps. cxix, 16, To me, what is this quintessence of dust? Man delights not me, no, nor woman either. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. infinitive or by in.

The squyer delited nothinge ther-yane when that he smote his maister, but he wiste not fro when this corage to hym come. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), til. 434. I delight to do thy will, O my God : yea, thy law is with-in my licart. Ps. xl. 8.

The labour we delight in physics pain. Shak., Macbeth, if. 3.

delight (dē-lit'), n. [A wrong spelling (see the verb); earlier delite, (ME. delite, delit, dely, < OF. deleit, delit = Pr. delieg, delict = Sp. Pg. deleite = It. diletlo, delight; from the verb.] 1. A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; joy; rapture. Itis delight is in the law of the Lord. Pa. i. 2.

 His delight is in the law of the Lord.
 Pa. 1. 2.

 Thus came I into England with great joy and hearta delight, both to up selfe and all up sequaintance.
 Interkingtom of the second se

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment.

But, man, what doste thou with alle this? Thowe doest the delytys of the devylle. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 172. Come, slsters, cheer we up his sprites, And show the best of our delights. Shak., Macheth, iv. 1.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, . . . To scorn delights, and live laborious days. Milton, Lycidas, 1. 72.

To scorn delights, and live laborious days. Million, Lycidas, 1. 72. 34. Licentious pleasure; lust. Chaucer.=Syn. 1. Joy, Pleasure, etc. (see gladness), gratification, rapture, transport, ecstasy, delectation. delighted (dē-lī'ted), p. a. [Pp. of delight, v.] 1. Greatly pleased; joyous; joyful. About the keel delighted dolphins play. Waller, Ilis Majesty'a Escape. Ay, but to die, and go we know not where, To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot; This sensible warm motion to hecome A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit To bathe in firry floods, or to reside In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice. Shak., M. for M., iti. 1. But thon, O Hope, with eyes so lair-What was thy delighted measure? Collins, The Passions. [In the quotation from Shakspere the meaning of the

[In the quotation from Shakspere the meaning of the word ta doubtful.] 21. Delightful; delighted-in.

elighttui ; treagaste beauty lack, Il virtue no delighted beauty lack, Your son-in-law is far more white than black. Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Whom best I love I cross; to make my gilt, The more delay'd, delighted. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. delightedly (dö-lī'ted-li), adv., cymorine, v.s. delightedly (dö-lī'ted-li), adv. In a delighted manner; with delight. Detightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans, And spirita; and delightedly believes Divinities, being himself divine. Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein.

delighter (de-lī'ter), n. Ono who takes delight. [Rare.]

Ill-humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories. Barrow, Sermons, 1. 250.

delightful (dē-lit'ful), a. [< delight + -ful, 1.] Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction: as, a delightful thought; a delightful prospect.

The house is delightful — the very perfection of the old lizabethan style. Macaulay's Life and Letters, I. 191. Elizabethan style. After all, to be delightful is to be classic, and the chaotic

never pleases long. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st scr., p. 204.

=Syn. Delicious, Delightful (see delicious); charming, ex-quisite, enchanting, rapturous, ravishing. delightfully (de-lit'ful-i), adv. 1. In a delight-ful manuer: in a manner to afford great plea-

 21. With delight; delighteday.
 O voice once heard
 Delightfully, Increase and multiply;
 Now death to hear ! Milton, P. L., x. 730.
 delightfulness (dē-līt'ful-nes), n. 1. The quality of being delightful, or of affording great
 pleasure: as, the delightfulness of a prospect or of scenery; the delightfulness of leisure.

Because it [deportment] is a nurse of peace and greatly contributes to the delightfulness of society, [it] hath been always much commended. Barrow, Sermons, I. xxix. 2t. The state of being delighted; great pleasure; delight.

e; delight. But our desires' tyrannical extortion Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness Where but a balting place is all our portion. Sir P. Sidney.

II. intrans. To have or take great pleasure; delightingly (dē-lī'ting-li), adv. 1. In a de-o greatly pleased or rejoiced: followed by an lighting manner; so as to give delight.-2; With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

Ile did not consent clearly in delightingly to Sequiri's death. Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium. **delightless** (dē-līt'les), a. [< delight + -less.] Affording no pleasure or delight; eheerless.

Winter oft at every resumes the breeze, Chills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleeta Deform the day delightless. Thomson, Spring. delightsome (dē-līt'sum), a. [< delight +-some.] Delightful; imparting delight.

Then deck thee with thy loose, delightsome robes, And on thy wings bring delicate perfumes. *Peele*, bavid and Bethsahe. The Kingdom of Tonquin is in general healthy enough, especially in the dry season, when also it is very delight-som. Dampier, Voyages, 11. 1. 31.

delightsomeness (dē-līt'sum-nes), n. quality of giving delight; charmfulness.

The delightsomeness of our dwellings shall not be envied. Wheatly, Schools of the Prophets, Sermen at Oxford, p. 38. delignatet (dö-lig'nāt), v. t. [< L. de- priv. + lignum, wood, + -ate² (suggested by delapidate, dilapidate).] To deprive or strip of wood. Da-vies. [Rare.]

It moves me much, his accusation of covetousness di-lapidating, or rather delignating, his bishoprick, cutting down the wood thereof, for which he fell into the Queen's displeasure. Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. fil. 34. delimit (do-lim'it), v. t. [< F. délimiter, < LL. delimitare, mark out the limits, < de- + limitare,

detimitare, mark out the limits, $\leq de + limitare$, limit, bound: see limit.] To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of; bound. The sporanglum is a large club-shaped cell delimited by a transverse wall from the unicellular tubular sporangio-phore. De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 74. The present system of delimiting the towns and preserv-ing the memory of their bounds is an inheritance from former ages. Science, V. 246

delimitation (dç-lim-i-tā'shon), n. [\langle F. dé-limitation, \langle LL. delimitare: see delimit.] The marking, fixing, or prescribing of limits or boundaries.

They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of delimitation to Par-liament. Gladstone,

liament. Volumes of minute antiquarian investigation would be needed to trace... the progress of nomenclature and detimitation of the various dioceases of Britain from the first establishment of them to the present day. Encyc. Brit., XII. 244.

If the *delimitation* of orders is difficult, that of genera is often impossible, so that they are reduced to assem-blages depending on the tact or taste of the author. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

delinet (dē-Jīn'), v. t. [= F. délinéer = Sp. Pg. delinear = It. delineare, < L. delineare, mark out, sketch, delineate: sco delineate.] To mark out; delineate. Otway.

A certain plan had been delined out for a farther pro-ceeding, to retrieve all with help of the Parliament. Roger North, Examen, p. 523.

delineable ($d\bar{q}$ -lin' \bar{q} -a-bl), a. [$\langle L$. as if * deline-abilis, $\langle delineare, mark out: see deline, deline-$ ate.] Capable of delineation; liable to be delineated.

In either vision there is something not delineable. Feltham, Letters, xvii. (Ord MS.).

delineament (dé-lin'é-a-ment), n. [= Sp. de-lineamiento = Pg. deliniamento = It. delinea-mento, < L. as if *delineamentum, < delineare, mark out: seo deline, delineate.] Ropresenta-tion be delineation e delineate.] tion by delineation; picture; graphic sketch.

The sunne's a type of that eternall light Which we call God, a fair delineament Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight. Dr. H. More, Paychathanasia, III, iii, 11.

 ful manner : in a manner to allord great provide provide sure; eharmingly.
 Ilow can you more profitably or more delightfully employ your Sunday leisure than in the performance of such duties as these?
 2t. With delight; delightedly.
 O voice once heard Delightfully, Increase and multiply; Now death to hear ?
 Addightfully, Increase and multiply; Now death to hear?
 Addightfully.
 Addightfully, Increase (de-lit'ful-nes), n. 1. The qualresent pictorially; draw a likeness of; portray; depiet.

They may defineate Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head. Sir T. Browne. 3. To describe; represent to the mind or understanding; exhibit a likeness of in words: as, to delineate character.

The ancients have with great exactness delineated universal nature, under the person of Pan. Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Customs or habits delineated with great accuracy. Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting. I. ii.

deliquate

To delineate character has been his principal aim. Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Pref.

Mr. [G. P. R.] James is considered hy many to be a greater man than Mr. Dickens, because he delineates kings and nobles. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 130.

delineation (dē-lin-ē-ā'shon), n. [= F. déliné-ation = Sp. delineacion = Pg. delineação = It. delineazione, \langle LL. delineatio(n-), \langle L. delineator, mark out: seo deline, delineate.] 1. The act or process of delineating; the act of represent-ing, portraying, or depicting.

If it please the earc well, the same represented by de-lineation to the view pleaseth the eye well. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 70.

2. Representation, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.

The soitest delineations of female beauty.

 Syn. 2. Sketch, etc. (see outline, n.); drawing, draft, portrait; account, description.
 delineator (dō-lin 'ē-ā-tor), n. [=F. délinéateur = Sp. Pg. delineator = It. delineatore, < L. as if "delineator, < delineate: see delineate.] 1. One who delineates or sketches, either pictorially or verbally.

A modern delineator of characters. V. Knox, Essays, lii. Specifically -2. A tailors' pattern, made so as to expand in certain directions to correspond to the varying sizes of the garments.—3. A sur-veying instrument on wheels, which, on being moved over the ground, records the distance traversed and delineates the slopes or profile

delineatory (dē-lin'ē-ā-tộ-ri), a. [< delineatory
 delineatory (dē-lin'ē-ā-tộ-ri), a. [< delineate
 + -ory.] Delineating; describing; drawing the outline.

The delineatory part of his work affords the best speci-men of his peculiar manner. Scott, Critical Essays, p. 386.

men of his peculiar manner. Scott, Critical Essays, p. Sec.
delineaturet (dē-liu'ē-ā-tūr), n. [= It. delineatura, < L. as if *delineatura, < delineate, mark out: see delineate.] Delineation.
delinimenti (dē-lin'i-ment), n. [= OF. deliniment, < L. delinimentum, prop. delenimentum, < delinire, prop. delenire, soothe, soften, mitigate, < dc + lenire, soften, < lenis, soft: see lenient, delenifical.] 1. Mitigation.—2. A liniment. Baileu. Bailey.

The delinition of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle. Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, II. x. § 3.

delinquency (dē-ling'kwen-si), n.; pl. delin-quencies (-siz). [= OF. delinquence = Sp. de-lineuencia = It. delinquenca, < LL. delinquentia, a fault, delinquency, < L. delinquen(t-)s, delin-quent: see delinquent.] Failure or omission of duty or obligation; a dereliction; a fault; a shortcoming; an offense.

Neither moral delinquencies nor virtnons actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity. Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, v. 2.

str 3. L. Tehnent, Ceylon, V. 2.
str 3. L. Tehnent, Ceylon, V. 2.
delinquent (dé-ling'kwent), a. and n. [= D. de-linkwent = G. Sw. delinquent = Dan. delinkwent
F. délinquant = Sp. delineuente = Pg. It. de-linquente, (L. delinquen(t-)s, ppr. of delinquere, fail, bo wanting, commit a fault (see deliet), (de comment de linguent et al. delinquert et al. de, away, + linquere, leave. Cf. relinquent, re-linquish.] I. a. Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty or obligation: as, a delinquent tenant; a delinquent subscriber.

Ile that practiaeth either for his own profit, or any other sinister ends, may be well termed a *delivquent* person. State Trials (1640), Earl Strafford.

II. n. One who fails to perform a duty or discharge an obligation; one guilty of a de-linquency; an offender; a culprit.

Nor do I think his sentence cruel (for 'Gainst such delinquents what can be too bloody?) But that it is abhorring from our state. *B. Jonson*, Catlline, v. 6.

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place of jurisdic-tion where the delinquency was committed. Aylife. erê the delinquency was contrast, Delinquents who contess, And pray forgiveness, merit anger fess. Couper, Elegies, iv.

Couper, Eagles, iv. =Syn. Ofender, Delinquent (see ofender); wrong-doer. delinquently (de-ling'kwent-li), adv. So as to fail in duty or obligation. deliquate (del'i-kwāt), v.; pret. and pp. deli-quated, ppr. deliquating. [ζ L. deliquatus, pp. of deliquare, elarify a liquid by straining it; in E. taken in a lit. sense (after deliquesce, q. v.), melt down, ζ de, down, + liquare, liquefy, melt : see liquate and delag².] I. intrans. To melt or he dissolved.

melt or be dissolved.

ccllars to deliquate. Boyle, Chemical Principles. II. trans. To cause to melt; dissolve. deliquation (del-i-kwā'shon), n. [< deliquate + -ion.] A melting. deliquesce (del-i-kwes'), v. i.; pret. and pp. deli-quesced, ppr. deliquescing. [< L. deliquescere, melt away, dissolve, < de, down, + liquescere, become liquid, inceptive of liquere, melt: see liquid.] 1. To melt or dissolve gradually, or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts; melt away.

Chromic acid crystals deliquesce rapidly when exposed to the air, and soon undergo a chemical change. C. O. Whitman, Microscopical Methods, p. 18. Whose whole vocabulary had deliquesced into some half-dozen expressions. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x. 2. In *regetable histology*, to liquefy or melt away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth: said of certain tissues, especially the gills of fungi of the genus *Coprimus*. It dif-fers from the analogous process in salts, being a vital phenomenon.

fers from the analogous process in saits, being a vital phenomenon. deliquescence (del-i-kwes'ous), n. [= F. déli-quescence = Sp. deliquescencia = Pg. deliques-cencia = It. deliquescenza, \langle L. as if *deliques-centia, \langle deliquescen(t-)s, ppr. of deliquescere, melt away: see deliquescent.] Liquefaction by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere (a property of certain salts and other bodies); a property of certain salts and other bodies); a melting away or dissolving.

melting away or dissolving. I am auffering from my old complaint, the hay-fever (as it is called). My fear is, perishing hy deliquescence; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia. Sydney Smith, To Dr. Holland, ix. **deliquescent** (del-i-kwes'ent), a. and n. [=F. déliquescent = Sp. delicuescente = Pg. deliques-cente = It. deliquescentc, <L. deliquescen(t-)s, ppr. of deliquescere, melt away: see deliquesce.] I. a. I. Liquefying in the air; eapable of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the atmoliquid by attracting moisture from the atmo sphere: as, deliquescent salts.

Regenerated tartar is so *deliquescent* that it is not easy to keep it dry. Black, Lectures on Chemistry.

Hence — 2. Apt to dissolve or melt away; wast-ing away by or as if by melting. Striding over the styles to church, . . . dusty and *deli-quescent. Sydney Smith*, To Archdeacon Singleton, iii. 3. In vegetable histology, liquefying or melting away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth.—4. In bot., branching in such a way

that the stem is lost in the branches. II. n. A substance which becomes liquid by

II. n. A substance which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.
deliquiate (dē-lik'wi-āt), v. i.; pret. and pp. deliquiated, ppr. deliquiating. [Improper form of deliquate.] Same as deliquesce.
deliquiation (dē-lik-wi-ā'shon), n. [< deliquiate + -ion.] Same as deliquescence.
deliquium¹ (dē-lik'wi-um), n. [= F. déliquium aflowing down, < L. del, down, + liquere, melt; ef. deliquate.] 1. In chem., a melting or liquefaction by absorption of moisture, as of a salt.—2. Figuratively, a melting or maudlin mood of mind. To fall into mere urreasoning deliquium of love and

To fall into mere unreasoning deliquium of love and admiration was not good. Carlyle. The sentimentalist always insists on taking bis emotion neat, and, as his sense gradually deadens to the atimulus, increases his dose till he ends in a kind of moral deliqui-um. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

deliquium² \dagger (dǫ-lik'wi-um), n. [\langle L. deliquium, an eclipse, lit. a want (ef. defectus, a lack, an eclipse), \langle delinquere, fail, be wanting: see de-linquent.] 1. An interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether caused by an eclipse or

otherwise. Such a deliquium we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Casar. J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 234. J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 234.

2. In med., a failure of vital force; syncope.

2. In med., a failure of vital force; syncope.
He...carries blaket, aqua vitæ, or some strong waters, about him, for fear of deliquiums, or heing alck. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.
deliracy; (dē-lir'a-si), n. [< L. as if *deliratia, < deliratus, pp. of delirare, be crazy, rave: see delirate.] Delirium.
delirament; (dē-lir'a-ment), n. [= Sp. Pg. It. deliramento, < L. deliramentum, nonsense, absurdity, < delirare, be crazy: see delirate.] A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. Of whose [Mohammed's] delirements further I proceed. Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 285.
deliraney; (dē-lir'a-si), n. [< deliran(t) + -cy.]

Heynocod, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 285. delirancy; (dē-lir'an-si), n. [< deliran(t) + -cy.] The state of being delirious; delirium. Extasics of delirancy and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies; then, to vent either nonsense or blas-phemous and scurrilous extravagancies. Bp. Gauden, Sermon at Funeral of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 57.

It will be resolved into a liquor, very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to deliquate. Boyle, Chemical Principles. II trans To cause to molt: dissolve lirious.

delirate[†] $(d\tilde{e}-\tilde{h}'r\tilde{a}t)$, v. i. [$\langle L. deliratus$, pp. of delirate (\rangle It. delirare = Sp. Pg. delirar = F. dé-lirer), be crazy, rave, be out of one's wits, deviate from a straight line, $\langle delirus$, crazy, raving: see delirous, delirious.] To rave, as a medmen. Coeferan madman. Cockeram.

deliration (del-i-rā'shon), n. [<L. deliratio(n-), <delirate, be crazy, rave: see delirate.] Mental aberration; delirium; dementation. [Archaic.]

The masters of physick tell us of two kinds of *deliration*, or alienation of the understanding. J. Mede, Discourses (1642), p. 122.

Repressed by ridicule as a *deliration* of the human mind, De Quincey,

deliriant (dē-lir'i-ant), n. [< delirium +-ant1] In med., a poison which causes delirium. delirifacient (dē-lir-i-fā'shient), a. and n. [< L. delirare, rave, + facerc, ppr. facien(t-)s, make.] I. a. Tending to produce delirium. II. n. In mcd., a substance which tends to produce delirium

roduce delirium.

delirious (deliri'-us), a. [< delirium + -ous. The older form was delirous, q. v.] 1. Wander-ing in mind; having ideas and fancies that are mild, fantastic, or incoherent; light-headed; flighty; raving.—2. Characterized by or pro-ceeding from wild excitement, exaggerated emotion, or rapture: as, *delirious* joy.

Their fancies first *delirious* grew, And scenes ideal took for true. *M. Green*, The Spleen.

Bacchantes . . . sing delirious verses. Longfellow. deliriously (de-lir'i-us-li), adv. In a delirious manner.

Sweeps the Soul *deliriously* from life. Byron, Marino Faliero, 1V. i. 260.

deliriousness (de-lir'i-us-nes), n. The state of

deliriousness (de-in' i-us-nes), n. The state of being delirious; delirium.
delirium (dē-lir'i-um), n. [= F. délire = Sp. Pg. It. delirio = D. G. Dan. Sw. delirium, < L. delirium, madness, delirium, < delirus, mad, raving: see delirate.]
1. A disordered state, more or less temporary, of the mental faculties, occurring in fabrilo, sending and the sendence of the senden ring during illness, especially in febrile conditions. It may be the effect of inflammatory action af-fecting the brain, or it may be sympathetic with disease In other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long-continued and exhausting pain, or by inanition of the nervons system. 2. Violent excitement; exaggerated enthusi-

asm; mad rapture.

The popular delirium caught his enthusiastic mind.

A hallucination or delusiou; a creation of the imaginatiou.

taginatiou. Imparting substance to an empty shade, Imposed on gay delirium for a truth. Couper, Task, iv. 528.

Cowper, Task, iv. 528. Delirium tremens, a disorder of the brain arising from inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits, and there-fore almost peculiar to drunkarda. The delirium is a con-atant symptom, but the tremor is not always complexously present. It is properly a disease of the nervous system. =Syn. 1. Madness, Frenzy, etc. See insanity. delirous; (dē-lī'rus), a. [< L. delirus, crazy, raving, lit. being out of the furrow, < de, away, from, + lira, a furrow. Cf. delirious.] Rav-ing; delirious.

ing; delirious.

Delirous, that doteth and swerveth from reason. Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1674).

delit, n. A Middle English form of delight. délit (dā-lē'), n. [F. délit, an offense: see de*lict.*] In *law*, an act whereby a person by fraud or malice causes damage or wrong to another. —Quasi délit, an act by which a person causes damage to another without malice, but by some inexcusable im-

delitable; a. [ME., < OF. delitable, < L. de-lectabilis, delightful, whence later E. delectable, q. v.] Delightful; delectable.

Many s tour and toun thou mayst biholde, That founded were in tyme of fadres olde, And many another *deltable* syghte. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, 1. 6.

delitablyt, adv. [ME., < delitable, q. v.] Delightfully. Chaucer.
delitet, v. and n. The earlier spelling of delight.
delitet, a. [< OF. delit, delightful, adj. of delit, n., delight: see delite, n., delight.] Delightful; blessed.

This lambe moste delyte, That gave his body to man in forme of brede On shreffe thursday to forue or before he was dede. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

delitescence, delitescency (del-i-tes'ens, -en-si), n. [= F. délitescence; < delitescent, q. v.] 1. The state of being concealed; seclusion; re-tirement; repose. [Obsolete or archaic.]

1669 and 1670 I sold all my estate in Wilts. From 1670 to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy delitescency. Aubrey, Life, p. 13.

Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and delitescence. Johnson. The delitescence of mental activities. Sir W. Hamilton.

into inactivity and delitescence. Johnson. The delitescence of mental activities. Sir W. Hamilton.
2. In surg., the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or the subsidence of a tumor. —Period of delitescence, in med., the period during which certain morbid poisons, as smallpox, lie latent in the system. See incubation.
delitescent (del-i-tes' ent), a. [< L. delitescent(del-i-tes' ent), a. [< L. delitescent(del-it'-gāt), v.i. [< L. delitescent, lie hid; see latent.] Concealed; lying hid.
delitigate; (dē-lit'i-gāt), v.i. [< L. delitigate, quarrel: see litigate.] To chide or contend in words. Cockeram.
delitigationt; (dē-lit'-i-gā'shon), n. [< delitigate + -ion.] A chiding; a brawl. Bailey.
deliver1 (dē-liv'er), v. [< ME. deliveren, delyveren, delivera, < GS. deliberar = L. deliberare, deliberare, deliberare, < ML. deliberare, deliberare, deliberare, deliberare, < ML. deliberare, deliberare, deliberare, deliberare, < liberate, set free, liberate, < liberate, < liberate, < liberate, < liberate, liberate, set free, liberate, < liberate, < liberate, < liberate, liberate, set free, liberate, < liberate, < liberate, set free, < liberate, < liberate, liberate, set free, liberate, < liberate, < liberate, liberate, set free, < liberate, < liberate, set of tolia for to ben delyvered so londer ouge, "Have don and let us wende,"

The noyse of foulis for to ben delyvered So loude rouge, "Have don and let us wende." Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 491.

Deliver me, 0 my God, out of the hand of the wicked. Pa. 1xxi. 4.

Ye magestrats used them courteously, and shewed them what favour they could; but could not *deliver* them, till order came from ye Counsell-table. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

2. To give or hand over; transfer; put into another's possession or power; commit; pass to another: as, to *deliver* a letter.

And thanne the *Delyved* to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax brennyng in hia honde. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

They were to have none other commission, or anthor-itie, but onely to deliver their Emperours letter vnto the Pope. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 70.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand. Gen. xl. 13.

3. To surrender; yield; give up: as, to deliver a fortress to an enemy: often followed by up, and sometimes by over: as, to deliver up the eity; to deliver up stolen goods; to deliver over money held in trust.

Deliver up their children to the famine. Jer. xviil. 21. The constables have delivered her over to me. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Thomas Piercy Duke of Northumberland, who first re-bel'd and afterwards fied into Scotland, was for a som of Money deliver'd by the Earl of Morton to the Lord Huns-don Governor of Berwick. Baker, Chronicles, p. 347. 4. To disburden of a child in childbirth; aid in parturition; hence, figuratively, to disburden of intellectual progeny.

On her frights, and grlefs, . . . She is, something before her time, deliver'd, Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

His [Mahomet's] mother said, That shee was delivered of him without paine, and Angelicall Birds came to nourish the child. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 247.

Tully was long before he could be *delivered* of a few *Peacham*, Poetry.

5. To discharge; cast; strike; fire: as, he de*livered* the blow straight from the shoulder; to *deliver* a broadside.

An uninstructed bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by delivering his bowl straight forward upon it. Scott. He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw, Let argument slide, and then deliver swift Some bowl from quite an unguessed point of stand — Having the luck o' the last word, the reply! Browning, King and Book, II. 71. Expeed to the dre of the up on the target and the set of the set of the target and the set of the set

Exposed to the fire of the two gun-boats, which was de-livered with vigor and effect. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 367.

Other shorter awords seem to have been used like a fal-chion only for *delivering* a chopping blow, as they have only one edge. C. T. Newton, Art and Archeol., p. 278. 67. To make known; impart, as information.

Wel. Oh, I came not there to-night. Bob. Your brother delivered us as much. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ili. 1.

Will you deliver how This dead queen re-lives? Skak., Pericles, v. 3. That mummy is medicinal, the Arabian Doctor Haly de-livereth, and divers confirm. Sir T. Browne, Mummles.

an oration; he delivered tho notes badly.

The vowelt is alwayes more easily *delivered* then the onsonant. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101. eonsonant.

Both the Oracles of Delphos and Sibillas prophecies were wholly delivered in verses. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

To deliver battle, to deliver an attack, to give bat-tle; attack an enemy. Masséna delivered two battles at Fuentes de Onoro

Pop. Encyc. =Syn. 1. To set free, liberate, extricate.—3. To cede, grant, relinquish, give np.—7. Pronounce, etc. See utter. II. intrans. In molding, to leave the mold

II. intrans. In molding, to leave the mold easily. Thus, plaster-of-Paris molds in potteries are often test unoffed so as to absorb the water freely from the clay, which will then deliver. Molds for plaster casts are eiled for the same reason. See draws.
deliver² (dē-liv'êr), a. [< ME. deliver, delyeere, < OF. deliver, free, prompt, alert, < ML. *deliber (ef. adv. delibere, promptly), < L. de + liber, free; cf. adv. liberc, freely. Cf. deliver¹, formed of the same elements.] Free; nimble; active; light; agile. [Obsoleto or prov. Eng.] Of this stature he was of evene lengthe.

Of his stature he was of evene lengthe,

And wonderly delyvere, and gret of strengthe. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 84.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leane, and delicer Holinshed. men.

Pyroclea, of a more fine and *deliver* strength, watching his time when to give fit thrusts, . . . would . . . aoon have made an end of Anaxius. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadla, iii.

deliver3[†], v. i. See deliber. Chaucer. deliverable (dē-liv'er-a-bl), a. [< deliver1 + -able.] That may be or is to be delivered.

-able.] That may be or is to be delivered. deliverance (dē-liv'êr-ans), n. [< ME. deliv-erance, deliveraunce, < OF. delivrance (F. déli-vrance = Pr. delivransa = Sp. delibranza (obs.) = It. deliberanza), < delivrer, deliver: see de-liver¹ and -ance.] 1. The act of setting free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger or evil of any kind danger, or evil of any kind.

In hir standeth all your definerance, Or elles your deth without doubt any. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1963. God sent me . . . to save your lives by a great deliver-Gen. xlv. 7. ance

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives. Luke iv. 18.

2. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.—3. Parturition; childbirth; delivery.

In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy deliver-nece. Bacon.

Hence-4. The act of disburdening of anything; especially, the act of disburdening the mind by uttering one's thoughts.

Assume that you are saying precisely that which all think, and in the flow of wit and love roll out your para-doxes in solid column, with not the infirmity of a doubt. So at least shall you get an adequato deliverance. Enerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 217.

5. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.-6. Utterance; declaration; also, a particular statement, especially of opinion; specifically, an authoritative or official uttorance by speech or writing; a decision in a controversy.

You have it from his own deliverance. Shak., All'a Well, it, 5. To be of any use in the controversy, then, the immedi-ate deliverance of my conselousness must be competent to assure me of the non-existence of something which by hypothesis is not in my consciousness. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 162.

Indeed, so incessant and persistent have been the da-linerances of their lordships upon the subject, that it might almost seem as though a bishop would have con-sidered himself lacking in duty I be had omitted any op-portunity of sounding the note of alarm. Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 90.

7. In Scots law, the expressed decision of a judge or an arbitrator, interim or final. When deliverer (dē-liv'ér-ér), n. [< ME. delyverer; <deliver+ -er1.] 1. One who delivers, rescues, or sets free; a savior or preserver.

r sets free; a savior of prosterior to the children of Israel. The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to the children of Israel. Judges iii. 9.

2. One who delivers by transferring or hand-ing over: as, a *deliverer* of parcels or letters.-3t. One who declares or communicates.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor, . . . deviser, discusser, delie-erer. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vili. § 460.

deliveress (dē-liv'êr-es), n. [$\langle deliver + -ess.$] A female deliverer. [Rare.] Joan d'Are, . . . the deliveress of the towne from our country men when they beaeiged it. Evelyn, Memoirs, April 21, 1644.

7. To utter, pronounce, or articulate, as words; **deliverly** (dē-liv'ér-li), *adv.* [\langle ME. *delyverly*, produce, as tones in singing; enunciato for *-liche;* \langle *deliver*² + *-ly*².] Nimbly; eleverly; mally, as before an assemblage: as, to *deliver* jauntily; actively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whan Gaheries saugh his brother Gaweln, he lepte vpon his feet, and sette on his heed his hatte delywerly, and hento a-gein his swerde, and apparellede hym to diffende. Meriin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), 11. 196. Where be your ribbands, maids? awim with your bodies, And carry it sweetly and deliverly. Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

Every time we say a thing in conversation, we get a echauteal advantage in detaching it well and deliverly. Emerson, Clubs.

delivernesst (de-liv'er-nes), n. [< ME. delyver-nes, -nesse; < deliver2 + -ness.] Agility; nimbleness; speed. Chaucer.

This, for hia delyuernesse and swiftenesse, was surnamed Herefote. Fabyan, Chron., I. ceviii.

delivery (dē-liv'er-i), u.; pl. deliveries (-iz). [< deliver¹ + -y, after livery.] 1. The aet of set-ting free; the act of freeing from bondage, danger, or evil of any kind; release; rescue; deliverunce deliverance.

He . . . swore, with sols, That he would labour my delivery. Shak., Rich. 111., i. 4.

In the delivery of them that survive, no mana particular carefulnesse saued one person, but the meere goodnesse of God limselfe. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travela, II. 70.

A giving or passing from one to another; the act of transferring or handing over to another: as, the *delivery* of goods or of a deed; the *delivery* of a parcel or a letter.—3. Surren-der; a giving up.

The delivery of your royal father's person into the hands of the army. Sir J. Denham.

4. In *law*, the placing of one person in legal possession of a thing by another.—5. Aid given in the act of parturition; the bringing forth of offspring; childbirth.—6. Utterance; enuneiation; manner of speaking or singing.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and delivery.

Addison.
7. The act of sending or putting forth; emission; discharge: as, the delivery of the ball in base-ball, ericket, etc.; the delivery of the ball in the shoulder.—8. Capacity for pouring out or disburdening of contents: as, the delivery of a pipe.—9t. Free motion or use of the limbs; activity; agility.
The duke bad the neater limbs and freer delivery.

The duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery. Sir H. Wotton.

Sir H. Wotton.
Sir H. Wotton.
Sir H. Wotton.
10. In founding, allowance or free play given to a pattern so that it can be readily lifted from the mold. Also called draw-taper.—Actual delivery or delivery in fact, in taxe, a transfer of physical possession.—Delivery of juridical possession, in tax, a term used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico to denote the formal transfer of the possession of land required by Mexican law, which was necessary to the complete investure of title: corresponding to the ecomplete interm used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico to denote the formal transfer of the possession of land required by Mexican law, which was necessary to the complete investure of title: corresponding to the ecomposition. The purchaser, in the presence of the values, and there there the the tablishment of boundaries when they were uncertain. The purchaser, in the presence of the lagal and legitimate possession. The magistrate of the vienses, and gave a copy to the new owner.—Delivery-roller, in mach, the last of a aeries of rollers, or that which finalty carries the object from the operative parts of the nachine.—Delivery-valve, the valve through which a gunped find is discharded.—General delivery of proper to fulfil his obligation.—Jail delivery. See jail-delivery.—Symbolical delivery, in delivery, in the delivery of the watchnese containing it. =Syn. 6. Elocution, Delivery. See jail-delivery.—Symbolical delivery, in a constraining the editive of the state. A coller, new of mereor, the edite information of a part of instance, the key of the watchnese containing it. =Syn. 6. Elocution, Delivery, of the watchnese containing it. a dele, vale, =G. dial. telle, a hollow; a deriv. (as dim.) of ME. dal, dale, E. dale: see dale!. For the relation of forms, cf. tell, tale.] A small valley between hills; a little dale; a glen; a ravine. 10. In founding, allowance or free play given to

That break [in the forest] is a dell ; a deep, hollow cup, ned with turf. Charlotts Bronte, Shirley, xii. Bin

In a little dell among the trees there is a small ruined nosque. B. Taylor, Landa of the Saracen, p. 54. , n. [Origin obseure.] A yonng girl; [Thieves' cant.] dell2t (del), n. a wench.

My dell and my dainty wild dell. Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Oirl, v. 1. **Della Crusca** (del'ä krus'kä). [It.: della, of the (< L. de, of, + illa, that); crusca, bran.] The name of an academy founded at Florence in 1582, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language. Its emblem was a size, and its name referred to its purpose of sifting out the bran or refuse from the language. After a short period of incor-poration in the Florentine Academy, it was revived in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Bella-Cruscan (dcl-a-krus'kan), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resem-bling the Academy della Crusca or its methods. The epithet Della-Crusca was applied to a school of Eng-lish poetry started by certain Englishmen at Florence to-ward the end of the eighteenth century, whose sentimen-talities and affectations found many finitators in England. Against it the satire of Gifford's "Baviad" (1794) was di-rested. reeted.

The pent-up imagination, which here and there had trickled off in Della-Cruscan dilettanteism. Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 63.

II. n. A member of the Academy della Crusca, or of the English school of poetry named after it.

Della Robbia ware. See ware².' delocalize (dé-lô'kal-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-localized, ppr. delocalizing. [< de- priv. + local-ize.] To free from the limitations of locality; widen the scope or interests of.

We can have no St. Simona or Pepyses till we have a aris or London to delocatize our gossip and give it his-prie breadth. Louell, Study Windows, p. 92. torie breadth.

The principle of representation was constantly delocaliz-ing tha town, and bringing into the arena anbjects which reminded men of their relationship to the state and the crown. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 20.

crown. I. E. Schuder, soan webset, p. S.
deloo (de-lö'), n. [N. African.] A kind of North African duykerbok, Cephalolophus grim-mia, one of the pygmy antelopes. It is about 3 feet long, of a fawn color with whitish flanks, black an-kles, and a black stripe on the face running up to the tint of hair on the poll.
deloul, n. See delul. Layard.
Deloved. (delödigal), n. [NIL, S Gr. dödor.

of hair on the poll. deloul, n. See delul. Layard. Deloyala ($(d\bar{e}-l\bar{\phi}-i_{\bar{a}}-l\bar{n})$), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $d\bar{n}/2\sigma_{\zeta}$, elear, + $ia/2\sigma_{\zeta}$, glass.] A genus of tortoise-bee-tles: a synonym of Coplocyda. Tho name was used by Chevrolet in De-jean'a catalogue without diagnosis. An American species, Deloyata or Coptocycla lavarda, $l\bar{n}/6$ millimeters long, very broad-ly oval, pale, testaceous, and has the elytrs brown, tuberculate, and glabous, with s large tyaline apot in the middle of the side margin and a similar small subapi-cal spot, whence athe name. It feeds ou potato-vines. delph, n. An improper spelling of delf'1, delf'2. Delphacida (del-fas'i-dä), n. pl. [NL., \langle Delphax (-ae-) + -ida.] A group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus Del-phax, regarded as one of the numerous subfam-ilies of Fulgorida, or referred to the Cixiida. Delphax (del'faks), n. [NL., \langle Gr. bleach, a



Delphax (del'faks), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr}, \delta i \lambda \phi \xi, \mathbf{a} \rangle$ young pig.] Agenus of phytophthirious hemip-terous insects, or plant-lice. *D. saccharivora* is a West Indian species very injurious to the sugar-cane

Delphian (del'fi-an), a. and u. [(Delphi + -an.] I. a. 1. Relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, on Mount Parnassus in Phoeis, or to the sanctuary of Apollo at that place, the most celebrated fane of Greek worship.

The Delphian vales, the Palestines, The Meccas of the mind. Halleck

2. Of or pertaining to Apollo (as Apollo Delphinius, of Delphi), or to his priestess (the Pythoness) of the oracle of Delphi, who under inspiration delivered the responses of the oracle; hence, inspired.

An inward Delphian look. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d aer., p. 322.

Also Delphinian.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Delphi.

The Delphians contributed a fourth, and collected every-where for it. C. O. Müller, Manual of Archeol. (trans.), § 80.

With the definite article, Apollo.
 Delphic (del'fik), a. [< L. Delphieus, < Gr. Δελ-φικός, pertaining to Δελφοί, Delphi.] Same as Delphian.

For still with *Delphic* emphasis she spann'd The quick invisible atrings. Keats.

delphin^It (del'fin), n. [ME. delphin, delfyn, < L. delphinus, ML. also delfinus, < Gr. δελφίς, later also δελφίν, a dolphin (Delphinus delphis). Hence dolphin and dauphin, q. v.] A dolphin.

Thar buth oft ytake delphyns, & se-calues, & balenes (gret fysch, as hyt were of whaales kunde). Treviea, ir. of Higden's Potychronicon, i. 41.

delphin¹ (del'fin), a. [<L. delphinus, also delphin, a dolphin (iu ML. applied to the eldest son of the king of France: see dauphin): see delphin¹, n., and dolphin.] 1. In zool., pertaining to a dol-

delphin

phin, or to the Delphinida .- 2. Pertaining or relating to the Dauphin of France.

relating to the Dauphin of France. Also delphine, delphinian. Delphin editions of the classics, a set of Latin classics prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superIntendence of Montauster, Bossnet, and Inet, for the ness of the dau-phin (ad usum Delphini), son of Louls XIV. They are not now valued except for their indexes of words. **delphin**² (del'fin), n. [For delphinine (which is in use in another chem. sense), < Delphinus + -ine².] A neutral fat found in the oil of several members of the genus Delphinus.

members of the genus *Delphinus*. **Delphinapterinæ** (del-fi-nap-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., $\langle Delphinapterus + -inw.]$ A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the beluga or white whale (*Delphinapterus*) and the narwhal (*Mono- don*), as together contrasted with other delphi-neidæ collectively. They have the cervicel noids collectively. They have the cervical vertebræ all distinct, and not more than 6 phalanges in any digit.

langes in any digit. **Delphinapterus** (del-fi-nap'te-rus), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon \lambda \phi i \varsigma, \delta \epsilon \lambda \phi' v, \text{ dolphin}, + i \pi \tau \epsilon \rho o \varsigma, \text{ wingless}$ (taken as 'finless,' with ref. to the absence of a dorsal fin), $\langle \dot{a}$ - priv. + $\pi \tau \epsilon \rho \delta v$, a wing, a fin: see apterous.] **1.** A genns of delphinoid odon-tocete cetaceans, typical of the subfamily Del-



Beluga, or White Whale (Delphinapterus leucas).

phinapterinæ, containing the beluga or white manufacture, containing the beings of white whale (D. leucas). It is related to Mondon, and re-sembles the narwhal except in dentition. It has \$2 to 40 teeth; 50 vertebre, the cervical vertebre being free; 11 ribs; short, broad, and rounded fins; a low ridge in place of a dorsal fin; the head rounded; and the snout very slightly projecting; if at all. The species attains a length of 12 feet, is white, and chiefly inhabits arctic seas. Beluga is a synonym.

is a synonym. 2. A genus of dolphins (*Delphininæ*) which have no dorsal fin, as *D. peroni*: now called *Leuco-rhamphus*. See *Delphinus*, 1. **delphinate** (del'fi-nāt), *n*. [$\langle delphin-ie + -ateI.$] A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a bace

with a base.

A salt formed by the union of delphimic acid with a base. delphine, a. See delphin¹. Delphinia (del-fin'i-ä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl., \langle Gr. $\Delta\epsilon\lambda\phii\nuo_{\zeta}$ (an epithet of Apollo), taken as 'of Delphi' ($\langle\Delta\epsilon\lambda\phi o_{\zeta}$ Delphi), but in form \langle $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi i_{\zeta}$, $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi i_{\gamma}$, a dolphin: see dolphin, Delphic.] A festival of Apollo Delphinius (the Dolphin or protector of navigation, the god of Delphi), of explatory character, celebrated at Athens and Ægina, and generally among Ionian colonies along the Mediterranean coasts. At Athens it was held on the 6th of Mounychion (end of March), toward the close of the period of winter storms at sea, and included a precession in which seven beys and seven maidens bore olive-branches, bound with fillets of white wool, to the Delphinian temple near the temple of the Olympian Zeus. delphinia (del-fin'i-ä), n. Same as delphininc². Delphinian (del-fin'i-an), a. 1. Same as *delphininc²*. Delphinian (del-fin'i-an), a. 1. Same as *delphinins*, dol-phin: See *delphini*, n.] Noting an acid dis-covered by Chevrenil first in dolphin-oil and af-terward in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose. It is now known to be identical with valeric acid. Delphinidæ (del-fin'i-an) and I. Nale and and af-terward in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose.

terward in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose. It is now known to be identical with valeric acid. **Delphinidæ** (del-fin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Del-phinus + -ida.$] A large family of odontocete CetaCeans. By recent authors it has been limited to those having normally numerous teeth in both jaws; a short symphysis of the mandible, net exceeding one third the length of the jaw; no distinct lacrymal bones; the pterygoids short, scroll-like, and involuted; the capitular articulations of the ribs disappearing backward; the cos-tal carllages ossified; and the blow-hole median, trans-versely crescentic, and concave forward. In size and shape the *Delphinidæ* vary greatly. With tew exceptions they are marine. As above described, the family includes al the marine cetaceans known as dolphins, porpoises, gram-puses, etc., as well as the caaing-or pilot-whales, belugas or white whales, and the narwhal. It has been divided into Pontoporinae, *Delphiningerine*, *Delphininæ*, and *Globiephalinæ* (del-fi-nī'nē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Del$ -

Globicephaline. **Delphininæ** (del-fi-nī'nē), n. pl. [NL., $\leq Del-phinus + -ine.$] The typical subfamily of *Del-phinidæ*, containing the dolphins and porpoises proper, together with the killers, as distinguished from the belngas, narwhals, blackfish etc. They have no constriction, the postfish, etc. They have no cervical constriction, the post-axial cervical vertebra are more or less consolidated, and the second and third digits have from 5 to 9 phalanges.

See cuts under dolphin and porpoise. $delphinine^{I}$ (del'fi-nin), a. and n. I. a. Pertain-ing to or having the characters of the Delphininæ.

II. n. A species of *Delphininæ*. delphinine² (del'fi-nin), n. [< delphin-ium + -ine².] A highly poisonous vegetable alkaloid

discovered in the plant Delphinium Staphisagria. discovered in the plant Dephaticum Stappus diputs of the state is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling it becomes hard and brittle iike resin. Applied externally, its effects are analogous to those of verafrine, and it has been used as a substitute for if in the treatment of nenrslgis. Also delphinia, delphia, delphinia, delphini, delphin.
Delphinium (del-fin'i-um), n. [NL., < Gr. delphinia, which we prove the product of the produc period, larkspir (so called from the relation of the nectary, which resembles the ordinary repre-sentations of the dolphin), $\langle \delta c \lambda \phi c$, $\delta c \lambda \phi c$, dolphin: see *dolphin*.] An extensive genus of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with usually blue, purple, or white flowers. The flow-ers are hose fracemes, and

usually blue, purple, or white flowers. The flowers are in loose racemes, and are very irregular, consisting of five colored sepais and only two conspicnous petsls, the spurs of which are inclosed in the long spur of the upper sepai. There are 50 species or more, scattered zone, 20 of which are found in the United States. Two species peculiar to California liavered or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens and the United States. Two species peculiar to California liavered or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens and the United States. Two species peculiar to California liavered or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens and the United States. Two species peculiar to California liavered or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens and the United States. Two species, the D. Staphisagria, commonly called stavesacre, yields the vegetable alkaloid delphinne.

yields the vegetable alkaloid delphinne. **delphinoid** (del'fi-noid), a. and n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon \lambda - \phi voei\delta \eta c$, like a dolphin, $\langle \delta \epsilon \lambda \phi c, \delta \epsilon \lambda \phi v, a$ dolphin, $+ \epsilon l \delta o c$, form.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Delphinidæ or Del-phinoidea; like or likened to a dolphin. II. n. One of the Delphinidæ or Delphinoidea; dolphin promotion convection living to the dolphinoidea;

a dolphin, porpoise, or any other living toothed

cetacean not a cachalot. **Delphinoidea** (del-fi-noi'dē-ä), n. pl. [NL., < Delphinus + -oidea. See delphinoid.] A super-family group of odontocete cctaceans, contain-ing all the living toothed whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc., excepting the sperm-whales or cachalots. The families are the Initide, Platanistide, Delphinide, and Ziphiide. The association is made en-tirely on cranial charscters. delphinoidine (del-fa-noi'din), n. [< Delphini-um + -oid + -ine².] An amorphons alkaloid obtained from the seeds of Delphinium Staphis-

aaria

Delphinula (del-fin'ñ-lä), n. [NL., dim. of L. delphinus, a dolphin; so called on account of an imagined likeness to

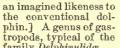


bild control of the control of the control of the family *Delphinulida*.
 Delphinulidæ (del-finū'li-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Delphinula + -ida.]

A family of rhipidoglos-sate gastropods, typi-field by the genns Del-phinula. They are destitute of cephalic lobes, but have cirrliorm appendages to the food, and otherwise the animals resemble those of the families Turbinide and Trochide. The operculum is multispiral and corneous, but sometimes provided with a thin calcarcous layer. The living species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Numerons extinct forms have been referred to the family.
 delphinuloid (del-fin'n-loid), a. [\Delphinula + -oid.] Pertaining to or having the charae-ters of the Delphinulide; j like a member of the genns Delphinula.

genns Delphinula.

delphinus (del-fi nus), n. [L., a dolphin: see delphin¹ and dolphin.] 1. The typical genus of the family Delphinidæ, to which very different delphin¹ and dolphin,] 1. The typical genus of the family Delphinida, to which very different limits have been assigned. (a) By the authors of the Linnesn school it was used for all the cetaceans with teeth in both jaws, and consequently for the Delphinida (except Monodon), Platanistida, and Iniidae. (b) By ister authors it was restricted to Delphinida, but included at first all except those of the genera Phocean and Delphi-napterus; gradnally others were excluded. (c) By recent authors it is restricted to species of Delphinina whese chief peculiarity is in the deep longitudinal grooves on the sides of the palate, separating the alveolar border from the median ridge. They have numerous (more than 50) small pointed teeth, close set along each jaw; from 50 to 90 vertebre; the rostral part of the skull longer than the cranial portion, whence the head has a pointed snont marked off from the forchead by a groove; the dorsal fu large, triangular or faicate, sometimes wanting; and the fined, the genus contains the animals to which the word dolphin should be restricted, as the original dolphin of the aucleus, Delphinas delphis, but which are commonly called porpoises by confounding them with the species of Phocena, sometimes called bottle-mosed or bay porpoises. The tursio, D. tursio, is a larger and bulkier species. Sun-dry dolphins marked with white, and having from 30 to 90 vertebre; constitute a group to which the name Lageno-rhynchus is applied. A Chinese species, with only about

deltoid 50 vertebræ, is called Steno sinensis. A species from the south seas, D. peroni, without a dorsai fin, has been called Leucorhamphus and Delphinapterus. See cnt under dol-

2. One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated cast of Aquila. **delphisine** (del'fi-sin), n. An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*. It

from the seeds of Delphinium Staphisagria. It appears in crystalline tufts. **delta** (del'tä), n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., delta, \langle L. delta, \langle Gr. $\delta i \lambda \tau a$, the name of the 4th letter, also anything so shaped, esp. a triangular island formed by the months of large rivers, as of the Nile, Indus, etc.; \langle Heb. daleth, the 4th letter of the alphabet, lit. a door: see D.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Δ , δ , answering to the Latin and English D. See D.— 2. A triangular island or alluvial tract included 2. A triangular island or alluvial tract included between the diverging branches of the mouth of a great river: as, the *delta* of the Nile, of the a great river: as, the *delta* of the Nile, of the Ganges, of the Mississippi, etc.—3. In anat., a triangular space or surface.—Delta fornicis, in anat., the delta of the fornix: the triangular entoce-lian area of the Inferoposterior surface of the fornix, con-stiluting the roof of the anla. In the cat its base coin-cides with a line between the porte, and its two other sides are ripe, or the lines of reflection of the endyma upon the intruded anliplexns. Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 477.—Delta mesoscapula; in anat., the delta of the mesoscapula; at the vertebral end of the mesoscapula, Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 156. deltafication (del*ta-fi-kā shon), n. [< delta + -fication, ult. < L. facere, make: see -fy.] The process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

river.

deltaic (del-tā'ik), a. [$\langle delta + -ie.$] 1. Per-taining to or like a delta.

As in other dellaic districts, the highest land lies nearest the rivers, and the lowest levels are found midway be-tween the two streams. Encyc. Brit., X11. 147.

The Hugli is formed by the three most westerly of the deltaic spill-streams of the Ganges. Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 43.

2. Having or forming a delta.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a deltaic river. Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 43. delta-metal (dcl'tä-met#al), n. [< dclta, a triangular figure (in allusion to the three con-stituent metals), + metal.] An alloy of copper and zinc with a small percentage of iron, recently introduced and pottonicage of from, to-cently introduced and pottonicage of from, to-germany. It resembles Aich metal and sterro-metal (see these words), the priocipal difference being that in the manufacture of delta-metal improvements have been made by means of which a fixed percentage of from can be introduced, which was not the case with the other alloys mentioned, whence these never came into general use. Delta-metal is said to be as strong as mild steel, and to have the great advantage of not rusting. A small steamer has been constructed of this alioy for navigating the rivera of Central Africa. It is said, slso, that it has been intro-duced as a material for rolls in powder-mills because not liable to give rise to sparks as steel rollers do, and that it is coming into use for many other purposes where strength is desired, and where the facility with which steel rusts makes its employment undesirable. **deltidium** (del-tid'i-um), n.; pl. deltidia (-ä). [NL., dim. of Gr. déAra, the letter Δ : see delta.] In zoöl., the triangular space between the beak and the hinge of brachiocently introduced and put to use in England and

and the hinge of brachio-pod shells. It is usually covered in by a shelly

phile. deltohedron (del-tō-hō'-dron), n.; pl. deltohedra (-drā). [\langle Gr. $\delta i \lambda \tau a$, del-ta, $+ i \delta \rho a$, a seat, base.] In erystal., a hemihedral isometric solid bounded bu twolvo faces each a

Dorsal view of a Brachlopod (Waldheimia flavescens), showing d, deltidium. by twelve faces, each a showing *d*, deltidium. quadrilateral. The corresponding holohedral

form is a trigonal trisoctahedron. **deltoid** (del'toid), a. and n. [= F. deltoïde = Sp. deltoide = Pg. It. deltoide, \langle NL. deltoides, \langle Gr. $\delta\epsilon\lambda\tau\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$, delta-shaped, $\langle \delta\ell\lambda\tau a$, delta (Δ), + $\epsilon l\delta o\varsigma$, form.] I. a. Resembling the Greek let-ter Δ ; triangular.

A visit to the shore showed its mouth to be *deltoid* in character, three months being noticed, and probably more existing. Science, **III**. 706. existing.

existing. Science, III. 706. Specifically—(a) In anat.: (1) Forming a triangular place or part; being triangular: as, the deltoid muscle. (2) Re-lating to the deltoid muscle. (3) In en-tom., pertaining to or resembling the pyralid moths, or Deltoides. (6) In bot., leaf: also applied to the cross-section of leaf: also applied to the cross-section of a leaf, etc.—Deltoid moth, a popular name given to varions species of the lepidopterous family *Pyratida*, which in repose spread their wings over the back in the form of a triangle.





deltoid If. n. The large, coarse-fibered, triangular muscle of the shoulder, covering and protecting the joint, arising from the spine of tho scapula, the aeromion, and the elavicle, and inserted into the deltoid erest of the humerus. Its action raises the arm away from the side of the body. raises the arm away ferm the side of the body. f(deltoid + -al.)After me the deluge (del' \tilde{u}_j), v; pret. and pp. deluged, ppr. deluge (del' \tilde{u}_j), v; pret. and pp. deluged, ppr. deluge (del' \tilde{u}_j), v; pret. and pp. deluged, ppr. deluge (del' \tilde{u}_j), v; pret. and pp. deluged, ppr. deluge (del' \tilde{u}_j), v; pret. and pp. deluged, ppr. deluge (deluge, n.] I. trans. 1. To pour over in a deluge; overwhelm with a flood; overflow; inundate; drown. Still the hattering waves rush in, the till, delug d by the foam, the till, delug d by the foam, the till, delug d by the foam, the till, delug d by the foam,Seo cut under muscle. deltoidal (del-toi'dal), a. [< deltoid + -al.]

From ancient times down to the twelfth century, aquare, rectangular, or deltoidal instruments of the harp kind ap-pear to have been very common. W. K. Sudivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dv.

deltoidei, n. Plural of deltoideus. deltoides (del-toi'dēz), n. [NL.: see deltoid.] 1. In anat., the deltoid muscle. See deltoid, n.

The dettoides proceeds from the clavicle and scapula to the humerus. Iluxley, Anat. Vert., p. 48. the humerus.

2. [cap.] [Used as a plural.] In *entom.*, a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*; the deltoid *Lepidoptera* of early entomologists, inexactly corresponding with the pyralid moths or family *Burglide of Letter particle action*.

Pyralidæ of later systems. deltoideus (del-toi'dē-us), u.; pl. deltoidei (-ī). [NL.: see deltoid.] The deltoid muscle. See deltoid, n.

delubrum (dē-lū'brum), n.; pl. delubra (-brā). [L., a temple, shrine, sanctuary, prob. so called as the place of explation; the lit. sense is more obvious in ML. delubrum, a baptismal font; < obvious in ML. deutorum, a Daptismai font, L. deluere, wash off, cleanse, < de, away, + *luere*, wash.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary, by some scholars believed to have contained a basin or fountain in which persons coming to sacrifice washed. But the actual distinction between delubrum and templum is of the social state. uncertain.-2. In eccles. arch., a church fur-nished with a font.-3. A fout or baptismal basin.

deludable (dē-lū'da-bl), a. [< delude + -able.] Susceptible of being deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed upon or misled.

For well understanding the omniscience of his nature, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is in no way defuddle. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., 1.2.

delude (dē-lūd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deluded, ppr. deluding. [< ME. deluden, < OF. deluder, also deluer, < I. deluderc, pp. delusus, mock, make sport of, deceive, < de + ludere, play, jest. Cf. allude, collude, illude.] 1. To de-ceive; impose upon; mislead the mind or judg-ment of; beguile; cheat.

Shouldst thou deluded feed On hopes so groundless, thou art mad indeed. Crabbe, Works, IV. 103. Peterborough wrote two letters to the governor, one of which he contrived to have intercepted by the Spanish general, with the result of deluding him into the bellet that he was surrounded by a large army. Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 195.

21. To frustrate or disappoint; clude; evade.

They which during life and health are never destitute of waya to detude repentance, de notwithstanding often-times, when their last hour draweth on, . . . feel that ating which before lay dead in them. *Hooker*, Eccles, Polity, vi. 4.

Whate'er his arts be, wife, I will have thes Defude them with a trick, thy obstinate silence. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

=Syn. 1. Mislead, Delude (ace mislead); to cozen, dnpe, lesd astray. deluder (dç-lū'der), n. One who deceives or

beguiles; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

And thus the sweet deluders tune their song.

And thus the sweet deluders tune their ang. Pope. **deluge** (del' $\bar{u}j$), n. [\langle ME. deluge, \langle OF. deluge, deluve, F. déluge = Pr. diluvi = Sp. Pg. It. di-luvio, \langle L. diluvium, a flood, \langle diluere, wash away, \langle di-, dis-, away, + luere, wash. Cf. diluvial.] 1. Any overflowing of water; an in-undation; a flood; specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth (called the uni-versal deluge) which, according to the account in Genesis, occurred in the days of Noah, or any of the similar floods found in the tradi-tions of most ancient peoples. accompanied by tions of most ancient peoples, accompanied by a nearly total destruction of life. See *flood*.

The apostle doth plainly intimate that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by configgration. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth. 2. Anything analogous to an inundation; any-thing that overwhelms or floods.

A flery deluge fed With ever-burning sulphur nuconsumed. *Milton*, P. L., i. 68.

Saw Babylon set wide her two-leav'd brass To let the military deluge pass. Cowper, Expostulation.

96

Still the hattering waves rush in, Implacable, till, delug'd by the foam, The ship sinks, found ring in the vast abyss. Philips.

Lands deluged by unbridled floods. Wordsworth, The Brownie's Cell.

2. To overrun like a flood; pour over in over-whelming numbers: as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies. -3. To overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, . . . Shall deluge all. Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 137. II. intrans. To suffer a deluge; be deluged.

[Raro.] I'd weep the world to such a strain, That it should detuge once again. Marquis of Montrose, Death of Charles I. delul (de-löl'), n. [Ar.] A female dromedary. Also written deloul.

Bedouins bestriding naked-backed Detuls, and clinging like apea to the hairy humps. R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 259.

de lunatico inquirendo (dē lū-nat'i-kō in-kwi-ren'dō). [L., of investigating a lunatic: de, of; lunatico, abl. of lunaticus, a lunatic (see lunatic); inquirendo, abl. ger. of inquirere, in-quire, question, investigate (see inquire).] The ind title of the write gramming (no gamming). old title of the writ or commission (now com-monly called an *inquisition*) issued formerly out of Chancery, and now by various courts, appointing commissioners to investigate, with the aid of a jury, the mental condition of a person alleged to be of unsound mind, in order that if found increable of menetize his own that, if found incapable of managing his own affairs, a committee may be appointed to take charge of them, and his dealing with others

who might impose upon him be interdicted. delundung (de-lun'dung), n. The native name of the weasel-cat or linsang (*Prionodon gra*-



Delundung, or Linsang (Prionodon gracilis)

cilis) of Java and Malacca, of the subfamily Prionodonting and family Vierridge. It is one of the civets, but has no scent-pouches. It is beautifully spotted, and has a long cylindrics tail and a slender body. Also detendung.

Also detending. delusion $(d\bar{e}-l\bar{u}'zhon)$, n. [= OF. delusion = Sp. dilusion = Pg. delusão = It. delusione, $\langle L.$ delusio(n-), $\langle deludere$, delude : see delude.] 1. The act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; deception.

For God hath justly given the nations up To thy delusions. Milton, P. R., i. 443.

The major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the infinence of love's delusion. Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

2. The state of being deluded; false impression or belief; error or mistake, especially of a fixed nature: as, his *delusion* was unconquerable. See the synonyms below.

God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie. 2 Thes. ii. 11. believe a lie.

Some angry power cheats with rare delusions My credulous sense. Ford, Lover's Melanchely, iv. 3.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun, And fondly mourn'd the dear delusion gone. Prior. Of all the delusions against which history and historical geography have to strive, there is none more deeply rooted than the notion that there has always been a land called Switzerland and a people called the Swiss. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 383.

= Syn. 2. Illusion, Delusion, Hallucination. As now tech-nically used, especially by the best suthorities in medical jurisprudence, illusion signifies a false mental appear-ance or conception produced by an external cause acting through the senses, the falsity of which is capable of de-

belief or opinion.

Poetry produces an *illusion* on the eye of the mind, as magic lantern produces an *illusion* on the eye of the ody. Macaulay, Milton. s may body.

Dreams or illusions, call them what you will, They lift as from the commonplace of life To better things. Longfellow, Michael Angelo.

The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion. Burke, Speech at County Meeting in Bucks, 1784. Those other words of detusion and folly, Liberty first and Union afterward. D. Webster, Reply to Itayne.

Mankind would be anbject to fewer delusions than they are, if they constantly bore in mind their liability to false judgmenta due to unusual combinations, either artificial

or natural, of true sensations. *Huzley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 292. A few hallucinations about a subject to which the great-est clerks have been generally such strangers may warrant ns to dissent from his opinion. *Boyle*.

delusional (dē-lū'zhon-al), a. [$\langle delusion + -al.$] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of delusion.

The hitherto recognized delusional insanities. Alien, and Neurol., VIII. 644.

2. Afflicted with delusions : as, the delusional insane.

In a third case a systematized delusional lunatic had delusions of persecution. Alien. and Neurol., IV. 462.

delusionist (dē-lū'zhon-ist), n. [< delusion + -ist.] One who causes or is a subject of delu-sion; a deluding or deluded person.

The principles of evidence that have heretofore com-manded the world's acceptance make no distinction in the quality or quantity of testimony for different varieties of claims, . . Under this feature of current logic defusion-ists of all kinds have consistently and persistently found refuge. Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 332.

delusive (dē-lū'siv), a. [= Sp. delusivo, < L. as if *delusivus, < delusus, pp. of deludere, delude: see delude.] 1. Apt to delude; causing delu-sion; deceptive; beguiling: as, delusive arts; delusive appearances.

A for Stretched on the earth, with fine delusive sleights, Mocking a gaping crow. B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1. That fond, delusive, happy, transient apell, That hides us from a world wherein we dwell. Crabbe, Works, VII. 209.

2. Of the nature of a delusion; unreal; imaginary. [Rare.]

There is no such thing as a fictitions, or delusive, sonsa-tion. A sensation must exist to be a sensation, and if it exists, it is real and not delusive. Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 270.

=Syn 1. See fallacious and deceptive. delusively (dę-lū'siv-li), adv. In a delusive manner; so as to delude.

The quality

delusiveness (de-lū'siv-nes), n. The of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

When they have been driven out by opposite evidence, . then indeed we may discover their delusiveness. A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. t. 11.

delusory (dē-lū'sō-ri), a. [= OF. delusoire, F. délusoire = Sp. It. delusorio, < LL. as if *delusor rius, < delusor, a deceiver, < L. deludere, pp. de-lusus, deceive, delude: see delude.] Apt to deceive; deceptive; delusive.

These delusory false pretences, which have neither truth nor substance in them. Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, II. iv. 2.

delvauxene

delvauxene, delvauxite (del-vo'zēn, -zīt), n. [After the Belgian chemist *Delvaux*.] A variety of dufrenite containing a large excess of water. of durrentic containing a large excess of water. delve (delv), v.; pret. and pp. delved (pret. for-merly dolve, pp. dolven), ppr. delving. [< ME. delven (pret. dalf, dolve, pp. dolven), < AS. delfan (pret. dealf, pl. dulfon, pp. dolfen) = OFries. delva = D. delven, dig, = OS. bi-delbhan = OHG. bi-telban, bury.] I. trans. 1. To dig; turn up or excavate with a spade or some other tool.

Do delve up smal the moolde of every roote. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing-floor. Dryden.

2t. To bury.

Salamon for this cause made it to be taken vp and doluen depe in the grounde. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 155. II. intrans. 1. To practise digging; labor with the spade.

The common people . . . doe dig and delve with unde-fatigable toyle. . . . Sandys, Travailes, p. 215.

Sanays, Fravenes, p. 215.
 When Adam delv'd and Eve span, Who was then a gentleman? Old rime.
 Ever of her he thought when he delved in the soil of his garden. Longfellow, Miles Standish, viil.

2. Figuratively, to carry on laborious or con-tinued research or investigation, as one digging for hidden treasure.

Not in the cells where frigid learning delves In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves. O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

In Aldine ronos mountain 0. W. Hotmes, Poetry. He remained satisfied with himself to the last, delving in his own mine. Whipple, Ess, and Rev., II. 26. **delve** (delv), n. [$\langle ME. delve;$ the same word as $delf^1$, q. v.; from the verb.] 14. A place dug or hollowed out; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave. Convertion of the doctrine of State Higher on found the distinction be-tween liberty and lawlessness in the minds of ignorant persons. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 160. **delmagoguery** (dem'a-gog-e-ri), n. [$\langle dema-$ gogue + -ery.] Action characteristic of a dema-gogue; demagogism. An element of demagoguery tampered with the Irish

In delves deepe is sette thair [almonds'] appetite, Thaire magnitude a larger lande requireth. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

It is a darksome delve farre under ground. Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 20. 2. That which is dug out: as, a *delve* of coals (a certain quantity of coal dug from a mine).

delver (del'vėr), n. [< ME. delvere, < AS. delfere, a digger, < delfan, dig: see delve.] 1.
One who digs with or as if with a spade.

It is so goode that in the biossomynge She wol not lese a floure that forth is bronght. Tbe *delver* is to help her with *delvynge*. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

He turned and looked as keenly at her As careful robins eye the *delver's* toil. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Figuratively, a patient and laborious investigator.

delving (del'ving), n. 1. Digging.-2. Figuratively, search; laborious investigation; research.

It was no ordinary *delving* which atruck into the dis-persed veins of the dim and dark mine of our history. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 279.

 $[\langle demagnetization (de-mag"net-i-zā'shou), n.$ $[\langle demagnetize + -ation.] 1. The act or pro-$ cess of depriving of magnetic polarity.—2.In mesmerism, the act of restoring a person inthe mesmeric trance to a normal state of con-

the mesmeric trance to a normal state of con-sciousness; demesmerization. Also spelled demagnetisation. **demagnetize** (dē-mag'net-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. demagnetized, ppr. demagnetizing. [$\langle de-$ priv. + magnetize.] **1**. To deprive of magnet-ic polerity. ic polarity.

A thunder-storm demagnetized the compass of his Bri-tannic majesty's ship Wreu, in which I was then a midship-man. W. C. Russell, Jack's Conrtship, xxix. The induction of a magnet on itself always tends to di-minish the magnetisation, and acts like a demagnetising force. Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Jonbert, I. 386. 2. To demesmerize; restore from a mesmerized state to normal consciousness. Also spelled demagnetise.

Also spended demagnetise. demagogic, demagogical (dem-a-goj'ik, -i-kal), a. [= F. démagogique = Sp. demagógico = Pg. demagogico (cf. D. G. demagogisch = Dan. Sw. demagogics), < Gr. δημαγωγικός, of or fit for a demagogue, ζ δημαγωγικός, of or fit for a demagogue, ζ δημαγωγικός, a demagogue: see dema-gogue.] Relating to or like a demagogue; given to pandering to the rabble from self-interest.

Demagogic leaders from South Germany stumped the province and stirred up the people. Lowe, Bismarck, I. 363.

demagogism, demagoguism (dem'a-gog-izm), n. [< demagogue + -tsm.] The practices and principles of a demagogne; a pandering to the multitude for a calculate multitude for selfish ends.

There has been nothing of Cleon, still less of Strepsia-des striving to underbid him in demagogism, to be found in the public utterances of Mr. Lincoln. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 176.

demagogue (dem'a-gog), n. [$\langle F. démagogue$ = Sp. Pg. It. demagogo = D. demagoog = G. Dan. Sw. demagog = Russ. demagogu, $\langle NL.$ demagogus, $\langle Gr. d\eta\mu\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\delta\varsigma$, a leader of the peo-ple, $\langle \delta\eta\mu\omega\varsigma$, the people, the populace, $+ \dot{\alpha}\gamma\omega\gamma\delta\varsigma$, a leader, $\langle \dot{\alpha}\gamma\varepsilon\nu$, lead: see agent, act.] 1. His-torically, a leader of the people; a person who sways the people by oratory or persuasion.

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a jeader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular atate, yet seem to differ in their practice. Swift.

All the popular feelousies and alarms at regal authority would have been excited by *demagogues* in the senate as well as in the comitia; for there are in all nations aristo-cratical *demagogues* as well as democratical. J. Adams, Works, IV, 524.

2. An unprincipled popular orator or leader; one who endeavors to curry favor with the peo-ple or some particular portion of them by pan-dering to their prejudices or wishes, or by playing on their ignorance or passions; specifical-ly, an unprincipled political agitator; one who seeks to obtain political power or the further-ance of some sinister purpose by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the populace.

A plausible insignificant word, in the mouth of an ex-pert demagogue, is a dangerous and deceitful weapon. South, Works, II. ix.

To lessen the hopea of usurping demagogues, we must enlighten, animate, and combine the spirit of freemen. Ames, Works, II. 273.

An element of demagoguery tampered with the Irish vote in the person of Jerry, nominally porter. The Century, XXXII. 258.

demagoguism, n. See demagogism. demagogy (dem'a-goj-i), n. [= G. demagogie = Dan. Sw. demagogi, ζ F. démagogie = Sp. Pg. It. demagogia, ζ Gr. δημαγωγία, ζ δημαγωγός, a dem-agogue: see demagogue.] Demagogism.

American demagogy . . . devotes more efforts to con-vincing . . . the public conscience than to enlightening the public mind upon the economic or sociological bear-ings of the [Chinese] question. N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 506.

ings of the [chinese] dieston. A. A. hee., CAAVI. 500.
demain (dē-mān'), n. [Early mod. E. also demaine, demean, demeasne, demesne (the last being the spelling now usual); < ME. demayn, demaine, demeine, demeyne, demeigne, < OF. demaine, demeine, demagne, demoine, power, dominion, a var. of domaine (whence the other E. form domain) [L. domaine (whence the other E.</p> form domain), < L. dominium, right of outer in. form domain), < L. dominium, right of owner-ship, power, dominion: see domain and de-mesne, doublets of demain, and see dominion, damage.] 1; Power; dominion.

There finde I now that every creature Somtime a yere hath love in his demaine. Gover, Conf. Amant., 111, 349.

That at the worlde weelded in his [Alexander's] demeyne. Chaucer, Monk's Tale, 1. 675.

2+. Same as domain.-3. Same as demesne.

Come, take possession of this wealthy place, The Earth's sole glory : take, (deer Son) to thee This Farm's demains, leaue the Chief right to me. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

You know How narrow our demeans are, and, what's more, we hardly can subsist. Massinger, The Picture, i. 1.

In his demain (or demesne) as of fee, in old Eng. law, the technical expression for an estate of fee simple in pos-session.

session. In England there is no Land (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superiour; for all depend either mediately or immediately on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading would signify his Lands to be his own, he says, That he is or was seized or possessed thereof in his Demaine as of Fee; whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true Dennaine, but depending upon a Superiour Lord. E. Phillips, 1706.

demaine¹t, n. An obsolete form of demain.
demaine²t, v. t. An obsolete form of demain.
demand (dē-mànd'), v. [Early mod. E. also demaund; < ME. *demanden (not found, but the noun occurs), < OF. demander, F. demander = Pr. Sp. Pg. demandar = 1t. demandare, < ML. demandare, demand, L. give in charge, intrust, < de, away, + mandare, intrust, commit: see mandate, and c ecommad remund 1 Trans. mandate, and cf. command, remand.] I. trans. 1. To ask or require as by right or authority, or as that to which one has some valid claim; lay claim to; exact: as, parents demand obedi-ence; what price do you demand?

; What price up you allow that we loving bee, Ne ought demaunds but that we loving bee, As he himselfe hath lov'd us afore-haud. Spenser, Heaveniy Love.

demand

The pound of fiesh, which 1 demand of him, Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. We demand of superior men that they be superior in this — that the mind and the virtue shall give their verdict in their day, and accelerate so far the progress of civiliza-tion. Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law. 2. To ask or interrogate by authority or in a

formal manner. [Now rare.]

The officers of the children of Israel . . . were beaten, and *demanded*, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick? Ex. v. 14. Will you, 1 pray, demand that demi-devil, Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body? Shak., Othelio, v. 2.

He was demanded, if he were of the same opinion he had been in about the petition or remonstrance. *Winthrop*, Hist, New England, I. 325. And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf. *Tennyson*, Gersint.

3. To ask for with insistence or urgency; make a positive requisition for; exact as a tribute or a concession: as, the thief *demanded* my purse. And when all things were ready, the people with shouts demaunded the Sacrifice, which vsually was accustomed for the health of their Nation. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 663.

A proper jest, and never heard before, That Suffolk should demand a whole fiftcenth, For costs and charges in transporting her ! Shak., 2 Hen. VI., 1. 1.

4. To call for; require as necessary or useful: as, the execution of this work demands great care.

All that fashion demands is composure and self-content. Emerson, Essaya, 2d ser., p. 131.

Sacrifices are not accomplished simply because occa-sions demand them. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 305. 5. In law, to summon to court: as, being de-

manded, he does not come. = Syn. 1 and 2. Request, Beg, etc. See ask1. II. intrans. To make a demand ; inquire per-

emptorily; ask.

The soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do? Luke iii. 14.

what ensil we do? Luke in. 14. **demand** (dē-månd'), n. [< ME. demande, de-maunde, < OF. demande, F. demande = Pr. Sp. Pg. demanda = It. dimanda, a demand; from the verb.] 1. An asking for or a claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an authoritative claim; an exaction: as, the demands of one's creditors. He will give you sudlence: and wherein

as, the acmands of one's creations. He will give you andience: and wherein It shall appear that your demands are just, You shall enjoy them. Shak, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. He that has the confidence to turn his wishes into de-mands will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. Locke.

2. An insistent asking or requisition; exaction without reference to right: as, the *demands* of a blackmailer.-3. That which is demanded or required; something claimed, exacted, or ne-cessary: as, what are your demands upon the estate; the demands upon one's time; the demands of nature.

The sufferings of the poor are not cansed by their hav-ing iltitle as compared with the rich; but by their having little as compared with the simplest demands of human nsture. W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 203.

4. The state of being in request or sought af-ter; requisition; call. In 1678 came forth a second edition [of the "Pilgrim's Progress"] with additions; and then the *demand* became immense. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

Specifically-5. In polit. econ., the desire to purchase and possess, coupled with the power of purchasing: sometimes technically called *effectual demand*: as, the supply exceeds the *demand*; there is no *demand* for pig-iron.

Adam Smith, who introduced the expression effectual demand, employed it to denote the demand of those who are willing and able to give for the commodity what he calls its natural price: that is, the price which will enable it to be permanently produced and brought to market. J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., 111. II. § 3.

I would therefore define . . , Demand as the desire for commodities or services, seeking its end by an offer of general purchasing power. Cairns, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 2. general purchasing power. Cairns, Pol. Econ., I. ii, § 2. 6. In law: (a) The right to claim anything from another person, whother founded on con-tract or tort, or superior right of property. (b) The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by impli-cation, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.—7. Inquiry; question; interrogation. Than they axed hum many demander. but he wolde

Than they axed hym many demaundes, but he wolde speke no more. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 16. The good Anchises raised him with his hand, Who, thus encouraged, answered onr demand. Dryden, Æneid, iif.

Alternative demand. See alternative.- Demand and supply, in polit. econ., the relation between the desire to

sell and that to buy, or between those things of exchange-able value which are for sale and those which can be pur-chased : used most commonly in the expression *law of demand and supply*, the law that as the demand for a given commodity increases, or while the demand remains the same the supply fails off, the price of that commodity rises; and as the demand fails off, or the supply increases without a corresponding increase of demand, the price fails.

Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased. J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III, iii, § 2.

J. S. Mill, Yol. Econ., III. III. § 2. Demand note, a note payable on demand—that is, on presentation; specifically, in the financial history of the United States, one of the notes which composed the issue of \$60,000,000 of paper money authorized by a law enacted by Congress in July, 1801, for that purpose.—Effectual demand, in polit. econ. See 6.—In demand, in request; much sought after or courted : as, these goods are in de-mand; his company is in great demand.—On demand, on being claimed; on presentation : as, a bill payable on demand; all checks are payable on demand. demandable (dē-mān'da-bl), a. [< demand + -able.] That may be demanded, claimed, ask-ed for, or required: as, payment is demandable at the expiration of the eredit. demandant (dē-mān'dant), n. [< F. deman-dant (= Sp. Pg. It. demandante), ppr. of de-mander, demand: see demand.] In law, one who domands; the plaintiff in a real action (so called because he demands something); any plaintiff.

plaintiff.

demander (dē-man'der), n. [< demand + -er1. Cf. F. démandeur = Pr. demandaire, demandador = Sp. Pg. demandador = It. dimandatore.] One who demands.

Yet, to so fair and conrecons a demander, That promises compassion, at worst pity, I will relate a little of my story. Beau. and Fl., Captain, il. 1.

demandress (dē-mān'dres), n. [< demander + -ess.] In law, ā female demandant. demantoid (de-man'toid), n. [< G. demant, diamant, diamond, + -oid.] A light-green to emerald-green variety of garnet, found in the Ural mountains. It is transparent and of bril-lient heter and is cleared one area and of brilliant luster, and is classed as a gem.

demarcate (dē-mär/kāt), e. t.; pret. and pp. demarcated, ppr. demarcating. [< NL. *demar-catus, pp. of *demarcating. [< NL. *demar-eatus, pp. of *demarcate, mark off, set the bounds of: see demark.] 1. To mark off from adjoining land or territory; set the limits or boundaries of.

The thoughtful critics argue that it was a mistake for us to demarcate the frontier of Afghanistan, for by so do-ing we have defined and increased our responsibilities. Nineteenth Century, XXII. 477.

2. To determine the relative limits of; separate or clearly discriminate.

Matter and motion, force and cause, have also their transcendental elementa, and it is the province of meta-physics to demarcette these from the known and knowable elementa. G. H. Lewes, Probe. of Life and Mind, 1. i. § 43.

demarcation (dē-mär-kā'shon), n. [Also write ten demarkation; \langle F. démarcation = Sp. de-marcacion = Pg. demarcação = It. demarcazione, \langle NL. *demarcatio(n-), \langle *demarcare, set the bounds of: see demarcate, demark.] 1. The act of marking off limits or boundaries; dotermi-nation by survey of the line of constraints nation by survey of the line of separation between adjoining lands or territories; delimitation: as, the demarcation of the frontiers.

The Russian ministers proposed that, before proceeding to actual demarcation, we should settle with them the gen-eral principles and cardinal points upon which the joint commission should work. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 6. 2. In general, the act of determining the rela-

tive limits or extent of anything; separation; discrimination.

The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. Burke, Rev. in France. demarch¹[†] (dē-märch'), n. [\langle F. démarche, gait, walk, step, a step taken with the object of securing anything, \langle OF. demarcher, march, walk, advance, \langle dc- + marcher, march: see march³.] March; excursion; manner of pro-ceeding. ceeding.

Imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant London Journal, 1721. demarche

demarch² (dē'märk), n. [<L. demarchus, < Gr. δήμαρχος, < δήμος, a district, demo, + ἀρχευ, rule.] 1. The ruler or magistrate of an ancient Attic deme.—2. Tho mayor of a modern Greek

demark (dē-mārk'), v. t. [< F. démarquer = Sp. Pg. demarear = It. demareare, < NL. *de-marcare, mark off, set the bounds of, bound, < L. de, off, + ML. marcare, mark, < marca, bound, mark, march: see mark¹, march¹] To mark off; fix the limits or boundaries of; demarcate. demarkation w. See demarcation demarkation, n. See demarcation.

dematerialization (dē-mā-tē"ri-al-i-zā'shon), n. [< dematerialize + -ation.] 1. The act of dematerializing, or divesting of material qualities.

Miss Jemima's dowry . . . would suffice to prevent that gradual process of dematerialisation which the lengthened diet upon minnows and sticklebacks had already made apparent in the fine and slow-evanishing form of the philosopher. Butwer, My Novel, iii. 17. 2. In mod. spiritualism, the alleged act or pro-cess of dissolving and vanishing after materi-alization (which see).

Also spelled dematerialisation. dematerialize (dē-mā-tē'ri-al-īz), v.; pret. and pp. dematerialized, ppr. dematerializing. [= F. dématérialiser; as de-priv. + materialize.] I. trans. To divest of material qualities or characteristies.

Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter. Milman.

II. intrans. In mod. spiritualism, to dissolve and disappear, as alleged, after materialization.

If he [the ghost] ever "materialized," he was careful to demalerialize again before any one could get a sample of his beautiful work, Pop. Sei. Mo., XXVIII. 410. Also spelled dematerialise.

Also spelled dematerialise. **Dematieæ, Dematiei** (dem-a-tī' ϕ - \tilde{e} , - \tilde{i}), n. pl. [NL., Δ Dematium + -e α , -ei.] The largest family of hyphomyeetous fungi. The mycelium is usually abundant, fuscous or black, and somewhat rigid. The fertile hyphem and conditia are typically colored like the mycelium, though either, but not both, may be hyaline. Condita are borne at the top or sides of the fertile hyphe, and are septate in a majority of the species. Many spe-cles grow on dead wood and other organic matter; but many also grow on living plants, in some cases causing aerious injury to crops. Some are known to be condidal forms of ascomycetous fungi. These fungi are popularly called black molds. **Dematium** (de-mat'i-um), n. [NL., \langle Gr.

called black molds.
Dematium (de-mat'i-um), n. [NL., < Gr. depártov, dim. of déµa(r-), a bundle, a bend, < déɛuv, tie, bind.] A small genus of Dematieæ, in which the eonidia are borne in chains on the sides of the fertile hyphæ.
demay! (dē-mā'), v. 4. [ME. demayen, var. of desmayen, dismay: see dismay.] To be dismayed; fear.

Dere dame, to day demay yow neuer. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 470.

Sur Gauagme and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1.470. demayne¹t, n. See demain, demesne. demayne²t, n. Same as demean¹. deme¹t (dēm), v. An obsolete (Middle Eng-lish) form of deem¹. Chaucer. deme² (dēm), n. [ζ Gr. $\delta \bar{\eta} \mu o \zeta$, a district, the people.] 1. A subdivision of ancient Attica and of medara Graecet a townain

and of modern Greece; a township.

The eponymous hero of a deme in Attica. Eleusis was the only Attic deme which (perhaps on ac-count of its sacred character) was allowed by Athena to coin money. B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 328. In zoöl.: (a) The tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integra-tion of merides (see meris); a zoöid. (b) Any undifferentiated aggregate of plastids or mo-

nads. See extract. The term colony, corm, or dems may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole. Encye. Brit., XVI. 843. Into a whole. Encye. Brit., XVI. 843. demean¹ (dē-mēn'), v. t. [< ME. demenen, de-meynen, demaynen, demaneu; < OF. demener, deminer, demaner, demoner, drive, push, lead, guide, eonduet, manage, employ, direct, do, F. démener, refl., throw one's self about, stir, struggle, = Pr. demenar = It. dimenare, < ML. as if "deminare, conduct, < de, down, away, + minare, lead, L. drive, deponent minari, threat-en: see menace, mine².] 1[‡]. To lead; guide; conduct.

conduct.

After that the swynning oil doo gete Into sum thing with fetheres faire and clene, And in sum goodly vessel it demene. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59. Aod what ye think that I shall do trewiy, In this mater demeane me as ye list. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 788.

2t. To conduct; manage; control; exercise; do.

Is it not a grete mischaunce, To let a foole hav governaunce Of thing that he cannot demegne? Chaucer, Ilouse of Fame, 1. 959.

How doth the youthful general demean His actions in these fortunes? Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.

Our obdurat elergy have with violence demean'd the hatter. Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 45. matter. 3. Reflexively, to behave; carry; conduct.

And loke ye demene you so, that noon knowe what wey we shull ride. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 381. The king could not be induced to paronize the design, and promised only a countvance in it so long as they de-meaned themselves peaceably. Everett, Orations, I. 220.

demean¹t (dē-mēn'), n. [Also archaically de-mayne; < demean¹, v.; cf. mien.] 1. Dealing; management; treatment.

dement

All the vile demeane and nasge bad With which he had those two so fil beatad. Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 18.

Seeke . . . to winne fanour and liking of the people, by gifts and friendly demeane towards them. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 434.

2. Micn; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

Then, turning to the Palmer, he gan spy Where at his feet, with sorrowfull demayne And deadly hew, an armed corse did lye, Spenser, F. Q., II. viit. 23.

You sewers, carvers, uahers of the court, Sirnamed gentle for your fair demean, Here I do take of you ny last farewell. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iil. 3.

With grave demean and solemn venity. West, On Travelling.

demean² (dē-mēn'), v. t. [Improp. $\langle de_{-} + mean^{1}$, base; orig. a misuse of demean¹.] To debase; lower; lower the dignity or standing of; bemean. [This is in origin a miase of demean! by association with the adjective mean². Being thus illegiti-mate in origin and inconvenient in use, from its tendency to be confineed with demean! in its proper sense, the word is avoided by aerupuions writers. See bemean².]

You base, scurrilous old - but I won't demean myself by naming what you are. Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3,

It was of course Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would demean himself by a marriage with an artist's daugh-ter. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, vi.

demean³t, n. [Var. of demain, demesne, q. v.] Same as demain.
demeanancet (dē-mē'nans), n. [< demean¹ + -anee.] Demeanor; behavior.
demeanantt, a. [ME. demenannt, < OF. deme-nant, ppr. of demeer, manage, conduct, de-mean: see demean¹ and -ant¹.] Carrying on business; trading; dealing.

That no citezen resident withyn the cite and demenaunt, havynge eny proteceyon, or beynge outlawed or acursed, bere non office wtyn this cite. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

demeaning; (dē-mē'ning), n. [(ME. demening; verbal n. of demean1, v.] Demeanor; behavior.

He was wild in all his demening, Vnto the tyme he drew to more sadnesse; Thanne afterward he was withoute feyning A nobyil knyght. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1.1345.

demeanor, demeanour (dē-mē'nor), n. [Prop., as in early mod. E., demeanure, < ME. demenure, < demenen, E. demean¹, + -ure, E. -our, -or.] 1t. Conduct; management; treatment.

God commits the managing so great a trust . . . whelly to the demeanour of every grown man. Milton.

2. Behavior; carriage; bearing; deportment: as, decent demeanor; sad demeanor.

as, decent demeanor; sau ternounder, This King Athore was a goodly personage, higher by a foot and a halfe then any of the French, representing a kinde of Malestie and grauitie in his demeanure. Purchas, Pligrimage, p. 771.

The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple, refined demeanour. Thackeray, Vanity F

A lad who has, to a degree that excites wonder and ad-miration, the character and demeanour of an intelligent roan of mature age, will probably be that, and nothing more, all his life. Whately, Bacon's Essay, "Youth and Age."

=Syn. 2. Conduct, Deportment, etc. (see behavior), man-ner, mien, bearing, air. demeanuret, n. See demeanor. demembert (dē-mem'bèr), v. t. [< ME. demem-bren, < ML. demembrare, deprive of a limb or of the limbs (equiv. to dismembrare, > OF. des-members E discussfue on dismembrare, > OF. des-

membrer, F. démembrer: see dismember), $\langle L. de-$ priv. + membrum, member.] To dismember.**demembered** $(dē-mem'berd), a. [<math>\langle demember + -ed^2$. Cf. F. démembré, pp. of démembrer, dis-member: see dismember.] In her., same as déchaussé.

demembration (dē-mem-brā'shon), n. [< ML. demembratio(n-), < demembrare, deprive of a limb: see demember.] In Sects law, the offense of maliciously cutting off or otherwise separat-ing any limb or member from the body of another.

other. démembré (dā-mon'brā), a. [F., pp. of démem-brer, dismember: see dismember, and ef. demem-bration.] In her., same as dismembered. demenaunt; a. Same as demeanant. demency (dē'men-si), n. [< F. démence = Sp. Pg. demencia = It. demenzia, < L. dementia, q. v.] Same as dementia. [Rare.] dement (dē-ment'), a. and n. [= F. dément = Sp. Pg. It. demented. < de- priv. + men(t-)s, mind, mad, demented. < de- priv. + men(t-)s, mind: see mental.] I. a. Out of one's mind; insane; demented. J. H. Neuman.

II. n. A demented person; one affected by loss of mental capacity.

It was difficult to keep his sensitive patients from com-ing on a group of dements in their daily walks. Alien. and Neurol., VII. 500.

The congestion or inflammation of the brain that converts a man of giant intellect into a manlac or a dement beyond the hope of cure, also irreparably ruins the soul, which, we are told, never dies. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 3. dement (dē-ment'), v. t. [= Sp. 9g. dementar = lt. dementare, < L. dementare, drive mad, make mad, also, like dementare, be mad, rave, < de-men(t-)s, mad, out of one's mind: see dement, a.] To bring into a state of dementia; destroy the mind of.

the mind of.

I dug eagerly, and now and then canght myself actually looking . . . for the fancied treasure, the vision of which had *demented* my unfortunate companion. *Poe*, Tales, I. 62.

Do not the gods dement those whom they mean to de-stroy? Lowe, Bismarck, II. 259. dementate (dé-men'tat), v. t.; pret. and pp. dementated, ppr. dementating. [L dementatus, pp. of dementare, make mad: see dement.] To make mad on incare dement.

make mad or insane; dement. [Rare.]

Many Antichrists and heretics were abroad, many sprung up since, many now present, and will be to the world's end, to dementate men's minds. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 623.

dementate (dē-men'tāt), a. [< L. dementatus, pp.: see the verb.] Demented; mad. Arise, thon dementate sinner, and come to judgement. Hamnond, Works, IV. 522.

dementation (dē-men-tā'shon), n. [< demen-tate + -ion.] The act of making demented. [Rare.]

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking ont into any other sins besides its own dementation or stupidity. Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 512.

demented (dē-men'ted), p. a. [Pp. of dement, v. Cf. dement, a.] Having lost the normal use of the reason; insane; specifically, afflicted with or characterized by dementia.

Demented persons are generally quiet and inactive, Pritchard,

dementedness (de-men'ted-nes), n. The state of being demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, demented-ess. Pritchard, Cyc. Pract. Med. 112.88.

dementia (dē-men'shiä), n. [< L. dementia, madness, insanity, < demen(t-)s, mad, insane: see dement, a. Cf. amentia.] An extremely low condition of the mental function; profound see dement, a. Cf. amentia.] An extremely low condition of the mental function; profound general mental incapacity. It may be congenital (diocy) or acquired. Acquired dementia may be a primary insanity, or it may form the final stage of manis or melan-cholia.—Acute primary dementia, a form of temporary and often extreme dementia occurring in the young, usu-ally before the twentieth year, and more often in glifs than in boys, accompanied by general physical exhaustion, and ensuing on conditions likely to produce exhaustion, and as scanty or improper food, rapid growth, overwork, or dissipation. The prospect of complete recovery under proper treatment is very good.—Dementia, paralylica, a chronic insanity beginning in slight failure of mind, slight change of character, and slight loss of muscular strength and accuracy of muscular adjustment, and proceeding, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, with occasional tem-porary improvement, to complete dementia and general paralysis. The sensory functiona are likewise somewhat impaired. In its well-developed stages the disease is marked by delusions, especially of grandeur (megalomania), and by epileptiform or apoplectiform stacks, often attended with local paralysis, frequently mending rapidly. It occurs usu-ally between the ages of 35 and 50, and in 7 or 8 males to 1 female. Anatomically there is strophy of the fibers of ner-vons network of the cerebral cortex and increase of the ana-voria network of the bran. Also called *general paraly-*sis, general paresis, progressive paralysis, interstiliatis cor-ticatis, and popularly softening of the brain.—Senile de-mentiat, the failure of mind which occurs in advanced life. It depends probably in part on arterial obstruction. demephibize the action.] The act of muritier in

demephitization (dē-mef[#]i-ti-zā'shon), n. [< demephitize + -ation.] The act of purifying from mephitize (dē-mef'i-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. demephitize(dē-mef'i-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. demephitized, ppr. demephitizing. [< de- priv. + mephitis, foul air, + -ize.] To purify from foul or unwholesome air.

foul or unwholesome air. demerget (dē-mėrj'), v. t. [= OF. demergier, < L. demergere = It. demergere, plunge into, < de, down, + mergere, plunge: see merge, and cf. demerse, immerse.] To sink or dip; immerse. I found the receiver aeparated from its cover, and the air breaktug forth through the water in which it was de-merged. Boyle, Works, IV. 519.

demerit¹ (dē-mer'it), v. [\langle L. demeritus, pp. of demerere, also deponent, demereri, merit or deserve (a thing), esp. deserve well of (a person), $\langle de, of, + merere, mereri, deserve, merit: see merit. Cf. demerit².] I. trans. 1. To deserve; merit; earn.$

They brought with them also besyde theyr trybute as-aigned them, further to demerite the favour of oure men, great plentie of vytayles. Eden, tr. of P. Martyr. Stella, a nymph within this wood, . . . The highest in his fancy stood, And she could well demerit this. M. Roydon (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 285).

2. To deserve to lose from lack of merit or desert.

In thy creation, although thon didst not deserve a be-ing, yet thon demerited it not. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 370.

II. intrans. To be deserving; deserve.

I will be tender to his reputation, However he demerit. B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1. demerit¹+ (dē-mer'it), n. [Cf. OF. demerite, de-mirite, desert, merit (in neut. sense); from the verb: see demerit¹, v.] That which one merits;

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation. *Holland*, tr. of Pintarch, p. 1101.

We have heard so much of your demerits, That 'twere injustice not to cherish you. Shirley, Humorous Courtier.

demerit²[†] (dē-mer'it), v. t. [< F. démériter = It. demeritare, deserve ill, do amiss; from the noun or as freq. of the earlier verb, OF. demerir, \langle ML. demercre, deserve ill, do amiss, \langle L. de-priv. + mercre, mercri, deserve: see merit. Cf. demerit¹, v.] To lower the merit of; discredit; depreciate.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not de-merit instice and righteousness. Bp. Woolton, Christian Manual, sig. c. iv.

demerit² (dē-mer'it), n. [< OF. demerite, F. démérite = Sp. Pg. demerito = It. demerito, de-merto, < ML. demeritum, fault, demerit, prop. neut. of demeritus, pp. of demerere, deserve ill, do amiss: see demerit², v. Cf. demerit¹, n.] That which merits ill; censurable conduct; wrong-doing; ill desert: opposed to merit.

Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. Dryden, Fables. He [William I.] took no Man's living from him, nor dis-possess'd any of their Goods, but such only whose *Demerit* made them unworthy to hold them. *Eaker*, Chronicles, p. 23.

Demerit mark, in schools, a mark for had conduct or deficiency.=Syn. Ill desert, delinquency.
demerlaikt, n. [ME. demerlayk, earlier dweomerlak, < AS. *dwimor, in comp. gedwimor, gedwimer, gedwomer, an illusion, a phantom, + lae, play.] Magie; witchcraft; sorcery.

That con dele wyth demerlayk, & denine lettres. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1561.

demerset (dē-mèrs'), v. t. [< L. demersus, pp. of demergere, plunge into: see demerge.] To plunge; immerse.

The receiver being erected, the mercury will again be stagnant at the hottom of the phial, and the orffice of the tube . . . will be found *demersed* in it. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 515.

demersed (dē-mėrsť), a. [< L. demersus, pp.: see demerse.] In bot., situated or growing un-der water: applied to leaves of plants: same as submersed.

as submersed. demersion (dē-mèr'shon), n. [< LL. demer-sio(n-), < L. demersus, pp. of demergere: see de-merse, demerge.] 1. The act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.—2. The state of being overwhelmed. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

The sinking and demension of buildings into the earth. Ray, Diss. of World, v. § 1.

demesmerization (de-mez-mer-i-za'shon), n.

demesmerization (de-mez/met-12a angli), ". The act of demesmerizing. demesmerize (de-mez/met-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. demesmerized, ppr. demesmerizing. [< de-priv. + mesmerize.] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

influence. demesne (de-mēn'), n. [Early mod. E. also de-measne, prop. demain, demean, \leq ME. demaine, demeine, etc., \leq OF. demaine, demeine, etc., vars. of domaine, right of ownership, power, domin-ion, domain: see demain and domain. The cor-rupt spelling demesne (cf. OF. demesne, demeisne, corrupt spellings of demaine, demeine, adj., of a domain) has been preserved through legal con-servatism.] 14. Power; dominion; possession. See demain.

Whether from the circumstances of their original for-mation, or from the prevalence of commendation to a lord for purposes of protection, the buik of English villages were now "in demesne"—that is to say, in the "domin-ion" or lordship of some thegn, or bishop, or in that of the crown itself. J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 315. 2. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord of the manor keeps in his own occupation, for the use of his family, as distin-guished from his tenemental lands, distributed

among his tenants, originally called bookland or charter-land, and folk-land or estates held in villeinage, from which sprang copyhold estates. Copyhold estates, however, have been accounted demesnes, because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord.

The defects in those acts . . . have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlement emen. Swift,

3. Any estate in land.

A gentleman of noble parentage, Of fair demesnes, youthful, and nobly train'd. Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. My father's dead; I am a man of war too, Moneys, demesnes; I have ships at sea too, captaina. Fletcher, Rule a Wife, I. 5.

The demesnes of John, Lord of Biscay, . . . amounted o more than eighty towns and castles. *Preseott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Ancient demesne, collectively, the manors that, accord-ing to the Doomsday book, were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Edward the Confessor or William the Conqueror, though they may have been subsequently granted to tenants.—Demesne lands, lands which the lord has not let out in tenancy, hut has reserved for his own use and occupation. own use and occupation.

The demesne lands of the crown . . . were abundantly aufficient to support its dignity and magnificence. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, viii, 2.

Haltan, Middle Ages, vin. 2. In his demesne as of fee. See demain. **demesnial** (de-mē'ni-al), a.. [$\langle demesne + -ial. \rangle$] Pertaining to a demesne. [Rare.] **Demeter** (dē-mē'ter), n. [L., $\langle Gr. \Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \eta \eta$, Deric $\Delta \mu \mu \delta \tau \eta \eta$, usually explained as for * $T \eta \mu \eta \tau \eta \eta$, $\langle \gamma \eta, =$ Doric δa , earth, $+ \mu \eta \tau \eta \eta = E$. mother; but the identification of δa , which is found in-dependently only in a few exclamatory phrases, with $\gamma \eta$, earth, is very doubtful.] In anc. Gr. myth., the goddess of vegetation and of useful



Demeter of Cnidus, in the British Museu

fruits, protectress of social order and of marfruits, protectress of social order and of mar-riage; one of the great Olympian deities. She is nsually associated, and even confounded, in legend and in cnit, with her daughter Persephone (Proserpine) or Kora, whose rape by Hades (Pluto) symbolizes some of the most profound phases of Hellenic mysticism. The Romans of the end of the republic and of the empire assimilated to the Hellenic conception of Deneter the primitive Italic chthontan divinity Ceres. **demi** (dē-mī'), n. Same as demy, 2. **demi**. [OF. F. demi-, \langle OF. F. demi, half, \langle L. dimidius, half, \langle di-, apart, + medius, middle: see medial, mid-dile. Cf. demy.] A prefix denoting 'half.' It occurs especially in techni

dle. Cf. demy.] A prefix denoting 'half.' It cours especially in techni-caltermataken from the French, many of them not Anglicized, especially in terms of heraldry, fortification, etc. It is also freely used as an English prefix. In heraldry the half of an animal used as a bearing is always the upper half, in-cluding the head and fore legs. Usually the creature is in an upright attitude, rampant, comba-tant, or the like. **Demi-los.** A hook-name of the



demi-ass (dem'i-ås), n. A book-name of the hemione (Equus hemionus), translating the specific name.

cific name. demi-bain (dem'i-bān), n. [F., $\langle demi-$, half, + bain, a bath.] Same as demi-bath. demi-bastion (dem'i-bas"tion), n. [F., $\langle demi-$, half, + bastion, bastion.] "In fort., a bastion that has only one face and one flank. demi-bath (dem'i-bàth), n. [$\langle demi- + bath;$ cf. demi-bain.] A bath in which only one por-tion of the body is immersed. Also demi-bain. demi-bombardt, n. A cannou used in the sec-ond half of the sixteenth century, having some-times a chamber, and sometimes a uniform bore.

demi-brassart

that covering the upper arm at the back, as distinguished from the vambrace, which covered the arm below the elbow. Also demigardebras.

demicadence (dem'i-kā"dens), n. In music, a half cadence. It usually denotes the progreshalf cadence. It usually denotes the prog sion from tonic to dominant. See eadence

demi-cannon (dem'i-kan^son), n. A name given to one of the larger kinds of heavy gun, as used in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is said to have been a piece having a hore of 62 inches, and throwing a shot weighing 333 pounds. Some authors describe it as larger than this.

demi-caponiere (dem'i-kap- $\bar{0}$ -n $\bar{0}$ r'), n. In fort., a ditch so arranged that a fire can be delivered from one side only. Also half-caponierc. demicarlino (dem'i-kir- $1\bar{0}^s n\bar{0}$), n. A coin equal

in value to half a carlino. demi-castor (dem'i-kàs'tor), n. 1. An infe-rior quality of beaver. Hence - 27. A hat made of beaver of this quality.

I knuw in that more subtil air of yours tinsel some-imes passes for tissue, Venice beads for peari, and demi-astors for beavers. Howeld, Letters, iii. 2. tim

demi-chamfron (dem'i-cham'fron), n. A vari-ety of the chamfron that covered the head be-tween the ears and the forehead as far as below the eyes. See chamfron.

demicircle (dem'i-ser-kl), n. A simple instru-ment for measuring and indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodosometimes used as a substitute for the theodo-lite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle, a movable rule pivoted on the center so as to aweep the graduated arc, and a compass to show the mag-netic bearings. The two objects whose angle is to be measured are sighted along the rule and along the diam-eter of the acale. E. II. Knight. demi-cuirass (dcm'i-kwē'ras), n. The demi-ple out or promiser

placate or pansiere. demi-culverin (dem'i-kul'ver-in), n. A kind of caunon in use in the sixteenth and seven-

teenth centuries. It is described as having a bore of 4½ inches and throwing a shot weighing 9½ pounds.

demideify (dem-i-dő'i-fī), v. t.; pret. and pp. demideified, ppr. demideifying. [< demi-+ deify.] To treat as a demigod. [Raro.]

Thus by degrees self-cheated of their sound And sober judgment that he is but nan, They demisely and fume him so That in due season he forgets it too.

Cowper, Task, v. 266. demi-distance (dem'i-dis"tans), n. In fort., the distanco between the outward polygons and the

flank. demi-ditone (dem'i-di"ton), n. In music, a minor third

demifarthing (dem-i-fär' THing), n. A coin of Ceylon curront at the value of half an English farthing, or one fourth of a United States cent.

demi-galoniert (dem'i-gal- \tilde{o} - $n\tilde{e}r'$), n. A vessel for table use, apparently of the capacity of half a gallon. See galonier.

demigarde-bras (dem'i-gärd"bras), n. Same as demi-brassart.

demi-gauntlet (dem'i-gant"let), n. In surg., a bandage, resembling a glove, used in setting disjointed fingers.

demigod (dem'i-god), n. [Formerly as demy-god; < demi- + god; cf. F. demi-dieu.] An in-ferior or miuor deity; one partaking of the divine nature; specifically, a fabulous hero produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

The took his leave of them whose eyes bad him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a demi-god. Sir P. Sidney.

We . . . find ourselves to have been deceived, they de-claring themselves in the end to be frail men, whom we judged demigods. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vil. 24.

To be gods, or angels, demigods. Milton, P. L., ix. 987.

demi-brassart (dem'i-bras"ärt), n. In plate-armor, the partial covering of the arm, usually worn over the sleeve of the hauberk; especially, migrare, migrate: see migrate.] To emigrate;

demigrate, inigrate: see migrate.] To emigrate, expatriate one's self. Cockeram.
 demigration(dem-i-grā'shon), n. [< L. demi-gratio(n-), < demigrare, migrate from: see demi-grate.] Emigration; banishment.

We will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden into the land of Nod, that is, of demigration. Bp. Hall, Quo Vadia? § 22.

demi-grevièret (dem'i-gre-viãr'), n. Same as demi-jambe.

demi-hagi, n. [Also demi-hake, demi-haque, demi- + *hag, *hake, *haque, short for hagbut, hackbut.] A kind of firearm, a smaller kind of hackbut, in use in the second half of the six-teenth century. See hackbut.

The abort gun, the haghut, and the demi-hake were de-rivatives, in the natural order of evolution, from the bom-bards of Crécy and the more perfect pleces of artillery that had enabled Henry VII. to establish his supremacy over the remnant of the nobles leit by the wars of the Roses. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 232.

demi-island; (dem'i-i'land), n. A peninsula.

The place from which the Turks were to have had the aforesaid booty was almost in manner an island.... Thus was the Persian armie quite discomfited in this demi-island. Knolles, Hist. Turks.

demi-jambet, n. A piece of armor covering the front of the leg only. Compare bainberg. Also called demi-grevière.

demijohn (dem'i-jon), n. [An accom. (as if demi- + John) of F. damejeanne, a demijohn, an accom. (as if Dame Jeanne, Lady Jane) of Ar. damagan, a demijohn, said to be so called from Damagan, a town in northern Persia, once fam-ous for its glass-works. The forced resemblance to John is in accordance with the humorous colloquial use of proper names as names for vessels; examples are $jack^{I}$, $jill^{2}$, and (prob.) jug^{I} : see these words.] A large glass vessel or bottle with a bulging body and small neck, usually cased in wickerwork, but sometimes in teonth centuries. It is developing 9½ pounds. 4½ inches and throwing a shot weighing 9½ pounds. They had planted me three demi-culverins just in the mouth of the breach. E. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, fil. 1. demi-lance (dem'i-lans), n. 1. A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century. They had planted me three demi-culverins just in the in pouring out its contents. demi-lance (dem'i-lans), n. 1. A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century. They had planted me three demi-culverins just in the in pouring out its contents. the demi-lance (dem'i-lans), n. 1. A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century.

Light demi-lances from afar they throw, Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gall the foe. Dryden, Æneid.

2. A lightly armed horseman, especially one armed with a demi-lance. The demi-lancea seem to have succeeded the hobblers of the middle ages, and to have been the prototypes of the more modern light horse.

Pedro, did you send for this tallor? or you, Moncado? This light French demi-lance that follows us? Fletcher and Rowley, Mald in the Mill, lii. 2.

To equip, in especial, as many demi-lances, or light horsemen, as they could, and to meet the Duke at Walden. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. The armor worn by such a horseman, con-S. The armor worn by such a horseman, con-sisting of open helmet, breast- and back-pieces, usually fitted with pauldrons, tassets, and, rarely, brassarts or demi-brassarts. Also formerly dimilance. **demilune** (dem'i-lūn), n. and a. [F., $\langle demi, half, + lune, moon: see lune_j$] I. n. 1. A cres-

cent.

It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a demi-tune with a har in the middle of the concave. Roger North, Lord Gnilford, I. 228.

In some cases we find alveoli in which these amall cells are not arranged in demilunes. Encyc. Brit., XVII. 672.

2. In fort., an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.

He laid his hand, as Drayton might have asid, on that stout baston, horn-work, ravelin, or *demiune* which formed the outworks to the citadel of his purple isie of man. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii. Demilunes of Heidenhain. Same as crescents of Gia-nuzzi (which see, nuder crescent).

II. a. Crescent-shaped.

The demilune cells and the serous cells which are present in considerable number in the aub-maxillary gland of the cat. Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 215.

Addition, P. L., Ix. 987. Wew him (Voltaire) at Paris in his last career, Surrounding throngs the deminod revere. Couper, Truth, I. 312. demigoddess (dem'i-god"es), n. A female deity of the minor or inferior order. demi-gorge (dem'i-god"es), n. A female deity of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space of or entrance into a bastion. detail demi-metonnière (dem'i-ment-to-niãr'), n. In armor, a mentonnière (dem'i-ment-to-niãr'), n. In armor, a mentonnière (dem'i-metory, and secured irmly to the breastplate, but leaving the right side unprotected. Compare just. demi-metamorphosis (dem 'i-met-a-môr 'fō-sis, as of an insect; hemimetabolism. demi-metope (dem'i-met"ō-pô), n. In arch., a half metope, sometimes found at the angles of

demise

a Doric frieze in Roman, Renaissance, or other debased examples.

demased examples. demi-monde (dem'i-mond), n. [F., $\langle demi$, half, + monde, the world, society, $\langle L. mundus$, the world: see mundane.] 1. A term introduced by Alexandre Dumas the younger to denote (as defined by himself) that class of women who occupy an equivocal position between women of good reputation and social standing on the one hand and courtezans on the other; women of equivocal reputation and standing in society. -2. Commonly, but less correctly, courtezans

in general.

in general. demiostage (dem-i-os'tāj), n. A variety of tamin. Dict. of Needlework. demi-parallel (dem'i-par^sa-lel), n. In fort., a place of arms between the second and third parallels, designed to protect the head of the advancing sap. Wilhelm, Mil. Dict. demi-parcelt (dem'i-pär^ssl), n. The half; the half next

half part. My tongne denies for to set forth The demi-parcel of your valiant deeds. Greene, Alphonsus, fill.

demi-pauldron (dem'i-pâl"dron), n. A defense

for the shoulder; the smaller pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century. demi-pectinate (dem'i-pek'ti-nāt), a. Pecti-nate on one sido only, as the antenna of an insect: semi-penniform.

demi-pike (dem'i-pik), n. Same as spontoon. demi-placard (dem'i-plak"ard), n. In armor,

same as demi-placate. demi-placate (dem'i-plā"kāt), n. A piece of plate-armor covering a part only of the breast or of the back, used either alone or over a gambeson or similar coat of fence, or forming part of an articulated breastplate. Compare pansiere

demiquaver (dem'i-kwā"ver), n. In music, a sixteenth note. Also called semiquaver. demi-relief (dem'i-rē-lēf"), n. Same as mezzo-

riliero. demirep (dem'i-rep), n. [Said to be short for "demi-reputation.] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

The Strens were reckoned among the demigods as well as the demi-reps of antiquity. Dr. Eurney, Ifist. Music, I. 306.

demirepdom (dem'i-rep-dum), n. [< demirep + -dom.] Demireps collectively; the demimonde.

Innae. Him, Lady B., and demirepdom. Carlyle, in Fronde, I. 137. demi-revetment (dem'i-rē-vet'ment), n. In fort., that form of retaining-wall for the face of a rampart which is carried up only as high as cover exists in front of it, leaving above it the remaining height, in the form of an earthen

mound at the natural slope, exposed to but in-vulnerable by shot. demisability (dō-mī-za-bil'i-ti), n. [< demis-able: see -bility.] In law, the state of being demisable.

demisable (dē-mī'za-bl), a. [< demise + -able.]

That may be demised or leased : as, an estate demisable by copy of court-roll. **demisang** (dem'i-sang), n. [\langle F. demisang; \langle demi, half, + sang, blood.] In law, one who is of half-blood.

demise (de-miz'), n. [(OF. demis, desmis, fem. demise, F. démis, démise, pp. of OF. demettre, desmettre, F. démettre, resign, < L. dimittere, send away, resign, dismiss: see demit² = dimit, dismiss.] 14. Transfer; transmission; devolu-tion, as of a right or an estate in consequence of death, forfeiture of title, etc.

The greate Convention resolved that King James hav-ing deserted the kingdom . . . had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1689.

2. In law, a conveyance or transfer of an es-tate by will or lease in fee, for life or for a term of years; in modern use, a lease for years. Hence — 3. Death, especially of a sovereign or other person transmitting important pos-sessions or great fame: often used as a mere euphemism for *death*, without other implication.

So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his [the king'a] death, that his natural dissolution is gen-erally called his demise. Elackstone, Com., L.7. The crown at the moment of demise must descend to the

Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land or something out of lt.=Syn. 3. Death, Decease, Demise. See decease

demise (dē-mīz'), v.; pret. and pp. demised, ppr. demising. [< demise, n.] I. trans. 1. To bequeath; grant by will.

What state, what dignity, what honour Canst thou demise to any child of mine ? Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 2. In *law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate, for life or for years; lease.

The governour and treasurer, by order of the general conrt, did demise to Edward Converse the ferry between Boston and Charlestown. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 427.

The words grant and demise in a lease for years create an implied warranty of title and a covenant for quiet en-joyment. Justice Swayne, 92 U. S., 109. II. intrans. To pass by bequest or inheri-tance; descend, as property.

Now arose a difficulty — whether the property of the late King demised to the king or to the crown. *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1823.

demisemiquaver (dem'i-sem-i-kwā'ver), n. In

musical notation, a note relatively equivalent in time-value to half of a

time-value to half of a semiquaver; a thirty-see-ond note. Its form is either a or b when alone, or c or d when in groups.—Demisemiquaver rest, in musical notation, a rest or sign for silence equiv-alent in time-value to a demisemiquaver of thirty-second note; a thirty-second rest. Its form is: 1 demisent; (dem'i-sent), n. [$\langle OF. demiceinct, a$ half-girdle, $\langle demi, half, + ceinct, girdle: see$ ceint.] A form of girdle worn by women in thesixteenth century.demi-sheath (dem'i-sheth), n. In entom., oneof a pair of plates or channeled sete which,when united, form a tube encircling an organ:specifically applied to elongate organs which

half-girdle, $\langle demi_{\cdot}, half, + ceinct, girdle : see$ ceint.] A form of girdle worn by women in thesixteenth century.**demi-sheath**(dem'i-shëth), n. In entom., oneof a pair of plates or channeled sets which,when united, form a tube encircling an organ:specifically applied to elongate organs whichcover the ovipositor of ichneumons and someother insects.**demisphere**(dem'i-sfër), n. [OF. demisphere, $<math>\langle demi_{\cdot}, half, + sphere, sphere.]$ Same as hemi-skilled workman, a maker, an architect, the

other insects. demisphere (dem'i-stër), n. [OF. demisphere, < demi-, half, + sphere, sphere.] Same as hemi-sphere. [Rare.] demiss (dē-mis'), a. [= OF. demis, desmis = Sp. demiso = Pg. demisso = It. dimisso, dimes-so, humble, submissive, < L. demissus, pp. of de-mittere, let down, cast down: see demii¹.] 1. Downeast; humble; abject. [Rare.] He downe descended. like a most demisse

He downe descended, like a most demisse And abject thrall, in fleshes fraile attyre. Spenser, Hesvenly Love.

Neither is humility a virtue made up of wearing old clothes, . . . or of sullen gestures, or demiss behaviour. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

2. In bot., depressed ; flattened. E. Tuckerman. demission¹ (dē-mish'on), n. [< OF. demission F. démission = Sp. demission = Pg. demissio = It. dimessione, a humbling, lowering, < L. de-missio(n-), a letting down, lowering, sinking, abatement, < demittere, let down, lower, demit: see demit¹.] A lowering; degradation; depression.

Demission of mind. Hammond, Works, I. 238. Their omission or their demission to a lower rank. The American, VI. 214.

The American, VI. 214. **demission**² (dē-mish'on), n. [\langle OF. demission, desnission, F. démission = Sp. dimission = Pg. dimissão = It. dimessione, a giving up, resigna-tion, demising, dismission, \langle L. dimissio(n-), a sending away, dismission, discharge, \langle dimit-tere, send away, dismiss: see demit² = dimit, dismiss, and cf. dimission and dismission, doub-lets of demission².] A laying or letting down; relinquishment; resignation: transference. relinquishment; resignation; transference.

Even in an active life . . . some recesses and temporary demissions of the world are most expedient. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 96.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche demission of sovereign authority. Sir R. L'Estrange. demissionary¹ (dē-mish'on-ā-ri), a. [< demis-sion¹ + -ary¹.] Degrading; tending to lower

or degrade.

or degrade. demissionary² (dē-mish'on-ā-ri), a. [< demis-sion² + -ary¹. Cf. F. démissionnaire = Pg. de-missionario, one who has resigned an office.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will. demissivet (dē-mis'iv), a. [As demiss + -ive.] Humble; downeast; demiss.

They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to shew their *fear* and rever-ence. Lord, The Banians, p. 72.

demisslyt (dē-mis'li), adv. In a humble manuer. demisslyt (dē-mis'li), adv. In a humble manuer. demissory (dē-mis'fo-ri), a. [Var. of dimissory, q. v.] In Scots law, tending to the resignation or laying down of an office. demi-suit (dem'i-sūt), n. The suit of light ar-mor common in the fifteenth century and later. In its later form it was without jambes or other leg-de-

tenses than tassets, and often without iron ganntlets, thus closely resembling the corselet. See corselet, 3. demit¹ (dē-mit'), v. t. [$\langle L. demittere, pp. de-$ missus, send down, drop down, cast down, low- $er, let fall, <math>\langle de, down, + mittere, send: see$ mission, and cf. admit, commit, emit, etc. Cf.also demit² = dimit.] 1. To lower; cause todroop or hang down; depress.Then insecond percently demit and let fall the same

They [peacocks] presently demit and let fall the same [their trains]. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27. 2. To submit; humble.

She, being heaven born, demits herself to such earthly drudgery.

demit² (dē-mit'), v. t.; pret. and pp. demitted, ppr. demitting. [= OF. demetre, desmetre, des-mettre, F. démettre = Pr. demetre = Sp. Pg. di-mitir = It. dimettree, < L. dimittere, send away, dismiss, let go, release, < di-, dis-, away, apart, + mittere, send. Cf. dimit, a doublet of demit², and see dismiss, etc.] 1⁺. To let go; dismiss.

Let us here demit one spider and ten flise. Heywood, Spider and Fly (1556).

2. To lay down formally, as an office; resign; relinquish; transfer.

The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Lochlevin, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to demit the government to the prince her son. Melvill, Memoirs, p. 85.

General Conway demitted his office, and my commission expired, of course. Hume, Private Correspondence.

a worker for the people, a handicraftsman, a skilled workman, a maker, an architect, the Maker of the world, the Creator (see def.), $\langle \delta \dot{\eta} \mu o c$, of the people ($\langle \delta \ddot{\eta} \mu o c$, the people), + * $\dot{\epsilon} \rho$ - $\gamma \epsilon \nu$, work, $\dot{\epsilon} \rho \gamma o v$, a work, = E. work.] 1. A maker or creator; the Creator of the world; specifically, a supernal being imagined by some as the creator of the world in subordination to the Supreme Being. In the Gnostic system the Demi-nrge (also called Archon, and Jsldabaoth, or son of Chaos) was represented as the chief of the lowest order of spirits or eons of the Pleroma. Mingling with Chaos, he evolved from it a corporesl, animated world. He could not, how-ever, impart to man the true soul or *pneuma*, but only a sensnous one, *psyche*. He was identified with the Jeho-vsh of the Jews, and was by some regarded as the origi-nator of evil. nator of evil.

God defined as First Cause . . . would not be God, but a demiurge, or subordinately creative deity, created to create the world. Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, III. xi. § 6.

It is much easier to believe that in some way unknown to our finite intelligence the power and goodness of God are compatible with the existence of evil than that the world is the work of an inferior demiurgus or other demon. Edinburgh Rev.

The Gnostics agreed in attributing the world in which we live to an Angel, or a *Demiurge*, inferior to the infi-nite God. G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 385. 2. In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of public officers who in some cases appear to have constituted the

demiurgeous (dem'i-er-jus), a. [< demiurge + -ous.] Of the nature of or resembling a demiurge; of demiurgic character. [Rare.]

There is, in our drunken land, a certain privilege ex-tended to drunkenness, . . . Our *demiurgeous* Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims. *R. L. Stevenson*, Familiar Studies of Men and Books, Pref.

demiurgic, demiurgical (dem-i-er'jik, -ji-kal), a. [ζ L. as if *demiurgicus, ζ Gr. δημιουργικός, ζδημιουργός, demiurge: see demiurge.] Pertain-ing to a demiurge, or to the act or process of creation.

Far beyond all other political powers of Christianity is the demiurgic power of this religion over the kingdoms of human opinion. De Quincey.

f human opmon. To play the part of a demiurge was a delight to Shelley; ven to have an interest in the *demiurgic* effort was no nean happiness. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 304. even mean happiness.

demi-vambrace (dem'i-vam" brās), n. In armor, a plate of iron protecting the outside of the forearm, and adjusted over a sleeve of mail or

forearm, and adjusted over a sleeve of mail or a sleeve of gamboised work. **demi-vill**; (dem'i-vil), n. In *law*, a half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank-pledges. **demi-vol** (dem'i-vol), n. In *hcr.*, a single wing of a bird, used as a bearing. **demi-volt** (dem'i-volt), n. [\langle F. *demi-volte*, \langle *demi-volt*, *dem'i-volte*, a leap, vault: see *vault2*.] In the *manège*, one of the seven artificial motions

democrat

of a horse, in which he makes a half turn with the fore legs raised.

Spanleis, curs, Shonghs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are cleped All by the name of dogs. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. demobilization (dé-mô[#]bi-li-zâ[/]shon), n. [$\langle F.$ démobilisation, \langle démobiliser, demobilize: see demobilize.] The act of disbanding troops; the demobilize.] The act of dishanding troops; the reduction of military armaments to a peace footing; the condition of being demobilized, and not liable to be moved on service. Also written demobilisation. See mobilization.
demobilize (dē-mō'bi-liz), v. t.; pret. and pp. demobilized, ppr. demobilizing. [< F. demobiliser, < dé- priv. + mobiliser, mobilize: see mobilize.] To disband; change from a condition of mobilization. Also written demobilise.

lization. Also written demobilise. **democracy** (dē-mok'ra-si), n.; pl. democratie; $\langle OF.$ democratie, F. démocratie (t pron. s) = Sp. Pg. democratie = It. democratie (t pron. s) = Sp. Pg. democratie = It. democratia = D. G. demokratie = Dan. Sw. demokrati, $\langle Gr. \delta\eta\mu o\kappa\rhoa\tau ia$, popular government (cf. $\delta\eta\mu o\kappa\rhoa\tau i\sigma da i$, have popular government), $\langle \delta\bar{\sigma}\mu o\varsigma$, strength, $\langle \kappa\rhoa\tau i\varsigma$, strong, = Goth. hardus = E. hard, q. v.] 1. Government by the people; a system of government in which the sovereign power of the state is vested in the people as a whole, and is exercised directly by them or their elected agents. them or their elected agents.

The majority, having the whole power of the commu-nity, may employ all that power in making laws, and ex-centing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect democracy. Locke.

In this open democracy [of the town meeting], every opinion had utterance; every objection, every fact, every acre of land, every bushel of rye, its entire weight. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

2. A state or civil body in which the people themselves exercise all legislative authority, and confer all executive and judicial powers, either by direct collective action or through either by direct collective action or through elected representatives. Athens and some of the other ancient Greek states, and, within the limits of their power, the canton of Appenzell in Switzerland and the towns of the northern United States, are instances of de-mocracies of the first class. In democratic republics gen-erally, however, all power is exercised by delegated au-thority. See republic. **3.** Political and social equality in general; a state of sociaty in which no hereditary differ-

state of society in which no hereditary differ-ences of rank or privilege are recognized: opposed to aristocracy.

Rank nor name nor pomp has he In the grave's democracy. Whittier, Grave by the Lake.

4. [cap.] In U. S. polit. hist.: (a) The system of principles held by the Democratic party. See democratic. (b) The members of the Demo-cratic party collectively.

[The Missouri controversy] was a political movement for the balance of power, balked by the Northern democ-racy, who saw their own overthrow, and the eventual sep-aration of the States, in the establishment of geographical parties divided by a slavery and anti-slavery line. T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 10.

5. In a collective sense, the people; especially, the people regarded as exercising political powers.

S. Thence to the famous orators repair, Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence Wielded at will that flerce democratie. Milton, P. R., iv. 269.

Milton, P. R., iv. 269. Social democracy. See social. democrat (dem'ō-krat), n. [= D. demokraat = G. Dan. Sw. demokrat, < F. démocrate = Sp. demó-crata = Pg. democrata, < NL. *democrata, < Gr. δημοκρατ., base of δημοκρατ-ικ-ός, δημοκρατ-ia: see democratic, democracy.] 1. One who believes in or adheres to democrace as a principle of in or adheres to democracy as a principle of government or of organized society; one who believes in political and natural equality; an opponent of arbitrary or hereditary distinc-tions of rank and privilege: opposed to aristocrat.

Like most women of first-rate ability, she was at bottom a *democrat*; rank was her convenience, but she had no respect for it or belief in it. J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 157. 2. [cap.] A member of the Democratic party in the United States.

The name Democrat, now in use by one of the great parties North and South, was originally a term of re-proach, like that of Jacobin, and subsequently like that of Locofoco, and has been freely accepted at the South only since the Rehellion. Quoted by Thurlow Weed, Antobiog., p. 135.

democrat

principle of government.

The democratic theory is that those constitutions are likely to prove steadiest which have the broadest base, that the right to vote makes a safety-value of every voter, and that the best way of teaching a man how to vote is to give him the chance of practice. Lowell, Democracy. Democritical (dem 5 kriff) a. In the style 2. [cap. or l. c.] In U. S. politics, of, pertaining **Democritical** (dem-5-krit'i-kal), a. In the style of Democritics a supporter of the Democratic party; as, a Democratic newspaper; the Democratic plat-

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a social principle; maintaining or manifesting equal natural rights and privileges; hence, free from forced inequality or servility; being on a common level: opposed to aristocratic: as, a democratic community or assemblage; democratic manners. Democratic party, a political party of the United States, whose distinctive principles are africt construction of the Constitution with respect to the powers delegated to the general government and those reserved to the States, and the least possible interference of government with individual and local liberty of action. Hence, it has opposed national constituent of the objects of public expenditure. It was at first known as the Anti-finally (about 1705) that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years beauting lobout 705 that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years beauting lobout 705 that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years beauting lobout 705 that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years beauting lobout 705 that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years beauting lobout 705 that of Democratic-Republican, which is at the function of Republican, the change beginning about. But it was the first known as the Anti-final (democratic was generally accepted as its shortened at the lobout the state of Republican, the change beginning about. But it was many years beaution. The characterized by democratery; of a democratic nature or tendency; democratic.

Although their condition and fortunes may place them many spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgaritle, and the *Democraticall* en-mics of truth. Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), I. iv. 13. Every expansion of the scheme of government they (the framers of the American Constitution) elaborated has been in a democratical direction. Lowell, Democracy.

II. n. Same as democrat, 1. Hobbes. democratically (dem-ē-krat'i-kal-i), adv. In a democratie manner.

The democratical embassy was democratically received. Algernon Sidney.

democratiet, n. See democraty. democratifiable (dem $\sqrt[6]{0}$ -krat-ifi'a-bl), a. [\langle *democratify (\langle democrat + -i-fy) + -able.] That may be made democratic. [Rare.]

The remnant of United Irishmen, whose wrongs make them hate England, I have more hopes of. I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are democratifiable. Shelley, in Dowden, I, 245.

democratisation, democratise. See democratization, democratize.

zanon, democranze.
democratism (dē-mok'rā-tizm), n. [= Sp. democratismo; as democrat + -ism.] The principles or spirit of democraty. [Rare.]
democratist (dē-mok'rā-tist), n. [< democrat + -ist.] A believer in or supporter of democrat raey; a democrat. [Rare.]

If endeavours to crush the aristocratick party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious democratists in France. Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

democratization (dem" \bar{o} -krat-i-z \bar{a} 'shon), n. [\langle democratize + -ation.] The act of rendering or the process of becoming democratic: as, the democratization of European iustitutions. Also spelled democratisation. democratize (dē-mek'ra-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp.

democratized, ppr. democratizing. [= F. demo-cratiser = Pg. democratizar; $\langle democrat + -izc. Cf. Gr. \delta\eta\mu\sigma\kappa\rho ari\zeta\epsilon\nu$, be on the democratic side.] To render democratic; make popular or com-mon; bring to a common level. Also spelled democratise.

It is a means of democratizing art, of furnishing innu-merable impressions of a plate. The Atlantic, LX. 168. There was a great impetus given by politics to the de-mocratizing of the nation, and, in the rapid social changes of the day, the educated class found itself well shaken up with the mechanic. II. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 151.

He [Xenocrates] scens to have identified the Platonic ideas with numbers, and the *Democritean* atoms with the units of which the latter were composed, and to have re-garded the soul as a certain eldos or number. J. M. Rigg, Mind, XI, 89.

a Democratic newspaper; the period of the term as never bolting a caucus nomination, and never thinking as never bolting a caucus nomination, and never thinking an oak and an olive tree? an oak and an olive tree? Builey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 394. Builey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p

synonym. See connects Demodicidæ (dem-õ-dis'i-dõ), n. pl. [NL., prop. Demodecidæ, $\langle Demodex (-dec-) + -idæ.$] A fam-ily of itch-insects or mange-mites, of the order Acarida, consisting of the single genus Demodex. These minute parasitic arachnids have an elongated worm-like bedy, most of the length of which is a circular-ly ringed abdomen; four pairs of short, two-jointed foot-stumps; styliform jaws; and a suctorial proboscis. Also called *Dermatophili*.

called Dermatophili. **Demogorgon** (dē-mē-gôr'gon), n. [LL. Demo-gorgo(n-), first mentioned by Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, a scholiast on Statius (about A. D. 450); prop. $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta a \mu \omega \nu$, a demon, + $\gamma o \rho \gamma \delta \varsigma$, grim, terrible, whence $\Gamma o \rho \gamma \omega$, Gorgon: see Gorgon.] A mysterious divinity, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

And by them stood Orens and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon. Milton, P. L., il. 965.

demographer (de-mog'ra-fer), n. One who is versed in demography.

demographic (dem-õ-graf'ik), a. Of or pertaining to demography.

The high value of vaccination and re-vaccination was clearly shown in the *Demographic* Section of the Congress. *Nature*, XXXVI. 618.

demography (dē-mog'ra-fi), n. [= F. démogra-phie, ζ Gr. δημος, people, + -γραφία, ζ γράφειν, write.] That department of anthropology which relates to vital and social statistics and their application to the comparative study of races and of nations.

demoiselle (dem-wo-zel'), n. [F.: see damsel1.] 1. A young lady; a damsel.—2. A bird, the

Demoiselle (Anthropoides virgo).

Numidian erane, Anthropoides virgo: so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form. The gall-bladder . . . [was] wanting in two out of six emoiselles. Oven, Anat., xvii.

a. In contom., a damsel-fly; a dragon-fly.—4.
A. shark, Galcoeerdo tigrinus, about 12 feet long. Playfair.—5. A fish of the genus Pomacentrus; one of the family Pomacentridæ.
De Moivre's property of the circle, De Moivre's theorem. See eircle, theorem.

1527 1527 a building or a wall; reduce to ruins.

The men who demolished the images in cathedrais have net always been able to demolish those which were en-shrined in their minds. Macculay, Milton. 2. To destroy in general; put an end to; ruin

utterly; lay waste.

Our family had now made several attempts to be fine; hut some unforeseen disaster demolished each as soon as projected. Goldsmith, Vicar, xili.

=Syn. Raze, Demolish. Raze, to level with the ground; demolish, to destroy by complete separation of parts. A house is razed when it is leveled, even if it largely holds together; it is demolished if torn to pieces, even if some parts of it stand in place.

Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns, And in a moment makes them desolate. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

In demolishing the temples at Alexandria, the Chris-tians found hollow statues fixed to the walls, into which the priests used to enter and thence deliver oracles. Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

demolisher (dē-mol'ish-êr), n. One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

The demolishers of them can give the clearest account, how the plucking down of churches conduceth to the set-ting up of religion. Fuller, Worthies, Exeter.

demolishment; (de-mol'ish-ment), n. [(OF. demolissement, desmolissement, < demolir (demo-liss-), demolish: seo demolish and -ment.] The act of demolishing or shattering; demolition.

aet of demolishing or shattering; demolition. Look on his honour, sister; That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it; No sad demolishment nor death can reach it. Fletcher, Nad Lover, v. 4. **demolition** (dem- \bar{q} -lish' $\bar{q}n$), n. [$\langle OF$. demoli-tion, F. démolition = Pr. demolition = Sp. demo-licion = Pg. demolição = It. demolizione = D. de-molitie, $\langle L. demolitio(n-), \langle demoliri, pull down:$ see demolish.] 1. The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying, as a structure; hence, destruction or ruin in general: as, the demolition of a house or of military works; the demolition of a theory. demolition of a theory.

Even God's demolitions are super-edifications, his anatoresurrections. The section of the se

Their one great object was the demolition of the idols and the purification of the sanctuary. Macaulay, Haliam'a Const. Hist.

After scattering all arguments for a political institution, he often opposes its demolition, from expediency. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

2. In French law, abatement; annulment: as, an action in demolition of a servitude or a nuisance

an action in demolition of a servitude or a nuisance. demolitionist (dem-ō-lish'œn-ist), n. [< demolition art demolition art demolition art demolition as of institutions; a radieal revolutionst. Carlyle. demon(dē'mœn), n. [Also, in L. spelling, dæmon; = D. demon = G. Sw. dämon = Dan. dæmon = OF. demon, F. démon (ef. Pr. demoni = Sp. Pg. It. demonio, < LL. dæmoniem, < Gr. dauførov, dim.), < L. dæmon, a spirit, genius, lar, eccles. an evil spirit, < Gr. dauføv (daufør), a god or goddess, deity, a tutelary deity, a genius, lar, a god of løwer rank, later also a departed soul, a ghost, in N. T. and eceles. an evil spirit; of uncertain origin: (1) by some identified with daµωv, knowing (which is also found, perhaps by error, in the form daµωv), < daïva, learn, teach, akin to dodascuv, teach, L. docere, teach (see didactic and docile, doctrine); (2) by some derived, with formative -µωv, as 'the distributer of destines,' < daïva, divide, distributer (3) by some regarded as for orig. * daïrµωv, < 'daïr, div., server, se deity.] 1. In Gr. myth., a supernatural agent or intelligence, lower in rank than a god; a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men; one of a elass of ministering spirits, sometimes regarded as for ministering spirits, sometimes respons; a genius: as, the demon or good genius of Socrates. Sometimes written daïmon.

Thy demon (that's thy spirit which keeps thee) is Noble, coursgeous, high, nnmatchable. Shak., A. and C., ii. 3.



Those *Demons* that are found In fire, air, flood, or under ground, Whose power hath a true consent With planet, or with element. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, t. 93.

Milton, 11 Penseroso, t. 93. Soon was a world of holy demons made, Aërial spirits, by great Jove design 'd To be on earth the guardians of mankind. T. Cooke, tr. of Hesiod's Works and Days, t. A dæmon, in the philosophy of Plato, though inferior to a deity, was not an evil spirit, and it is extremely doubtful whether the existence of evil dæmons was known either to the Greeks or Romans till about the time of the advent of Christ. 2 An exil spirit: a devil: from the helief of 2. An evil spirit; a devil: from the belief of the early Christian world that all the divinities of the pagans were devils.

If that same demon, that hath gull'd thee thus, Should with his lion gait walk the whole world, He night return to vasty Tartar back, And tell the legions, I can never win A soul so easy as that Englishman's. Shak., Hen. V., it. 2.

3. Figuratively, an atrociously wicked or cruel person; one characterized by demoniac pas-sions or conduct.-4. [cap.] A certain genus of Coleoptera

demoness (de'mon-es), n. [< demon + -ess.] A female demon.

The Sichemites . . . had a goddess or *demoness*, under the name of Jephthah's daughter. J. Mede, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 31.

demonetization (de-mon"e-ti-zā'shon), n. [$\langle demonetize + -ation ; = F. démonétisation.$] The act of demonetizing; the condition of being demonetized. Also spelled demonetisation.

The object to be accomplished, by diminishing the amount of legal-tender paper, is precisely the aame object which was sought to be accomplished by the demonstration of silver. N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 119.

demonetize (dē-mon'e-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. demonetized, ppr. demonetizing. [{ L. de- priv. + moneta, money, + E. -ize; = F. démonétiser.] To divest of standard monetary value; withdraw from use as money; deprive of the char-acter of money. Also spelled demonetise.

They (gold mohurs) have been completely demonstrated by the [East India] Company. Cobden. Germany and England, in demonstrating silver, have cre-ated a money pressure there unparalleled in our times. N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 101.

demoniac (de-mo'ni-ak), a. and n. [< ME. demo-

demoniat (de-mo m-ak), d. and n. [\land ME. demo-niak = F. démoniaque = Pr. demoniay, demo-niat = Sp. Pg. It. demoniaco, \lt LL. demoniacus, \lt Gr. as if * $\delta a \mu o \nu a \kappa \delta c$, for which only $\delta a \mu o \nu \kappa \delta c$ (whence LL. demonicus, E. demonic), $\lt \delta a \mu \omega \nu \kappa \delta c$ god, genius, spirit: see demon.] I. a. 1. Per-taining to a demon or spirit.

He, all unarm'd, Shall chase thee, with the terrour of his voice, From thy demoniack holds. Milton, P. R., iv. 628. 2. Produced by demons; influenced by demons.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy. Milton, P. L., xi. 485.

3. Of the character of a demon; acting as if possessed by demons; wild; frantic; extremely

wicked or cruel. II. n. 1. One who is supposed to be pos-sessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties seem to be overpow-ered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit; specifically, a lunatie.

Raving and blasphening incessantly, like a demoniae, he came to the court. Macaulay, Hist. Eng. In the synagogue was a demoniae, a lunatic with that dual consciousness which sprang out of a real or anp-posed possession by an evil spirit. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 437.

[cap.] One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintained that the devils would ultimate-ly be saved. Imp. Dict.

ly be saved. Imp. Dict. demoniacal (dē-mo-ni'a-kal), a. Of demoniac character or origin; like a demon; demoniac. -Demoniacal possession, possession by demons or evil spirits. In the New Testament, especially the Gospels, persons are spoken of as being possessed with devils. By the Rationalistic school of writers these are regarded as insame persons, whose condition the popular belief of the time ascribed to the influence of evil spirits; by evangeli-cal writers it tabelieved that evil spirits of men in the time of Christ, and that his superior power was attested by cast-ing these evil spirits out. demoniacally (dē-mō-ni'a-kal-i), adv. In a de-

demoniacally (dē-mo-nī'a-kal-i), adv. In a de-

demoniaciany (de-mo-m'a-size), and in a demoniacian (de-mo-m'a-size), n. [< demo-niac + -ism.] The state of being a demoniac; the practices of demoniacs.

demonial ($d\bar{e}$ -m \bar{o} 'ni-al), a. [$\langle OF. demonial, \langle ML. *demonialis, \langle Gr. \delta a \mu \omega v_{ioc}$, of or belong-ing to a demon, $\langle \delta a \mu \omega v, demon: see demon.$] Of the nature or character of a demon; relat-

demonian (dē-mō'ni-an), a. [As demonial + -an.] Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.]

Demonian spirits now, from the element Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd Powers of fire, air, water, and earth benesth. Milton, P. R., ii, 122.

demonianism (dē-mō'ni-an-izm), n. [< demo-nian + -ism.] The state of being possessed by a demon. [Rare.]

The teachers of the gospel in the fullness of their in-spiration must needs be seener from an error which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate as demonianism did, if it were an error. Warburton, Divine Legation, ix., notes.

demoniasm ($d\bar{e}$ -m $\bar{o}'ni$ -azm), n. [\langle Gr. as if * $\delta a \mu o v a \sigma \mu \delta c_{\gamma} \langle \delta a \mu o v a \sigma , a lso \delta a \mu o v a \sigma , b e under$ $the power of a demon, <math>\langle \delta a \mu \omega v, demon : see de-$ mon.] The state of being under demoniacalinfluence; possession by a demon. [Rare.]

What remained but to ascribe both to enthusiasm or emoniasm? Warburton, Sermons, p. 255. (Latham.)

demonic (de-mon'ik), a. [< Gr. δαιμονικός, ζ δαίμων, a demon: see demon.] Pertaining to or like a demon; demoniac. Also dæmonic.

If a may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of *dæmonic* strength, because they seem inexplicable. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronds, xv.

demonifuge (dē-mon'i-fūj), n. [< LL. dæmon, a demon, + fugare, put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

Of these, Isabella . . . I hope was wrapped in the fri-ar's garment; for few stood more in need of a demonifuge. Pennant, London, p. 271.

demonism (dē'mon-izm), n. [= F. démonisme; as demon + -ism.] Belief in the existence of demons; character or action like that of demons.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism*. *Farmer*, Demoniace of New Testament, i. § 7.

demonist ($d\bar{e}'$ mon-ist), n. [$\langle demon + -ist.$] A believer in or worshiper of demons.

To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a *Demonist*.

demonize (dē'mon-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-monized, ppr. demonizing. [< ML. dæmonizare, make demoniae, < Gr. δαιμονίζεσθαι, be under the power of a tutelary deity or spirit, in N. T. be possessed by a demon.] To subject to the in-fluence of demons; make like a demon; render demoniacal or diabolical.

Man'a choices free or fetter, elevate or debase, deify or demonize his humanity. Alcott, Tablets, p. 184. Christ is now [in his temptation] to have his part in a state demonized by evil. Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 158.

demonocracy (dē-mon-ok'ra-si), n. [= F. dē-monocratie, ζ Gr. δaiμων, a demon, + -κρatia, government, ζ κρατεῖν, rule, be strong.] The power or government of demons.

demonographer (dē-mon-og'ra-fer), n. [= F. démonographe; < demonography + -erl.] A writer on demons and demonology; a demonologist.

The demonographers of the sixteenth to the eighteenth century continually allude to the flight of Simon Magus across the Forum as effected by the aid of demons. N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 4.

demonography (dē-mon-og'ra-fi), n. [= F. dé-monographie = Pg. demonographia, \langle Gr. daiµav, demon, + - $\gamma pa\phiia$, $\langle \gamma pa\phiew$, write.] The de-scriptive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason. [Rare.]

demonolater (dē-mon-ol'ā-ter), n. [= F. dé-monolatre, ζ Gr. δαίμων, a demon, + -λάτρης, ζ λατρεύειν, worship. Cf. idolater.] A demonworshiper.

Certain demonolators in the present day, as far as the outward evidence of their affliction goes, display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed 1800 years

Bp. Caldwell, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 421. demonolatry (dē-mon-ol'ā-tri), n. [= F. dé-monolátrie = Sp. demonolatria = Pg. demonola-tria, \langle Gr. $\delta a (\mu \omega v)$, a demon, $+ \lambda a \tau \rho \epsilon i a$, worship.] The worship of evil spirits; the worship of evil personified as a devil.

Demonolatry, Devil-dancing, and Demoniacal posses-sion. Bp. Caldwell, Contemporary Rev., Feb., 1876. demonologert (dē-mon-ol' ϕ -jèr), n. [\langle demon-ology + -er¹.] A demonologist. North,

ing or pertaining to a demon; characteristic of or performed by a demon or demons. [Rare.] No man who scknowledges demonial things can deny demons. Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 264. demonian (dē-mo'ni-an), a. [As demonial + -an.] Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.] Demonian spirits now, from the element Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd Powers of fire, air, wster, and earth beneath. Demonians in reign allotted, rightlier call'dPowers of fire, air, wster, and earth beneath.

Demonology, the branch of the science of religion which relates to demons, is much obscured in the treatises of old writers. Encyc. Erit., VII. 54. 2. The study of popular superstitions concern-

ing demons or evil spirits. **demonomagy** ($d\bar{e}$ -mon-om' \bar{a} -ji), n. [\langle Gr. daí- $\mu\omega r$, a demon, + $\mu \dot{a} \gamma o c$, magic, a magician: see magic.] Magic dependent upon the agency of demons. [Rare.]

The anthor had rified all the atores of demonomagy to Bp. Hurd. Bp. Hurd. furnish out an entertainment.

demonomancy (dē'mon-ō-man-si), n. [ζ F. dé-monomancie, ζ Gr. δαίμων, demon, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination while under the influ-

divination.] Divination while under the influence or inspiration of the devil or of demons.
demonomania (de[#]mon-ō-mā'ni-ä), n. [= F. demonomania, < Gr. daiµων, a demon, + µavia, mania.] In pathol., a kind of mania in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.
demonomist; (dē-mon'ō-mis), n. [< demonomy + -ist.] One who lives in subjection to the devil or to evil spirits.
demonomy (dē-mon'ō-mi), n. [< Gr. daiµων, a demon, + νοµίa (cf. νόµος, law), < νέµειν, regulate.] 1; The dominion of demons or evil spirits.—2. The deductive and predictive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason.
demonopathy (dē-mon-op'a-thi), n. [< Gr. daiµων, demon, + πάδος, suffering.] Demonomania.

mania.

demonopolize (dē-mo-nop'o-līz), v. t.; pret. and pp. demonopolized, ppr. demonopolizing. [< de-priv. + monopolize.] To destroy the monopoly of; withdraw from the power of monopoly.

Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] ave been demonopolized. Encyc. Brit., VI. 154. have been demonopolized.

demonry (dē'mon-ri), n. [< demon + -ry.] De-moniacal influence. [Rare.] What demonry, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?

J. Baillie

demonship (dē'mon-ship), n. [< demon + -ship.] The state of being a demon. demonstrability (dē-mon-stra-bil'i-ti), n.

Demonstrableness

demonstrable (dē-mon'stra-bl), a. [= Sp. de-mostrable = Pg. demonstrarel, < LL. demonstra-bilis, < L. demonstrare: see demonstrate.] Capa-ble of being demonstrated; susceptible of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

The grand articles of onr belief are as demonstrable as eometry. Glanville, Scep. Sci. geometry.

It is demonstrable that light cannot reach our system from the nearest of the fixed stars in less than five years, and telescopes disclose to us objects probably many times more remote. Sir J. Herschel, in Tyndall's Light and Elect., p. 21.

demonstrableness (dē-mon'stra-bl-nes), n.

The quality of being demonstrable. demonstrably (dē-mon'stra-bli), adv. In a demonstrable manner; so as to demonstrate; beyond the possibility of doubt; manifestly.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the public peace. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

demonstrance; (dē-mon'strans), n. [< ME. de-monstraunce, < OF. demonstrance, demoustrance (= It. dimostranza), < NL. as if *demonstrantia, < L. demonstran(t-)s, ppr. of demonstrance, de-monstrate: see demonstrate. Cf. monstrance.] Demonstration; proof; exhibition of the truth of a proposition. Holland.

of a proposition. Holland. He leyed them in the mydle of the cyté, and abode the demonstratunes of god. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 153. If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient demon-strance of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect, even the best recorded fn Scripture? *R. Junius*, Cure of Miaprision. **demonstratable** (dem 'on -strā-ta-bl), a. [< demonstrate + -able.] Capable öf being de-monstrated; demonstrable. [Rare.] It is a fact dynamically demonstratable that the total amount of vis viva in any moving system abandoned to the mutual reaction of its particles . has a maximum value which it cannot exceed, and a minimum below which it cannot descend. Herschel, Pop. Lectures, p. 469. **demonstrate** (de-mon'- or dem 'on-strāt). v. t. demonstrate (de-mon'- or dem'ou-strat), v. t.: pret. and pp. demonstrated, ppr. demonstrat-ing. [< L. demonstratus, pp. of demonstrare

demonstrate

() Sp. demostrar = Pg. demonstrar = It. dimo-() Sp. demostrar = 12. demonstrar = 14. dimo-strare = D. demonstreren = G. demonstriren = Dan. demonstrere = Sw. demonstrera), point out, indicate, designate, show, < de- + mon-strare, show: see monstration, monster. Cf. re-monstrate.] 1. To point out; indicate; mske evident; exhibit.

Now he lov'd the People, other Arguments then affected ayings must demonstrat. Milton, Etkonoklastea, ix.

sayings must demonstrat. Sayings must demonstrat. Antron, Fakonovinses, CL. For the Gardens, one may safely affirm that if Solomon made them in the Rocky ground which is now assign'd for them, he demonstrated greater power and wealth in finishing his design, than he did wisdom in choosing the place for it. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 89. Specifically -2. To exhibit, describe, and explain, as the parts of a dissected body; teach by the ocular use of examples, as a physical science, especially anatomy or any of its prin-ciples.—3. To establish the truth of; fully esciples.— 3. To establish the truth of; fully es-tablish by arguments; adduce convincing rea-sons for belief in, as a proposition.

As the proving of these two things will overthrow all atheism, so it will likewise lay a clear foundation for the demonstrating of a delty distinct from the corporeat world. Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 146.

demonstration (dem-on-strä'shon), n. [< ME. demonstracion, < OF. demonstration, demonstroison, F. démonstration = Sp. demostracion = Pg. demonstração = It. dimostrazione = D. demonstratie = G. Dan. Sw. demonstration, < L. demonstratio(n-), < demonstrare, point out: see de-monstrate.] 1. The set of pointing out or ex-hibiting; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show: as, a demonstration of friendship or sympathy.

Did your letters plerce the queen to any demonstration of grief? Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

2. The exhibition and explanation of exam-2. The exhibition and explanation of examples in teaching an art or a science, especially anatomy.—3. Milit, an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attitude or movement; specifically, a military operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which is intended to employ acting the measures. which it is intended to employ against him.

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a dem-enstration of war. Hallam.

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's disposi-tion, demonstrations should be made generally along the front, to obligo him to show his hand. Macdougad, Modern Warfare, vili.

4. A public exhibition, by a number of persons, of sympathy with some political or other cause, as in a mass-meeting or a procession .- 5. Proof either (a) a process of stating in an orderly manner indubitable propositions which evi-dently cannot be true without the truth of the manner indubitable propositions which evi-dently cannot be true without the truth of the conclusion so proved, or (b) the propositions so stated. Properly, demonstration is restricted to per-fect proof, espectally nathematical proof. (See the ex-tract from Burgersdichus, below.) According to the Aristo-telian doctrine, which has greatly influenced the use of the word, demonstration must be drawn from principles not only self-evident, but also underlyed from any higher principles; and the conclusion must not only be shown to be true, but also to be a mere special case of the truth of one or more of the principles from which its derived. It was supposed that this was the character of the best mathematical proofs; but mathematical proof consists in constructing a diagram or formula according to certain vules which prescribe that certain relations shall exist be tween the parts of that diagram, and then in showing by observation (directly or indirectly) that certain addi-tional relations: first, its original sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second, the sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second the aristote-lian demonstration. The word has consequently acquired two significations: first, its original sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second the sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second the sense of a perfect is an ellipse. Writers who adopt the Aristote-lian vehance as the perfect and absurdum and the Fermatian mode of prool, though entirely convincing, are not perfect demonstrations.

Some an admirable delight drew to Musicke; and some,

Some an admirable delight drew to Musicke; and some, the certainty of demonstration to the Mathematickes. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie. Demonstration is a syllogism made of such propositions as are true, first immediate, and manifestly known, and be the causes of the conclusion. First and immediate here is all one, signifying such propositions as need not be proved or made more evident by any other former propo-sitions.

sttions. Elundeville. Demonstration, in the Greek Åmodeifse, is a mongst the geometricians a delineation of a diagram, in which they exhibit the truth of their propositions to be seen by the cyc. To that is opposed pseudographema : that is, a de-scription or false delineation. Now these words, as many others, which are used in the doctrine of syllogism, are translated from geometry into logic ; and there demon-stration is taken sometimes for any certain and perspicu-ous proof, but here in this place strictly for syllogism sci-entific, and pseudographema, or false syllogism, for syllo-gism begetting error or contrary to science. Burgersdicius, tr, by a Gentleman.

Demonstration [15] nothing but the perception of such agreement [of ideas; by the intervention of other ideas or mediums. Locke, Human Understanding, IV. Iv. 7.

niediums. Locke, Human Understanding, IV. Iv. 7. Direct demonstration, demonstration rov bion, or demonstratio quia, a proof proceeding from the true cause of the lact proved. Imperfect demonstration. See a posteriori. Indirect demonstration, demonstration rov ör., or demonstratio quia, a proof which does not show the true cause of the fact proved. Ostensive demon-stration, in math., a demonstration which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition. **demonstrative** (de-mon'strā-tiv), a. and n. [

 ME. demonstratif, & F. démonstratif = Pr. demos-tratiu = Sp. demostrativo = Pg. demonstrativas. & de-

= It. dimostrativo, < L. demonstrativus, < de-monstrare, point out: see demonstrate.] I. a. 1. Exhibiting or indicating with clearness: as, a demonstrative figure in painting .- 2. In rhet. expressing or explaining with clearness, force, and beauty.—3. Characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive: as, a demonstrative manner; a demonstrative person.

May hasn't been too officious about me and too de:aon-rative. Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth. strati 4. Pertaining to or of the nature of proof; having the power of proving or demonstrating; indubitably conclusive: as, a demonstrative argument; demonstrative reasoning.

A syllogism demonstrative is that which is made of ne-cessary, inumediate, true, certain, and infallible proposi-tions, being first and so known as they need none other prool. Elundeville.

It is impossible by any solid or demonstrative reasons to persuade a man to believe the conversion of the needle to the north. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 48.

Probations are demonstrative in the stricter sense of that term when the certainty they necessitate is absolute and complete: that is, when the opposite alternative involves a contradiction. Sir W. Hamilton.

a contradiction. Sir W. Hamilton. Demonstrative certainty. See certainty.— Demon-strative judgment, a indement in which something is held to be necessarily proved.— Demonstrative legacy. See legacy.— Demonstrative pronoun, in gram, a pro-noun that points to, rather than defines or describes, the object to which it relates: the name is applied to English this, that, you, and to their correspondents in other lan-guages.— Demonstrative root, a name sometimes ap-plied to the pronominal roots in general, as implying posi-tion and direction rather than quality. II. n. A demonstrative pronoun. demonstratively (dē-mon strā-tiv-li), adv. 1. In a manner to prove or demonstrate; with proof which eannot be questioned; with cer-tainty; convincingly.

tainty; convincingly.

First, I demonstratively prove That feet were only made to move.

Prior. No man, he [Plato] thought, could see clearly and de-monstratively what was right and what was wrong and not act accordingly. Adam Smith, Moral Sentiments, vii. § 2. No man, he [Plate] thought, cond see clearly and ac demospherial (de-mospherial (de-mospherial), d. and h. monstratively what was right and what was wrong and not I, a. Of or pertaining to the Demospongia.
act accordingly. Adam Smith, Moral Sentiments, vil. § 2.
In a demonstrative manner; with energetic demospherial, Demosthenian, Demosthenean (de-mos-the-centratively). Adam Smith, horal sentiments, vil. § 2.
In a demonstrative manner; with energetic demospherial, de-mosthenean (de-mosthe-in-an, de-mosthenean, de-mosthenean (de-mosthe-the-dimentical).

straticely. demonstrativeness (dē-mon'strā-tiv-nes), n. The quality of being demonstrative, in any of its senses.

demonstrator (dem'on-strā-tor), n. [= F. dé-monstrateur, OF. demonstreur = Sp. demostra-dor = Pg. demonstrador = It. dimostratore, < L. demonstrator, $\langle demonstrator = 1$. amostratore, $\langle 1$. demonstrator, $\langle demonstratore, point out; see de-$ monstrate.] 1. One who points out, exhibits, orexplains by examples; specifically, in*anat.*,one who exhibits, describes, and explains theparts when dissected; a teacher of practical anatomy.

In 1805, he (Sir Benjamin Brodie) assisted Mr. Wilson in teaching anatomy, and in 1809 officiated as demonstrator. Gallery of Medicine, Sir B. Brodle.

2. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or dem-onstrator of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings. *Bp. Berkeley*, Analyst, xlili.

3. The index finger. Dunglison. demonstratorship (dem'on-strā-tor-ship), n. $[\langle demonstrator + -ship.]$ The position or of-fice of a demonstrator in anatomy.

When Valsalva was transferred to Parma, Morgagni suc-eded to his anatomical demonstratorship. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 822.

demonstratory (dē-mon'strā-tō-ri), a. [{LL. demonstratorius, < L. demonstrator: see demon-strator.] Tending to demonstrate; demonstrastrator.] Tend tive. [Rare.]

tive. [Rare.] demoraget, n. An obsolete form of demurrage. demoralization (dö-mor'nl-i-zā'shon), n. [=F. démoralization = Sp. desmoralization = Pg. des-moralização = It. demoralizzatione; as demoral-ize + -ation.] The act of demoralizing, or the state of being demoralized. Also spelled de-moralization moralisation.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in

The cause (of the crimes of the Creoies is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the invariable demoralization which this accursed practice produces is not checked by any system of religious teaching. Quarterly Rec., Nov., 1810. The demoralization among the Confederates from their defeats at Henry and Donelson, their long marches from Bowhing Green, Columbus, and Nashville, and their failure at Shiloh, . . . was so great that a stand for the time would have been impossible. U.S. Grand, Personal Memoirs, I. 374.

demoralize (dē-mor'al-īz), e. t.; pret. and pp. demoralized, ppr. demoralizing. [= F. demo-raliser = Sp. Pg. desmoralizar = It. demoraliz-zare = D. demoraliseren = G. demoralisiren = Dan. demoralisere = Sw. demoralisera; as depriv. + moral + -ize.] 1. To corrupt or un-dermine the morals of; weaken or destroy the effect of moral principles on.

When the Doctor [Noah] Webster] was asked how many words he had coined for his Dictionary, he replied, only one, "to demoralize," and that . . . in a pamphile pub-lished in the last century. Sir C. Lyell, Travels in the United States, p. 53.

It is always demoralizing to extend the domain of senti-ment over questions where it has no legitimate jurisdic-tion. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 158.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy; dishearten; destroy the courage, confidence, or hope of; render incapable of brave or energetic effort: specifically used in relation to troops: as, the charge of our cavalry completely demoralized the enemy's left wing.

But war often for a time exhausts and demoralizes, it sometimes perpetustes injustice, it is occasionally under-taken against the clearest provisions of the law of nations. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 208.

3. To throw into confusion in general; bring into disorder; confuse mentally: as, he was badly demoralized by fright. [Colloq.]

Also spelled demoralise. **demos** ($d\bar{e}$ 'mos), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \bar{\eta} \mu o \zeta$, the people: see deme².] 1. In Gr. antiq., the people; the public; the commonwealth.—2. The populace; the common people.

Only thus is there hope of arresting the general defec-tion from the religious life observable both in the intel-lectual classes and through large strata of the *Demos. Contemporary Rev.*, L. 25.

Also demus.

Also dendis. **Demospongiæ** (dē-mō-spon'ji-ō), n. pl. [NL., $\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta \eta \mu o_{\zeta}, \text{ the people (see dcme², 2), + <math>\sigma \pi \delta \gamma \gamma o_{\zeta},$ sponge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a subclass of *Silicispongiæ* in which sexradiate spienles are absent. It is divided into two or-ders, *Monaronida* and *Tetractinellida*.

demospongian (dē-mo-spon'ji-an), a. and n.

thenic.

Emphatic and abnormal position of single words and phrases was a distinctly *Demosthenian* device, to prick his hearers as it were, and keep their attention at a high degree of tension. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 127.

Demosthenic (dē-mos-then'ik), a. [< L. De-mosthenicus, < Demosthenics, < Gr. $\Delta \eta \nu o \sigma \delta \nu \eta \gamma$, a celebrsted orstor. The name means 'strong with the people,' < $\delta \bar{\eta} \mu \phi \zeta$, the people, + $\sigma \theta \delta \nu \phi \zeta$, strength.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Demosthenes, a celebrated Athenian orator and patriot (384-322 B. C.), especially famous for his "Philippics," or orations delivered against his "Philippics," or orstions delivered against the encroachments of Philip, king of Macedon. **demotic** (dē-mot'ik), a. [=F. démotique = Sp. demotico, $\langle Gr. \delta\eta \mu \sigma t \omega \delta c, of or for the common$ $people, popular, democratic, <math>\langle \delta\eta \mu \delta \tau \eta c, one of$ the common people, $\langle \delta\eta \mu \sigma c, the common peo-$ ple. Cf. democratic.] Popular; pertaining tothe common people: specifically applied to acertain mode of writing used in Egypt for epis-tolary and business purposes from about theseventh century B. C., as distinguished from the*hieratic*and*hieroglyptic*. Also called enchorial.In Egyptian writing the demotic or enchorial system ia

In Egyptian writing the denotic or enchorial system ia a corruption of the hieratic. Farrar, Language, xiii. It [the Rosetta atone] was engraved in three sets of characters, the first being in the ancient hieroglyphics. the second in the more recent and popular language and characters called *demotic*, and the third in the Greek. II. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 19.

dempnet, v. t. An obsolete form of damn.

Chaucer.

dempster, n. See dcemster. dempt (dempt). [ME. dempt, contr. of demed, pp. of demen, deem, judge: see deem1.] An ob-solcte preterit and past participle of deem1.

Till partiall Paris dempt it Venus dew. Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 55. Therefore, Sir knight, Aread what course of yon is safest dempt. Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 23.

pacify.

Wherewith Saturn was demulced and appeased. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 64.

demulcent (dē-mul'sent), a. and n. [= Sp. Demuring upon me. Shak., A. and C., iv. 13. demulcente, < L. demulcen(t-)s, ppr. of demulcere: demurely (dē-mūr'li), adv. With a grave coun-see demulce.] I. a. Softening; mollifying; tenance; with a show of gravity. soothing: as, a demulcent medicine.

There are other substances, which are opposite to both sorts of acrimony, which are called *demutcent* or mild. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

II. n. Any medicine which assuages the effects of irritation; that which softens, soothes, or mollifies, as gums, oils, flaxseed, and other inucilaginous substances.

It [gum.acaeta] is much used in medicine as a simple demulcent, for lubricating abraded surfaces. A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 171.

demulsiont (dē-mul'shon), n. [An erroneous form (by confusion with emulsion, q. v.) for *de-mulcion, < L. as if *demulcio(n-), < demulcus, pp. of demulcerc, stroke: see demulce.] 1. The act of soothing or imparting comfort or content .-- 2. That which soothes or contents; flattery.

Vice garlanded with all the soft demulsions of a pres-ent contentment. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 57.

ent contentment. Feddam, Resolves, h. St.
demur (dē-mèr'), v.; pret. and pp. demurred, ppr. demurring. [Early mod. E. also demurre; (ME. *demoren, demeoren, demerren, < OF. demorer, demourer, demourer, f. démeurer = Pr. Sp. Pg. demorar = It. dimorare, < L. demorari, delay, retard, < de + morari, delay, < mora, hesitation, delay.] I. intrans. 1‡. To delay: linger: tarry.</p> delay; linger; tarry.

Yet durst they not denur nor abide upon the camp. Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 73.

27. To hesitate; suspend proceedings; delay conclusion or action.

The French King by Composition taketh Louviers, Ger-bury, and Vernoile, whilst the Regent stands demurring what was best to be done. Baker, Chronicles, p. 189. bury 3. To have or suggest scruples or difficulties;

object irresolutely; take exception: as, they demurred to our proposals.

My process was always very simple — in their younger days, twas "Jack, do this;" if he *demurred*, I knocked him down; and if he grumbled at that, I always sent him out of the room. Sheridan, The Rivsls, i, 2. If he accepts it, why should you demur? Browning, Ring and Book, I. 159.

4. In law, to interpose a demurrer. II.; trans. 1. To put off; delay; keep in suspense.

He demands a fee

 To doubt of; scruple concerning; hesitate about: as, "to demur obedience," Fenton.
 demur (dé-mèr'), n. [Early mod. E. also de-murre, demeure; < OF. demor, demour, demeur, m., demore, demeure, f., stop, delay; from the verb.] 1. Stop; pause; hesitation as to pro-ceeding or decision ceeding or decision.

The suit we join'd in must not Fall by too long *demur.* Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

Works adjourned have many stays, Long demurs breed new delays. Southwell.

2. Exception (taken); objection (urged).

Caesar also, then hatching Tyranny, injected the same scrupulous demurrs to stop the sentence of death in full and free Senat decreed on Lentalus and Cethegus. *Millon*, Elkonoklastes, ix.

All my demurs but double his attacks. Pope. He yielded, wroth and red, with flerce demur. Tennyson, Princess, v

demure (de-mur'), a. [< ME. demure, < OF. de murs, for de bounes murs (buens murs, boines mours), lit. of good manners (in formation like debonair, q. v.): de, < L. de, of; bon, < L. bonus, good; murs, mors, mours, m., f., F. mœurs, f., manners, < L. mores, manners: see moral.] 1. Sober; grave; modest; formally decorous: as, a demure look.

a (demure 100K.
I sawe there luges, sittyng fulle demure, With out semblant [regard], othir to moste or leest, Notwithstandyng thei hadde them vnder cure. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.
Loe ! two most goodly Virgins came in place, . . . With countenance demure, and nodest grace. Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 12.
His fashion and demure Habit gets him in with some Towo-precisian, and maks him a Guest on Fryday nights. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Prescher.
2. Affectedly modest: making a demonstra-2. Affectedly modest; making a demonstra-tion of gravity or decorum. [This is the sense in which the word is now chiefly used.]

The demure parlour-maid, as she handed the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more demure than ever. Trollope, The Warden, x. demuret (de-mūr'), v. i. [< demure, a.] To look with reserve or bashfulness.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, . . . Demuring upon me. Shak., A. and C., iv. 13. tenance; with a show of gravity.

Nay, to see how denurely he will bear himself before ar husbands, and how joennd when their backs are urned. Dekker and Webster, Westward Hoe, i. 2. turned.

Esop's damsel sat demurely at the board's end. Bacon. demureness (dē-mūr'nes), n. The state or aspect of being demure; gravity of countenance or demeanor, real or affected; a show of modestv.

demurity (dē-mū'ri-ti), n. [< demure + -iiy.] 1t. Demureness; decorum.

They pretend to such *demurity* as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. Tom Brown, Works, II, 182.

They placed their justification upon their patienes and suffering for their opinions, and on their patienes and suffering for their opinions, and on their righteous life and retired demurity, and affected singularity both in word and gesture. N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 281.

2. An impersonation of demureness; one who behaves demurely. [Humorous.]

She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities Lamb, To Southey.

demurrable (dē-mer'a-bl), a. [< demur + -able.] That may be demurred to; that excep-

-able.] That may be demurred to; that exception may be taken to.
demurrage (dē-mėr ăj), n. [Formerly demorage; < OF. demorage, demourage, demoraige, < demorc, delay: see demur and -age.] 1. In maritime law: (a) Auy detention of a vessel by the freighter in loading or unloading beyond the time originally stipulated. When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be on demurrage.
(h) The composition which the freighter has (b) The compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detentiou.

This day Captain Taylor brought me a piece of plate, a little small state dish, he expecting that I should get him some allowance for demorage of his ship Willian, kept long at Tangier, which I shall, and uasy justly do. Pepus, Diary, II. 56.

The claim for demurrage ceases as soon as a ship is cleared out and ready for sailing. *MCulloch*, Dict. of Commerce.

2. (a) Detention of railway-wagons, etc. (b) A charge of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per ounce, made by the Bank

And then demurs me with a vain delay. Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11. demurrer¹ (dē-mér'ér), n. [< demur + -er¹.]

And is Lorenzo a demurrer still? Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1366.

demurrer² (dē-mer'er), n. [< OF. demorer, dedemurrer² (de-mer'er), n. [COF. demorer, de-murer, inf. as noun: see demur.] 1. In law, a pleading in effect that, even conceding the facts to be as alleged by the adversary, he is not entitled to the relief he asks. A general de-murrer is one that does not specify an objection, but rests on some defect in substance; a special demurrer is one that specifies some defect in the form of the adver-sary's allegration. one that specifies sary's allegation.

This demurrer our suit doth stay. Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 529).

2. A demur; an objection. [Rare.]

"Surely you would not have this misery continue!" ex-claims some one, if you hint a *demurrer* to much that is now being said and done. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 23.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 28. **Demurrer ore tenus**, an informal oral demurrer; an objection taken orally, on the argument of some proceed-ing in the cause, that the facts alleged do not constitute a cause of action, that the court has no jurisdiction, or the fike. — Demurrer to evidence, an admission, on the trial, of the truth of the evidence offered by the other party, coupled with an objection that it is insufficient, and a submission of the controversy to the court thereon. — Demurrer to interrogatory, a reason given by a wit-ness for refusing to snswer an interrogatory. [Kare.]-Plea of parol demurrer. Same as age-prayer. **demus** (dé-mus), n. [L.] See deme² and demos. **demy**.] **i**. a. Half: used to indicate a particu-lar size of paper. See H. II. n.; pl. demies (-mīz'). 1. A particular size of paper. In America this name is applied only to writ-ing-paper fue size 16 × 21 inches. In Great Britain the printing-paper known as demy is 174 × 22 inches, and dou-ble-demy is 26 × 354 inches. English writing-demy is 15 × 20 inches. 2. A holer of one of certain scholarships in

2. A holder of one of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford. Also spelled demi.

He maintained his school attachment to Addison, ther demy at Magdalen. A. Dobson, Introd. to Steele, p. xili A Scotch gold coin issued by James I. in 1433, and worth at that time 3s. 4d. English. Obverse type, arms in a lozenge; reverse, cross in tressure.-4t. A short close vest. Fairholt.

Hs... stript him out of his golden demy or mandillion, and flead him. Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (llarl. Misc., VI. 166).

and near interview processing that is a pourpoint of the pourpoint, a. A pourpoint or stuffed garment covering the body only, without skirts, worn in the fourteenth century.
demyship (dē-mī'ship), n. [< demy + -ship.] In Magdalen College, Oxford, one of certain scholarships, namely, eight Senior, of the annual value of £100 each, open to members of the university who have proceed all the corner.

the university who have passed all the exami-nations requisite for the degree of B. A., and thirty Junior, of the annual value of $\pounds 50$ each.

Dr. Lancaster . . . obtained for him [Addison] in 1689 one of the *demyships* at Magdalen. Dict. Nat. Biog., I. 122.

den¹ (den), n. [Early mod. E. also denne; \langle ME. den, dennc, a den, lair, \langle AS. denn, a den, lair (of wild beasts), = OD. denne, a den, cave; perhaps connected with AS. denu, ME. dene, a valley: see den², dean¹. Cf. OD. denne, a floor, deck, = OHG. tenni, denni, neut., MHG. tenne, neut. and fem., G. tenne, fem., tenn, neut., a floor, threshing-floor.] 1. A hollow place in the earth or in a rock; a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security: as, a lion's den.

The beasts go into dens. Job xxxvii. 8. The children of Israel made them the *dens* which are in Judges vi. 2.

the mountains. 2t. A grave.

Whanne thei be doluen in her den. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

Any squalid place of resort or residence; a haunt: always used in a bad sense: as, dens of miserv.

Those squalid dens, . . . the reproach of large capitals. Macaulay.

A small or secluded private apartment; a retreat for work or leisure. [Colloq.]

Mr. Jones has to go into his den again to serve the jast rival. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 152. arrival

Another door in the audience-room leads to Prince Bis-marck's private apartments, the first of which is the li-brary, containing books on all subjects of general interest, and presenting by no means the character of a bookworm's favourite den. Quoted in Lowe's Bismsrck, II. 501.

of England in exchanging notes or coin for den¹ (den), v. i; pret. and pp. denned, ppr. den-bullion. [Eng.] demurral (dē-mèr'al), n. [$\langle demur + -al.$] Hesitation in proceeding or decision; demur. Suttlein Sluggish salvages that den below.

Sluggish salvages that den helow. G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

To den up, to retire into a den for the winter; said of hibernating animals, as bears. [Colloq., U. S.] den^2 (den), n. [A variant of dean¹, \langle ME. dene, \langle AS. denu, a valley; see dean¹.] A narrow valley; a glen; a dell. [Chiefly Scotel.]

The dowie dens o' Varrow. Old Ballad

It's up and down in Tiftie's den, Where the burn runs clear and bonny, I've often gone to meet my love. Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 193).

den³t (den), n. [In the phrase good den, in the early dramatists; also written goodden, godden, and in the fuller phrase God give you good den, or God ye good den, and corruptly as one word, Godgigoden, Godigeden (Shak., 1623); prop. good e'en, good even, and often so written: see good and even2, evening.] A corruption of even in the phrase good even.

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen. Mer. God ye good den, fair gentlewoman. Nur. Is it good den? Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. denarcotize (dē-när'kō-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. denarcotized, ppr. denarcotizing. [< de- priv. + narcotize.] To deprive of narcotin: as, to denarcotize opium.

denarcotize opium. denarius (dō-nā'ri-ns), n.; pl. denarii (-ī). [L. (sc. nummus, a coin), prop. containing ten (asses), < deni, ton each, by tens, for *deeni, < decem = E. ten: see decimal, etc. Hence F. denier (see denier²), Ar. dīnār, etc.] 1. The principal silver coin of the Ro-mans under the republic and the



republic and the empire. It was first minted in 260 or 268 B. c., when it weighed 72 grains; the weight was shortly afterward re-duced to 60 grains troy. The obverse bore

Denarius, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

denarius

Genarius the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value, X -that is, ten asses; the reverse, Castor and Pollnx. Other nythological and historical types were substituted under the later republic. The denaril of the empire bore the emperors' heads. About A. D. 215 the denarins was so de-based that it contained only about 40 per cent, of pure sh-ver, and it began to be supplinned about that time by the argenteus. In A. D. 236 blocletian applied the name de-narius to a copper coin issued by him. The value of the denarius under the republic and the earlier empire was about 17 cents. The denarius of Therius (see cut on pre-ceding page) is the penay of the New Teatament (author-ized version of 1611).

2. A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound. — 3. In English monetary reekoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation d., the penny having been originally, like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, 6s. 8d. (six shillings and eight pence).
denaro (dā-nä'rō), n. [It., var. of denario, < L. denarius: see denarius.] An old Italian money of account; also, a weight. As a money, the denaro was the twellth part of the soldo — that is, on the average, about the twellth part of a United States cent. As a weight, the denaro varied in different localities from 17 to 20 grains troy.
denary (den'a-ri), a. and n. [< L. denarius.]

denary (den'a-ri), a. and n. [(L. denarius, containing ten: see denarius.] I. a. Contain-ing ten; tenfold.

The symbol 40 in our *denary* scale represents ten times four; . . , generally, the binary scale would call for about three and a half times as many figurea as the *denary*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII, 424.

II. n.; pl. denaries (-riz). 1. A division by tens; a tithing: as, "tythings or denaries, 1. A division by Holinshed.

nnits. 2. A denarius.

denationalization (de-nash "on-al-i-za'shon), n. [= F. dénationalisation; as denationalize + -ation.] The act of denationalizing, or the con-dition of being denationalized. Also spelled denationalisation.

Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery was in one word De-nationalization. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 139.

denationalize (dē-nash'on-al-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. denationalized, ppr. denationalizing. [= F. dénationaliser; as de- priv. + nationalize.] 1. To divest of nationality, or of existing national relations or rights; subvert or change the na-tionality of, as a ship, a person, a people, or a territory, by change of flag, connection, or allegiance; give a new national character or relation to.

Another enrious feature of the denationalizing charac-ter of the Fendal system in France Ia found in this, that the King of England was the real governor or feudal sov-erelen of nearly half of the present territory of France during almost a century. Still, Sind. Med. Hist., p. 148.

The Paria journal, "La France," which wrote "We are Europe;" and which had appealed for aubacriptions in aid of the denationalised Danes. Lowe, Bismarck, I. 449. En

2. To divest of national scope or importance; limit to a particular locality; render local: as, to denationalize slavery or polygamy.

They [the Republicans] agreed . . . that the virgin soil of our territories should be nupolluted by slavery, and that this crime against humanity, and plague of our poli-tics, should be denationalized. N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 206.

3. To deprive of national limitations or peenliarities; widen the relations, scope, or applieability of; make cosmopolitau.

The object is to construct a helief in its most inclusive, not exclusive, acceptation, . . . to denationalize a purely local faith by making it as noiversal as the limits of the world and of humanity. J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 84.

Also spelled denationalise.

Also spened denationaase. denaturalize (dē-nat'ū-ral-īz), e. t.; pret. and pp. denaturalized, ppr. denaturalizing. [< de-priv. + naturalize.] 1. To render unnatural; alienate from nature.—2. To deprive of natur-alization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.—3. To deprive of citizenship; dena-tionalize: experience tionalize; expatriate.

Denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, . . . pub-licly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and . . . enlisting under the banners of his enemics. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

denay: $(d\tilde{e}-n\tilde{a}')$, v. t. [$\langle ME. denayen$, a var. of denyen, deny: see deny. The form denay in mod. use is prob. in simulation of nay.] To deny; refuse.

What were those three, The which thy profired curtesie denayd ? Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 57. Let not wonted fealty be denayed. Old Play.

denayt (de-na'), n. [< denay, v.] Denial; retusal.

My love can give no place, bido no denay. Shak., T. N., il. 4.

dendrachate (den'dra-kāt), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \epsilon \nu \delta \rho o v$, a tree, + $\dot{a}\chi \dot{a}\pi\gamma c$, agate: sce $agate^2$.] Arbores-cent agate; agate containing figures resembling shrubs or parts of plants. Commonly called moss-agate.

moss-agate. **Dendragapus** (den-drag'a-pus), n. [NL., $\langle Gr.$ $\delta i \nu \delta \rho ov$, a tree, $+ \dot{a} \gamma \dot{a} \pi \eta$, love.] Same as Canace. **dendral** (den dral), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta i \nu \delta \rho ov$, a tree, +-al.] Of or pertaining to trees; of the nature of a tree. [Rare.]

The exquisite tracery of trees, especially of all such trees as that *dendral* child of God, the cim. *H. W. Beecher*, Christian Union, Jan. 23, 1874, p. 72.

dendranthropology (den-dran-thrō-pol'ō-ji), n. [< Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + E. anthropology.] A supposititious system or theory that man has sprung from trees. Davies. [Humorous.]

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaiotance to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover anch symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of hisspeculations had existed in the form of a tree. . . . He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthropology. Southey, The Doctor, ecxv.

Dendraspididæ (den-dras-pid'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., **Dendraspia** (den-aras-pia 1-de), $(p, r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, r_5)$ $\langle Dendraspis (-pid-), the typical gonus, <math>+ -id\alpha$.] having the toes diluted at the end. Also called *Hyla-*A family of venomous African serpents, of the *preside*. group *Proteroglypha*, represented only by the **Dendrobium** (den-drő'bi-um), *n*. [NL., $\langle Gr.$ *Burdrasuis*. They have a normal tail, np. $\delta t v \delta \rho o v$, a tree, $+ \beta i o \varsigma$, life.] 1. An extensive II. n.; pl. denaries (-riz). 1. A division by ens; a tithing: as, "tythings or denaries," and postfonds. They have a normal tail, nurrow dotting denaries, and they of with some attentionalization (dotting denaries, and they of Judgey, Supp. to Cabala, p. 248. (Latham).
A denarius.
An hundreth denaries, or pleces of syluer coyne. J. Udall, On Mat. xix.
E F. dénationalization (dotting denationalize + J. Udall, On Mat. xix.
E F. dénationalisation; as denationalize + ditionalisation.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery was in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery was in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery was in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery was in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery was in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery was in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery was in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery was in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalization.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as in one word Detationalized.
Mr. Chaso, whose creed on slavery as i

green. 2. [l. e.] Pl.

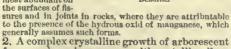
dendraspides (-pī-dēz). A serpent of this genus.

Dendrerpeton (den-drer peton (den-drer pe-ton), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \epsilon \nu \delta \rho \nu \nu$, tree, $+ \epsilon \rho \pi \epsilon$ - $\tau \delta \nu$, reptile:

Tree-asp (Dendraspis angusticeps).

rinthodont amphibians, from the lower coalmeasures of Nova Scotia: so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria. It has been referred to a group Microsauria of the order Labyrinthodonta.

es. The appear-auce is often due to arboreacent crystalization, re-sembling frost-work on windows. The figures are most abundant on the surfaces of fis-



form, such as is common with metallic silver and copper.

dendritic, dendritical (den-drit'ik, -i-kal), a. [= F. dendritique = Sp. dendritico, $\langle Gr. \delta er\delta \rho i-r\eta c$; as dendrite + -ie, -ieal.] 1. Resembling a tree; tree-like; arborescent in form; dendriform.

dendrocœl

In these fine enries and atrokes of dendritic scripture a graceful sylvan ldyl might perchance be decipiered by the curious. The Atlantic, LVIII. 394.

2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, mosses, etc.: said of certain minerals. See *dendrite*. **dendritically** (den-drit'i-kal-i), *adv*. In a dendritic manner; as a tree: as, dendritically branched.

In some species [Bacteria] the zooglosa is dendritically ramified. E. Klein, Micro-Organianis and Discase, p. 60.

dendritiform (den-drit'i-form), a. [\langle NL. den-drites, dendrite, + L. forma, form.] Same as dendriform. [Rare.] **Dendrobates** (den-drob'a-tēz), n. [NL. (ef. Gr. δενδροβατείν, elimb trees), \langle Gr. δένδρον, tree, + βατός, verbal adj. (\rangle βατείν, mount), \langle βαίνειν, go. Cf. aerobat.] 1. In herpet, a genus of Sonth American trace traces trained by the family Den American tree-frogs, typical of the family Den-drobatidw. D. tinetorius is a species inhabiting Cayenne. Wagler, 1830.-2. In ornith., a genus of Sonth American woodpeckers, of the family

of Sonth American woodpeckers, of the family Picidæ. Swainson, 1837. Dendrobatidæ (den-drō-bat'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dendrobates + -idæ.$] A family of firmister-nial, salient, anurous amphibians, typified by the genus Dendrobates. They are without teeth, and have subcylindrical sacral diapophyses. The family con-tains a few species of tropical America and Madagascar, having the tose dinted at the end. Also called Hyla-plesidæ.

 $\delta \ell \nu \delta \rho \nu$, a tree, $+ \beta \ell \rho c$, life.] 1. An extensive genus of orchidaceous epiphytes, distributed through southeastern Asia from India to Japan, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.



Dendrobum Falcovers

The species are very numerous, exceeding 300 in number, varying extremely in habit, some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are sur-passed in height by few of the order. Upward of 80 spe-cles have been cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their forware. their flowera.

tree, $+ i\rho\pi\epsilon$. $\tau\delta\nu$, reptile: see herpetolo-gy.] A genus **Dendrocalamus** (den-drō-kal'a-mus), n. [NL., of fossil laby-tho lower coal-alled from being ig of teeth and sigillaria. It has seauria of the or-the dawloave. **Dendrocalamus** (den-drō-kal'a-mus), n. [NL., (Gr. $\delta\epsilon\nu\delta\rho\sigma\nu$, a tree, $+ \kappa\delta\lambdaa\mu\sigma\rho$; a reed.] A ge-nus of arboreous grasses, distinguished from the bamboo (Bambusa) by a berry-like fruit. There are 9 species, all of the East Indies, some of which attain a height of over 100 fect. The atems of D. strictus, known in India as the male bamboo, are very strong and elastic, are nearly solid, and are in general use for spear-handles, building purposes, and basketwork. **Dendrochelidon** (den-drō-kel'i-don), n. [NL.

der Labyrinthodonta. dendriform (den 'dri-förm), a. [< Gr. $\delta\ell\nu\delta\rho\nu$, a tree, + L. forma, form.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in form; arborescent; dendrite. Also dendritiform. dendrite (den 'drīt), n. [= F. dendrite = Sp. den-dvita = It dendrite (NL dendrites (Gr. devdol-Melay naningula tree) dendrite (den 'drīt), m. [= F. dendrite = Sp. den-dvita = It dendrite (NL dendrites (Gr. devdol-Melay naningula tree)

tree-like in form; arborescene, dendritiform. dendrite (den'drīt), n. [=F. dendrite = Sp. den-drita = It. dendrite, \langle NL. dendrites, \langle Gr. devôpi-r η c, of a tree, tree-, \langle dévôpov, a trec.] 1. A stone or a mineral on or in which aro \mathcal{F}_{ii} \mathcal{F}_{i} , \mathcal{F}_{ii} \mathcal{F}_{ii} , \mathcal{F}_{ii} \mathcal{F}_{ii} , \mathcal{F}_{ii} , ing tentacles. It includes such genera as *Psoins* and *Cucumaria*, and is equivalent to the family *Psolider*. It is contrasted with *Aspidochirotæ*.

The holothurians . . . feed on the smaller marine ani-mals, which, in the *Dendrochirote*, are carried to the mouth by means of the branched tree-like tentacles. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 299.

dendrochirotous (den "drö-kī-rö'tus), a. Per-taining to or having the characters of the Den-drochirotæ.

Dendrocitta (den-drǫ-sit'ä), n. [NL. (Gould, 1833), < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + κίττα, κίσσα, a chattering bird, the jay or magpie.] A genus of Asiatic tree-crows, frequently included in the genus Crypsirhina. The Chinese D. sincen-sis is an example; there are several other speeies

dendroccel, a. Same as dendrocalous.

Such flat worms as the Dendrocoel Planarians. Encyc, Brit., XVI. 656.



Dendrocæla (den-drö-sē'lä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *dendrocælus*: see *dendrocælous*.] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a subor-

9

der of Turbellaria: contrasted with Rhabdo-cala. They are characterized by a broad flat body, often with plicat-ed lateral mar-gins, tentacular processes at the anterior end of the body, a mus-cular and usually protrusile pha-rynx, and an ar-borescent or den-driform allmen-tary canal, whence the name. They are aproctons and mostly hermaph-rodite. There are two anbdivisions of the group: Mo-nogonopora, land and fresh-water planarians, with a slugle sexual oth-let; and Digonopo-ra, mostly marine forms, with don-ble sexual open-ing. There are averal families. Commonly called planarians.

Polycelis (Leptoplana) lavigata, an aproctous dendroczłons turbellarian or pla-narian (Planarida), magnified. a, oral orfice; b, buccał cavity; c, esopha-geal orfice; d, gastric cavity, with e, e, e, e, is many czecal ramifications; f, ganglia; g, testes; h, vesiculæ seminales; f, male gen-tal canal and penis; k, oviducts; (z, sperma-thecal dilatation at their junction; m, vulva.

as dendrocælomatic.

as dendrocælomatic. dendrocælous (den-drö-sö'lus), a. [$\langle NL. den drocælus, <math>\langle Gr. \delta i v \delta \rho o v, a tree, + \kappa o \lambda i a, belly.]$ Having a branched or dendriform intestine; specifically, pertaining to the Dendrocæla. Also dendrocæl and (properly) dendrocæle. Dendrocælum (den-drö-sē'lum), n. [NL., neut. of dendrocælus: see dendrocælos.] A genus of dendrocælous turbellarians, of the family Pianariide, having lobed cephalic pro-cesses and a sheathed copulatery organ. D. lacteum is an example.

Dendrocolaptæ (den "drö-kö-lap'tö), n. pl.
[NL., pl. of dendrocolaptæ; see Dendrocolaptæ;
[Nl., pl. of dendrocolaptæ; see Dendrocolaptæ;
[asteup coextensive with the Pici, Picidæ, or Piciformes, and Saurognathæ of modern suthors; the woodnecker and www.sche

authors; the woodpeckers and wrynecks. **Dendrocolaptes** (den^{α}drō-kō-lap^{\prime}tēz), *n*. [NL., \langle Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + *κολαπτής, taken for κολαπτήρ, a chisel (taken in sense of 'pecker'), \langle κολάπτειν, peck with the bill, chisel.] The typ-



Tree-creeper (Dendrocolaptes longirostris).

ical genus of South American tree-creepers, ical genus of South American tree-creepers, of the family Dendrocolaptidæ. The name was formerly used with much latitude, and was nearly equivalent to Dendrocolaptimæ; it is now more restricted in application. It is still an extensive genus, having as its type D. giganteus, and being divided into actions called Dendrocopus, Dendrextastes, Dendroplex, Dendrornis, etc.
Dendrocolaptidæ (den "drö-kö-lap'ti-dö), n. pl. [NL., < Dendrocolaptidæ (den "drö-kö-lap'ti-dö), n. pl. South American non-oscine passerine birds; the tree-creepers. It is a very extensive group, highly

the tree-creepers. It is a very extensive group, highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna, but its characters and limits are unsettled. The name is loosely synony-

mons with Anabatidæ (which see), in which usage it covers an assemblage of about 50 current genera and 300 species. In Sclater's arrangement it includes the furnar-ine, synaliaxine, and sclerurine forms, as well as the den-drocolaptine proper.

arcolaptine proper. **Dendrocolaptine** (den-drō-kō-lap-tī'nē), n. pl.[NL., $\langle Dendrocolaptes + -inw.$] The South American tree-creepers proper, or the hook-billed creepers, typified by the genus Dendro-colomba comparison of the source of the so colaptes. They have generally lengthened, slender, and curved bills, stiff acuminate tait-feathers, and the scan-sorial habit of woodpeckers. Leading genera, besides Dendrocolaptes and its subdivisions, are Kiphorhynchus, Picolaptes, Dendrocincla, Sittasomus, Glyphorhynchus, and Pygarrhichus.

and rygumana. dendrocolaptine (den"drē-kē-lap'tin), a. [< Dendrocolaptes + -ine¹.] Pertaining to or hav-ing the characters of the South American treecreepers or hook-billed creepers.

Dendrocalaptine birds are not, strictly speaking, song-ers. Nature, XXXIII. 201. sters

Dendrocometes (den[#]drö-kö-më'tëz), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \ell \nu \delta \rho o \nu$, a tree, $+ \kappa o \mu \eta \eta \eta$, hairy: see comet.] The typical genus of *Dendrocometida*, containing sessile animalcules with indurated cutiele and many-branched tentacles. *D. para*- domain a paracite of features. doxus is a parasite of fresh-water crustaceans. Dendrocometidæ (den#drö-kö-met'i-dö), n. pl. [NL., < Dendrocometes + -idax.] A family of suc-torial tentaculiferous infusorians, with simple

Commonly called plunarians. Commonly called plunarians. dendroccellan (den-drõ - sẽ'-lan), n. [$\langle dendroccel + -an.$] One of the Den-droccela; a planarian. dendroccele (den'drõ-sẽ-lõ'ma-tä), n. pl. Dendroccelomata (den"drõ-sẽ-lõ'ma-tä), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. dɛvdρoc, a tree, + koπτεν, cut.$] In or-nith.: (a) A genus of tree-creepers, the Den-droccala; s planarian. dendroccele (den'drõ-sẽ-lõ'ma-tä), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. dɛvdρoc, a tree, + NL. ccelomata,$ q. v.] Sponges having branched extensionsor dendric diverticula of the archenteron. A.Hyatt, Origin of Tissue, p. 114.dendroccelomata (den-drõ-sẽ-lõ-mat'ik), a. $[<math>\langle Dendroccelomata + -ic.$] Of or pertaining to the Dendroccelomata.



Anstralian Tree-duck (Dendrocygna cytoni).

and the small oval nostrils are subbasal. The legs are very long; the tible are denuded below; the tarsi are en-tirely reticulate; the hallux is fengthened; and the feet are adapted for perching. There are several species, of various warm parts of the world; the fulvons tree-duck (D. fulve) and the autumnal tree-duck (D. autumnadis) occur in the United States along the southern border. D. arborea is a West Indian and D. eytoni an Australian species. **dendrodentine** (den-drǫ-den'tin), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta \dot{v} \delta \rho o \rangle$, a tree, + E. dentine.] That medifica-tion of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many

which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a mass, presenting, by the blending of the dentine, enamel, and coment,

blending et the dentine, enamel, and cement, a dendritic appearance. **dendrodont** (den'drō-dont), a. and n. [(NL. *dendrodus* (dendrodont-): see Dendrodus.] I. a. Pertaining to the genus Dendrodus; having teeth consisting of dendrodentine, or present-ing a dendriform or dendritic appearance on scation.

ing a dendriform or dendritic appearance on section. II. n. A fossil of the genus Dendrodus. Dendrodus (den'drō-dus), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta tropor,$ a tree, $+ b \delta o v_{5}$ ($\delta \delta o v_{7-}$) = E. tooth.] A genus of fossil fish-like vertebrates, from the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone. It is generally referred to the ganoids, and placed in a family variously called Glyptodigherini, Holoptychilde, and Cyclodigherini, a tree, + o loo, house.] The most extensive and beautiful genus of American sylvicoline warblers, of the family Dendræcide, Sylvicolide, or Mniotildide. It is highly characteristic of the North American bird-fauna, and is especially numerous in species

and individuals in the eastern United States. Upward of 23 species, a large majority of the genus, inhabit North America. They are small hirds, from 4<u>4</u> to 6 inches long, endlessiy varied in coloration, migratory, insectivorous,



Black-throated Green Warbler (Dendraca virens).

Black-throated Green Warbler (Dendraca virens). and neually nesting in trees or bushes. The bill is conic-acute, of moderate length, and garnished with bristles; the wings are pointed and longer than the tail, which is almost always blotched with white on the inner webs; and the tarsus is longer than the middle to eand claw. See warbler. Also spelled Dendroica. G. R. Gray, 1842. Dendraceidæ (den-drē'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., \leq Dendraceidæ (den-drē'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., \leq Dendracea + .idæ.] A name of the American fly-catching warblers, derived from that of the largest genus. They are usually called Sylvi-colidæ or Mniotiltidæ (which see). Dendrogæa (den-drē-jē'ŝ), n. [\leq Gr. δένδρον, tree, + yaïa, the earth.] In zoögeog., a prime zoölogical division or realm of the earth's sur-face, including Central America and the West Indies, south of the Anglogæan or Nearctic realm, and the tropical portions of South Amer-ica. It is less comprehensive than the Neotropical re-cion cines the letter includes and the West First Surbach and the tropical portions of South Amer-ica. It is less comprehensive than the Neotropical re-cion cines the letter includes and the direct same the set of south America. ica. It is less comprehensive than the Neotropical re-gion, since the latter includes all of Sonth America. See Amphigean, 2.

Dendrogean (den-drō-jē'an), a. Of or relating to Dendrogea.

to Dendrogxa.
dendrography (den-dreg'ra-fi), n. [= F. den-drographie, < Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] Same as dendrology.
Dendrohyrax (den-drō'hi-raks), n. [NL., < Gr. δένδρον, tree, + ὑραζ, hyrax.] A genus of the family Hyracide, including the arboreal conies of Africa, such as D. arboreas and D. decradic family Hyracidw, including the arboreal comes of Africa, such as *D. arboreus* and *D. dorsalis*. The molar teeth are patterned somewhat as in *Falcothe-*rium, the upper incisors heing separated by a wide di-astema, and the lower being trilobate. The vertebre are: cervical 7, dorsal 21, lumbar 7, sacral 5, and candal 10. **dendroid** (den'droid), a. [= F. dendroide, \langle Gr. $\delta evd\rhooetdyc$, also contr. $\delta evd\rho dyc$, tree-like; den-driform; ramified or arborescent; branching like a tree.

like a tree.

dendroidal (den-droi'dal), a. [< dendroid +

denormal (denormal), a. [Number of a second for a solution of the secon



dendrologist

dendrologist (den-drol'ǫ-jist), n. [< dendrol-ogy + -ist.] One who is versed in dendrology. dendrologous (den-drol'ǫ-gus), a. [< dendrol-ogy + -ous.] Relating to dendrology. dendrology (den-drol'ǫ-ji), n. [= F. dendro-logie = Pg. dendrologia, < Gr. δένδρον, a treo, + -λογίa, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. Also dendrography.

Also dendrography. dendrometer (den-drom'e-tèr), n. [= F. den-dromètre, \langle Gr. $\delta \ell \nu \delta \rho \sigma \nu$, a tree, $+ \mu \ell r \rho \sigma \nu$, a mea-sure.] An apparatus for measuring the heights set trove.

- sure.] An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees. It consists essentially of a square board piv-oted at one corner to a stake set up at a known distances from the tree to be measured. A sight on the board en-ables the operator to fix the instrument on a level with the base of the tree; then on sighting the top of the tree its height is ascertained from the position of a plumb-line and scale on the face of the board. **Dendrometridæ** (den $-dr\bar{o} met' ri d\bar{o}$), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta i r \delta \rho o \rho \rangle$, a tree, $+ -\mu i r \rho n \varsigma$, a mea-sure, $\langle \mu i r \rho o \nu$, a measure, + -i dac.] A group of geometrid moths, in some systems called a family, represented by such genera as Geome-tra, Abraxas, etc. The larves are known as measuring-werms or loopers, from their mode of progression. **Dendromyinæ** (den"dr \bar{o} -mi- \bar{i} 'n \bar{o}), n. pl. [NL.
- of progression. **Dendromyinæ** (den[#]drö-mi-ī'nö), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dendromys + -ine.$] An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents, of the family Muride, including a number of small mouse-like arboreal species. The genera are Dendromys and Steatomys. **Dendromys** (den'drö-mis), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta t \delta \rho o v$, a tree, $+ \mu \bar{v}_{\zeta} = E$, mouse.] The typical ge-nus of the subfamily Dendromyine. It is char-acterized by grooved inclears, siender form, long scant-



Dendromys typus.

haired tail, and the first and fifth digits much shorter than the others. D. typus or mesomelas is about 3} inches long, the tail 44 inches, of a grayish color, with a black stripe on the back, arboreal in habit, and found in South Arrica. **Dendronotidæ** (den-dro-not'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dendronotus + -idæ.] A family of nudibran-chiate opisthebranehiate gastropods. They have dorsal gifls, a small frontal veil, the tentacles laminated and retractile within sheaths, the vent lateral, jawa dis-tinct, and the lingual ribbon broad and with many rowa of teeth.

Dendronotus (den-dro-no'tus), n. [NL., < Gr.



Dendronotus arborescens

- Dendrophids arborescens. Studyon, a tree, + võroc, baek.] The typical ge-nus of the family Dendronotide. Dendrophidæ (den drof'i-dö), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dendrophidæ$ (den drof'i-dö), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. dendrophidæ$ as lizards. In color they vary with their surronnilings. There are two genera, Dendrophidæ and Chrysopelea. By most authors both genera are referred to the family Colum- bridæ nad quite wildely separated. Dendrophiryniscidæ (den drö-fri-nis'i-dö), n. P_1 [NL., $\langle Dendrophidæ$ (den drö-fri-frinis'i-dö), n. P_1 [NL., $\langle Dendrophidæ$ (den drö-fri-frinis'i-dö), n. P_1 [NL., $\langle Dendrophiyaseat + idæ.] A family of teads, typified by the genus Dendrophiyase$ tropical toad like species. Also called Batraehophrynider. $<math>P_1$ [NL., $\langle Dendrophiyaseat + idæ.] A family of teads, typified by the genus Dendrophryniscuæ <math>\{ den drophiyaseat + idæ.] A family of teads, typified by the genus Dendrophryniscuæ <math>\{ den drophiyaseat + idæ.] A family of teads, typified by the genus Dendrophryniscuæ <math>\{ den drophiyaseat + idæ.] A family of teads, typified by the genus Dendrophryniace <math>\{ den drophiyaseat + idæ.] A family of teads, typified by the genus Dendrophryniscuæ <math>\{ den drophiyaseat + idæ.] A family of teads, typified by the genus Dendrophryniace <math>\{ den drophiyaseat + idæ.] A family of teads, typified by the genus Dendrophryniace <math>\{ benegat = tothole + tothole$



Tree-make (Dendrophis candolineolata).

Dendrophryniscus (den "drǫ-fri-nis'kus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. δένδρον, a treo, + φρίνη, φρινος, a toad, + dim. -ισκος: see Phryniscus.] A genus



Dendrophryniscus brevipollicatus.

of tailless amphibians or toads, typical of the

of talliess amplituans or toads, typical of the family Dendrophryniscida. **Dendrortyx** (den-drôr'tiks), n. [NL. (Gould, 1845), ζ Gr. δένδρον, a tree, + όρτυξ, a quail.] A genus of American partridges; the tree-par-tridges. D. leucophrys, D. macrurus, and D. barbatus, of Mexico and Central America, are oramples examples.

examples. Dendrosaura (don-drō-sâ'rä), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. δένδρον, a tree, $+ \sigma a \bar{v} \rho o \zeta$, a lizard.] One of many names applied to a division of Lacertilia, or lizards, consisting of the Chamaeleontidae or chameleons alone. Also called Vermilinguia, Rhiptoglossa, Chamaeleonida, etc. Dendrosoma (den-drō-sō'mä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. δένδρον, a tree, $+ \sigma \omega \mu a$, body.] The typical genus of Dendrosomida, containing multiten-taculate animalcules forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkable

taculate animaleules forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkalle forms of the whole infusorial class, resembling a polyp in many respects, and ia the one compound or aggregate type among the suctorial or tentaculiferous infusorians. D. radians, which grows on aquatic plants in fresh water, was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sun-animaleule of the genua Actinophys.
 Dendrosomid & (den-drō-som'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Dendrosoma + -idæ.] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, typified by the genus Dendrosoma. The animalcules are multitentaculate and form branching colonies.
 dendrostyle (den'drō-stil), n. [NL., < Gr. δέν-δρου, tree, + στύλος, pillar: see style².] The axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans.

object the experiments are signed by the set of the hydroid stage of hydroid stage o

The general conclusion seems to be that these densholes were probably used for the secret storage of grain in Brit ish or Romano-British times. The Academy, Jan. 28, 1888

denigrate

denerelt, n. [OF., the sixth of a bushel.] In Guernsey, formerly, a measure equal to one sixth of a bushel.

The action was to enforce payment of an annual Chef rente [in Guernsoy] of 4 grs, 0 dis. 6 denerel, one-half and three-sixteenths of a fifth of a denerel of wheat, etc. N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 244.

three-sixteenths of a fifth of a deneret of wheat, etc. N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 244. dengue (deng'gā), n. [A W. Ind. use of Sp. dengue, prudery, fastidiousness, lit. a refusing (= It. diniego, vefusal, denial), \langle Sp. denegar = It. denegare, refuse, deny, \langle L. denegare, deny: see denegate, deny. "This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India islands, was called the dandy-fever from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mis-took the term for their word dengue, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiff-ness, and hence the term dengue became, at last, the name of the disease" (Tully, in Webster's Diet.).] A febrile epidemie disease, occurring especially in the joints, and an eruption some-what resembling that of measles. The attack is violent but brief, and is seldom fatal. Also called dandy, dandy-fever, breakbone fever. deniable (de-ni'a-bl), a. [\langle deny + -able.] Ca-pable of being denied or contradicted. The negative authority is also deniable by reason. Sir T. Brouene.

The negative authority is also deniable by reason. Sir T. Browne.

denial (dē-nī'al), n. [$\langle deny + -al.$] 1. The act of denying or centradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; eontradiction.

A denial of the possibility of miracles is a denial of the possibility of God. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 285. 2. Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of

a request or a potition ; non-compliance.

Here comea your father; never make denial, I must and will have Katharine to my wife. Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string. Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. Milton, Lycidaa, L. 18.

3. Refusal to accept or acknowledge; a disowning; rejection: as, a denial of God; a denial of the faith or the truth.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of heing morally good or evil; those are the proper acenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him. South. 4. In law, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense. Rapalje and Lawrence.=syn. 3. Dis-avowal, disclaimer. denier¹ (dē-nī'ċr), n. [< deny + -er¹.] 1. One who deuies or contradicts.

It may be I am esteemed by my denier sufficient of my-self to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. Eiken Basilike.

One who refuses or rejects.-3. One who 2 disowns; one who refuses to own, avow, or acknowledge.

Paul speaketh sometimes of deniers of God, not only with their lipa and tongue, but also with their deed and life. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), 11. 233.

denier² (de-nēr'), n. [Early mod. E. also de-neer, deneere; < OF. denier, F. denier, a denier, denarius, money, = Sp. Pg. It. denario, < L. denarius : see de-

denarius: See de-narius.] A sil-ver cein (also ealled the norus denarius) introdueed by the Carolingian dynas-ty into France, and soon issued, varying with and le-



Denier d'Aquitaine of Edward 111. British Museum. (Size of the original

gends, by other countries. It weighed about 22 grains, and was practically the sole silver coin of western Europe till the middle of the twelfth century. In Eng-land the corresponding allver coin was called a *penny*. The name denier d'Aquitaine was given by Edward 111. of England to a silver coin (see cut above) struck for his French dominions.

Witty. Faith, 'tis somewhat too dear yet, gentlemen. Sir Ruin. There's not a *denier* to be bated, sir. *Beau. and FL*, Wit at several Weapons, v. 2.

denigratet (den'i-grāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. deni-grated, ppr. denigrating. [< L. denigratus, pp. of denigrare (> F. dénigrer = Sp. denigrar (ef. Pg. denegrir) = It. denigrarc), blaeken, < de + nigrare, make black, < niger, black: see negro.] To blacken; make blaek.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casu-ally or artificially denigrated in their natural complexion. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

denigration
denigration
denigration
denigration
denigration
i.gracion = Sp. denigracion = Pg. denigração = It. denigrazione, < LiL. denigratio(n-), < L. deni-grare, blacken: see denigrate.] Tho act of making or becoming black, literally or figura-tively; a blackening. [Archaic.]
In these several instances of denigration the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. Boyle, Works, I. 714.
I do not care to occupy myself with the denigration of with respect. Huzley, Lay Sermons, p. 151.
denigrator (den'i-crā.tor) v. [C L. as if *de-denigrator (den'i-crā.tor) v. [C L. as if *de-denigrator (den'i-cra.ship), v. t. [Early mod. E. also make a denizen; denizen, denizen; denizen, n.; ef. denize.] To make a denizen; admit to residence with cer-tain rights and privileges; endenizen. Out of doubt, some new denizened, and brought into fami-tar use amongst us, compliment. Donne, Sermons, xvi. The Hones, Williamsons, and Nicolsons were among the first glass painters of the time; ull natives of Holland, or born, as is said, "in the Emperor's Dominions," bnt deni-zened in Englishd. N. and Q., 7th ser, IV. 482.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 151. denigrator (den'i-grā-tor), n. [< L. as if *de-nigrator, < denigrare, blacken: see denigrate.] One who or that which blackens. denigraturet (den'i-grā-tūr), n. [< denigrate + -ure.] A making black. Bailey, 1727. See denigration.

denigration. denigration. denim (den'im), n. [A trade-name; origin un-known.] A colored twilled cotton material used largely for overalls. denitrate (dē-nī'trāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-nitrated, ppr. denitrating. [< de- priv. + nitr(ic) + -ate².] To free from nitrie acid. denitration (dē-nī-trā'shon), n. [< denitrate + -ion.] A freeing from nitrie acid. denitrification (dē-nī'tri-fi-kā'shon), n. [As denitrify + -ation. See nitrification.] The re-moval or destruction of nitrates. denitrificator (dē-nī'tri-fi-kā-tor), n. [As deni-

denitrificator ($d\bar{e}$ -nī'tri-fi-kā-tor), n. [As deni-trify + -ator. See denitrification.] An appara-tus used in sulphuric-acid factories to impreg-nate the sulphurous acid obtained from burning sulphur or pyrites with nitrous fumes. It con sulplur or pyrites with nitrous fumes. It con-sists of a tower in which strong oil of vitriol charged with nitrons fumes from the Gay-Lussac tower and weak cham-ber-acid (sulphuric acid as drawn from the leaden cham-bers of the factory) are allowed to flow down over pieces of finit or coke against the current of hot sulphurous gases. The strong acid on dilution gives up its nitrons fumes, which are swept on with the other gases into the acid chambers. Also called *Glover's tower or denitrating tower*. **denitrify** (dē-ni'tri-fi), v. i.; pret. and pp. de-nitrified, ppr. denitrifying. [$\langle de$ -priv. + nitri-fy.] To remove or destroy nitrates. Nitrogen that may be present in a nitrified form or in

Nitrogen that may be present in a nitrified form, or in a form easily ultrified, may escape assimilation by being set free by the *denitrifying* ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springer. Science, IX. 111.

denization (den-i- $z\bar{a}$ 'shon), n. [$\langle AF. denization; as denize + -ation.$] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

A vast number of charters of denization were granted to particular persons of Irish deacent from the reign of Henry II. downwards. Hallam.

II. downwards. At Venice he had himself gained the rights of citizenship in 1476, only after the residence of fifteen years, which was required of aliens before *denization*. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 10.

denizet (de-niz'), v. t. [Formerly also dennize;

denizef (de-niz'), v. t. [Formerly also dennize; $\langle denize(n), simulating verbs in$ *-ize.*] To makea denizen, subject, or citizen of; naturalize.There was a private act made for denizing the childrenof Richard Hill. Strype, Edw. IV., 1552.**denizen**(den'i-zn), a. and n. [Early mod. E. $also denisen, denison; <math>\langle ME. denesyn, denizon; \langle ME. denesyn, den$ also denisen, denison, denizon; $\langle ME$. denesyn, denezen, denysen, denyzen, $\langle AF$. denzein, dens-zein, denzeyn, denezyn, deineein, OF. deinzein, denizen, a denizen—that is, one within (ML. *intrinseeus*), as opposed to *forein*, one without (ML. *forinseeus*) the privileges of the eity fran-chise, $\langle OF$. deinz, deins, dens, F. dans, within, $\langle L. de intus$, from within: de, from; *intus*, within, $\langle in = E. in.]$ I.† a. Within the eity franchise; having acquired certain rights or privileges of citizenship. Prouided also, that yf eny citezen denesun of forevn de-

Provided also, that yf eny citezen denesyn or foreyn de-parte out of the seid cite, and resorte ayeln wyn a yere, that then he haue benefice of alle libertees and prinylages of the seid cite. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

II. n. 1. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; in Eng. law, an alien admitted to citizenship by the sovereign's letters patent, but ineligible to any public office. The word has a similar meaning in South Carolina.

Also that no seriaunts ne seriannt go for hur offerynge vu Cristemas day, ne gedre no fees of eny denyzen nor foreyn at other sesons, but as he or they wolle agree by their fre wylle. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 392.

their fre wylle. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 392. Hereupon all Frenchmen in England, not Denizens, were taken Prisoners, and all their Goods seiz d for the King. Baker, Chronicles, p. 306. In the early Roman republic . . the alien or denizen could have no share in any institution supposed to be co-eval with the State. Maine, Ancient Law, p. 48. 2. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant.

He summons straight his denizens of air. Pope, R. of the L., il. 55. The scene . . . is the spiritual world, of which we are as truly denizens now as hereafter. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 48.

In those days men drove "gigs" as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburys, *dennets*, and cabriolets. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, **H.** xi. (*Latham.*)

T. Hook, Gilbert Gnrney, H. xi. (Latham.) denominable (dē-nom'i-na-bl), a. [< L. as if denominationalize (dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al-īz), v. *denominabilis, < denominare, name: see de-nominate.] Capable of being denominated or named. See Med a good joke. t.; pret. and pp. denominationalized, ppr. denom-inationalizing. [< denominational + -ize.] To render denominational in character and aims:

An inflammation either simple, consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else denominable from other humours. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii, 3. ther humours. Sir T. Browne, Yng. Lit, die omi-denominant (dē-nom'i-nant), n. [< L. denomi-nan(t-)s, ppr. of denominare, name: see denomi-nate.] The abstract noun corresponding to an editorive that signifies an accidental quality, directive that signifies an accidental quality, directive (dē-nom'i-nā-tiv), a. and n. [= tive

denominate (dē-nom'i-nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. denominated, ppr. denominating. [< L. denomi-natus, pp. of denominare (>F. denominer = Pr. denommar = Sp. denominar = Pg. denomear = It. denominare), name, < de + nominare, name: see nominate.] To name; give a name or epithet to: call.

This is the residence of the pasha of Tripoli, from which city the whole pashalic is denominated. *Peocoke*, Description of the East, II. i. 101. The stuff which is denominated everlasting, and used as pantaloons by careful parents for their children. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Holland, ix.

Adversity . . . has been wisely denominated the ordeal of true greatness. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

The minister was aometimes denominated the pricst, Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 218.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 218. =Syn. To call, style, entitle, designate, dub. denominate (de-nom'i-nāt), a. [< L. denomi-natus, pp.: see the verb.] In arith., denoting a number, and used with the name of the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to *abstract*. Thus, in the expression *seven pounds*, *seven* is a *denomi-nate* number, while *seven*, without reference to concrete units, is an *abstract* number.

units, is an abstract number. denomination (dē-nom-i-nā'shon), n. [= F. dénomination = Pr. denominatio = Sp. denomi-nacion = Pg. denominação = It. denominazione, $\langle L_{i}, denominatio(n-), a naming, metonymy, \langle L_{i}, denominatio(n-), a naming, metonymy, a naming, meton$ (L. denominatio(n-), a naming, metonymy, (denominarc, name: see denominate.] 1. The act of naming: as, Linnæus's denomination of plants.

The witty denomination of his chief caronsing cnps. One he calls his bull, another his bear, another his horse. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 4.

2. A name or appellation ; especially, a collective designation.

Is there any token, denomination, or monument of the Gaules yet remaynyng in Ireland, as there is of the Scyth-ians? Spenser, State of Ireland,

From hence that tax had the denomination of ship-clarendon, Civil War, L 68. money.

All these came under the denomination of Anabaptists. Strype, Abp. Parker. 3.

3. A class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; specifically, a reli-gious sect: as, the Methodist denomination.— Internal denomination, external denomination; respectively, an attribute denoting something which is in the subject, and something which is not in t, but belongs to it in consequence of a relation to another thing; that which is intrinsic, and that which is extrinsic. A class, society, or collection of individuals

which is intrinsic, and that which is extrinsic. A subject receives adjuncts internal into itself: as anow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge: external to itself; as the sight, color; soldlers, arms, etc. Internal give to the subject *internal denomination*; external, *ex-ternal*: for when snow is denominated from whiteness, it is an *internal denomination*; but when a addier is said to be srmed, or the eye to sce anything, it is an *external denomination*. Vulgarly these denominations are called intrinsical and extrinsical. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman. =Syn. 2. Appellation, etc. See name, a. denomination 4 - al.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a name or appellation.—2. Pertain-ing to a denomination or sect.

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their de-nominational differences. Buckle, Civilization, I. iii. denominational inferences. Functe, civilization, 1. in. denominationalism ($d\bar{e}$ -nom-i-n \bar{a}' shon-al-izm), n. [$\langle denominational + -ism.$] The ten-dency to divide into sects or denominations; specifically, the inclination to emphasize the distinguishing tenets of a religious denomina-tion, in contradistinction to the general princi-ples adhered to by the whole class; a denomi-pational or acctanian eminit national or sectarian spirit.

The struggle going on between Secularian and Denomi-nationalism in teaching. II. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 68.

zened in Engisud. N. and Q., 7th ser., 1V. 402. denizenship (den'i-zn-ship), n. [< denizen + -ship.] The state of being a denizen. denk (dengk), a. Same as dink. [Scotch.] Denmark satin. Sce satin. dennet (den'et), n. [Prob., like many other names of vehicles, from a proper name (Den-net?).] A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for traveling, resembling a gig. denominationalism in teaching. "Politics" and "theology" — denominationalism, in whatever form, educational or any other—are the only subjects against which the College abuts its doors. Nineteenth Century, XX. 246. denominationalist (dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al-ist), n. [< denominationalist (dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al-ist), n. [< denominationalist or sectarianism. denominationalism or sectarianism.

To some of the thorough-going denominationalists this armed a good joke. The Century, XXV, 183.

as, to denominationalize education. [Rare.]

The religious sentiment somewhat but not too much de-

nation or sect. denominative ($d\bar{e}$ -nom'i-n \bar{e} -tiv), a. and n. [= F. denominatif = Pr. denominatiu = Sp. Pg. It. denominativos, \langle LL. denominativus, pertaining to derivation, \langle L. denominate, name: see de-nominate.] I. a. 1. Capable of receiving a de-nomination or name; namable. The loss denomination of time is a minute

The least denominative part of time is a minute

Cocker, Arithmetic. 2. Constituting a distinct appellation; appellative; naming.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denomi-native*, because the subject which they denominate is de-nominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. J. S. Mill, Logic, I. iii, § 6.

3. In gram., formed from a noun- or adjective-stem: applied especially to verbs so made. II. n. 1. That which has the character of a denomination, or term that denominates or describes.—2. Specifically, in gram., a word, especially a verb, formed from a noun, either substantive or adjactive substantive or adjective.

Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantness is the de-nominator, valiant the denominative, and Peter the denom-inated; for Peter is the subject whereanto the denomi-nator doth cleave. Blundeville,

denominatively (de-nom'i-na-tiv-li), adv. By

denominatively (de-nominator), and the formulation of the formation of th

Eber, . . . the Father of the Hebrews, and denominator of the Hebrew tongue. Lightfoot, Harmony of Cld Testament, p. 27.

Lightfoot, Harmony of Old Testament, p. 27. Specifically -2. In math.: (a) In arith., that term of a fraction which indicates the value of the fractional unit; that term of a fraction which represents the divisor, and is, in common fractions, written below the dividend or nu-merator. See fraction. Thus, in 3, 5 is the denomi-nator, showing that the integer is divided into five parts, 3 of which parts are taken. (b) In alg., a divisor placed under a dividend, as in a numerical frac-tion. -3. Same as denominant. denotable (dē-nō'ta-bl), a. [< denote + -able.] That may be denoted or marked. In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, denotable from aeveral hu-man expressions. Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 25. denotate; (dē-nō'tāt), v. t. [< 1. denotatus, pp. of denotare, denote: see denote.] To denote; signify.

Those terms of all and for ever in Scripture, are not eternall, but only denotate a longer time, which by many examplea they prove. Burton, Anat. of McL., p. 716. Wherefore serve names, but to denotate the nature of things? Bp. Hall, Against Romanists, § 33.

denotation $(d\bar{e}-n\bar{e}+t\bar{a}'shon), n. [= F. denotation$ = Sp. denotation = Pg. denotação = 1t. deno- $tazione, <math>\langle LL. denotatio(n-), a marking or point$ ing out, $\langle L. denotare, mark out, denote: see denote.] 1. The act of denoting or indicating by a name or other sign; the attaching of a$

The boundless ether back to roll, And to replace the cloudy barrier dense. Courper, Illad, v.

The decks were dense with stately forms. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. In zoöl., closely set; separated by very small intervals: as, dense punctures, hairs, etc.-3. In photog., more or less opaque; strong in the contrast of lights and shades: said of a negative exhibiting these characteristics, and ca-pable of giving a brilliant print, or even, if it be too dense, a harsh one, as distinguished from a weak or thin negative, the picture on which presents small contrasts, while its film is inclined to be more or less transparent, even in the lights, and the resulting print is flat. Also expressed by strong and intense.

With good dense negatives the printing may be conduct-ed in direct sunshine. Workshop Receipts, 1st aer., p. 257. 4. Figuratively, without break or interruption; difficult to penetrato; solid and heavy: as, dense ignorance; dense wit; dense stupidity.—
5. Thick-headed; obtuse; stolid; stupid; dull.

I must needs conclude the present generation of play-goers more virtuous than myself, or more dense. Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

=Syn. 1. Condensed, compressed.

II.† n. A thicket.

The hog-ward who drove swine to the dense in the wood-land paid his iord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd. J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 330.

densely (dens'li), adv. In a dense manner; compactly.

densen (den'sn), r. t. [$\langle dense + -en^1 \rangle$] To make dense or more dense. [Rare.]

In 1900 there is some *densening* of population within the old lines and a western movement along the Mohawk in New York State. T. W. Higginson, Hurper's Mag., June, 1884.

T. W. Higginson, hurper's Mag., June, 1884. denseness (dens'nes), n. The state of being dense; condition as to density. **denshire**, **densher** (den'shēr), v. t.; pret. and pp. denshired, denshered, ppr. denshiring, den-shering. [First quoted as densher; so called from Denshire, contr. of Devonshire.] To im-prove (land) by burning parings of carth, turf, and stubble, which have been cast in heaps upon it, and then spreading the ashes over the cround as a compost

the ground as a compost. denshiring, denshering (den'shēr-ing), n. The act or process of improving land, as defined under denshire. Also called burn-beating (which sce).

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called denshiring, that is Devonshiring or Denbighshiring, be-cause most used, or first invented there. Mortimer, Husbandry.

Mr. Beshop of Mertan first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by burn-beking, Denshering, about 1639. Aubrey, Wilts. Royal Soc. MS., p. 287. (Halliwell.)

about 1639. Aubrey, Wilts. Royal Soc. MS., p. 287. (Hallwed.) densimeter (den-sim'e-tèr), n. [= Sp. densi-metro, ζ L. densus, dense, + metrum, a mea-sure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the spe-cific gravity or comparative density of a solid or liquid, as metals, gunpowder, or sea-water. That haed for testing the density of gunpowder conslats essentially of a vessel in which the gunpowder is weighed in connection with mercury. The vessel is first partially filled with mercury by creating a vacuum; It is then emptied and a known weight of powder is placed in it, and the mercury again added under the influence of the same vacuum, less being admitted, however, in couse-guence of the space occupied by the powder. A compari-son of the amount of mercury admitted with the weight of the powder gives the specific gravity of the powder. The optical densineter of Hilgard consists of a glass prism for holding sait water, and a collimating telescope for examining a ray of light passing through the water in the prism, the refraction of the light giving the density of the water by comparison with the known angle of re-fraction of dislilled water or sea-water of a known density. Huch's densineter is used for ascertaining the density of ayrups while bolling. See salometer. density (den'si-ti), n. [= F. densité = Sp. den-sidad = Pg. densidade = It. densitd, \langle L. densi-ta(t-)s, thickness, \langle densus, thick: see dense.] 1. The quality of being dense, close, or com-pact; closeness of constituent parts; compact-ness, actual or relative.

paet; closeness of constituent parts; compactness, actual or relative.

The density of the ether is greater in liquids and solida than in gases, and greater in gases than in vacuo. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 62.

2. The mass or amount of matter per unit of 2. The mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk. The mass is the ratio of the living force or double the energy of motion to the aquare of the velocity. Ex-periments made by Newton upon the effect of attaching masses of different materials to pendulums have shown that the weights of bodies are precisely proportionate to their masses; consequently, the density is measured by the specific gravity, or the weight of a unit bulk. The nult of density is generally taken as that of water at its temperature of maximum density (4° C, 30° F,) and under ordinary pressure. Inasmuch as the gram was intended

denotation

designation to an object; that function of a name or other designation by which it calls up to the mind addressed the idea of an object for which it may stand.

A term used as a term of denotation is used "without prefudice," as English lawyers sometimes asy, to the real meaning or true connotation of the term, which is left to be actiled afterwarda. Hodgson, Mind, JX. 58. 2. That which a word denotes, names, or marks, in distinction from that which it means or signifies. See connotation.

We may either analyse its [a general term's] connota-tion or muster its denotation, as the context or the cast of our minds may determine. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

When a name has fullen into this state, fit can only be made serviceable by stripping it of some part of its mul-tifarious denotation. J. S. Mill, Logie, J. iii. § 7. denotative (dē-no'ta-tiv), a. [= Sp. It. deno-tativo; as denotate + -ive.] Having power to

denote.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it pro-duces is so denotative, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw thin in health. Letters upon Physiognomy, p. 121.

denotatively (do-no'ta-tiv-li), adv. In a denotative manner; by way of denotation.

The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alika represented denotatively by literal symbols, w, x, y, x. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 36.

I use the word given denotatively, to designate what I mean, abstracting from that part of its connotation which involves a giver and receiver. Hodgson, Mind, IX. 63.

Involves a giver and receiver. In adjust, Milla, IX. 65. denote ($d\bar{e}$ -not'), v. t.; pret. and pp. denoted, ppr. denoting. [$\langle OF. denoter, F. denoter = Sp.$ *denotar* = It. denotare, $\langle L. denotare, mark$ out, denote, $\langle de + notare, mark, \langle nota, a$ mark: see note. Cf. connote.] 1. To mark off from others; identify by a mark; designate; name; signify by a sign, especially a visible sign: as, the character \times denotes multiplica-tion. See convete. Seo connote.

The not alone my inky cloak, good mother, ... That can denote me truly. Shak., liamlet, i. 2. The scrpent with the tail in its mouth denotes the eter-nity of God, that he is without beginning and without end. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

On several imperial colns we meet with the figure of a funeral pile, without anything to denote the burning of it, thongh indeed there is on some of them a flambeau stick-ing out on each side, to let us know it was to be consumed Addison, Aneient Medals, it.

The word man denotes Peter, James, John, and an in-definite number of other individuals, of whom, taken as a class, it is the name. J. S. Mül, Logie, I. ii. § 5.

2. To be the sign or symptom of; show; indi-eate: as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever. Thy wild acts denote The unreasonable fury of a heast. Shak., R. and J., lii. 8.

Shak., R. and J., Iii. 3. Shak., R. and J., Iii. 3. =Syn. 1. Note, Denote, Connote. See the definitions of these words.-2. To betoken, imply. denotement (dē-nōt' mont), n. [< denote + -ment.] Sign; indication. [Rare.] denouement (dā-nō' mont), n. [F., also dénoú-ment, < dénouer, untic, < dé- priv. + nouer, tie, knot, < L. nodare, tie, knot, < nodus = E. knot: seo node and knot.] The solution of a mystery; the winding up or eatastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, etc.; the issue, as of any course of conduct: the event. of conduct; the event.

The end, the climux, the enimination, the surprise, the discovery, are all slightly different in meaning from that ingenious loosening of the knot of intrigue which the word demonent implies. Saturday Rev., No. 1474.

I grieve not to be able to point my tale with the expected moral, though perhaps the true denouement may lead to one as valuable. Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 215.

denounce (dē-nouns'), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-nounced, ppr. denouncing. [< ME. denouncen, < OF. denoneer, denūncer, F. dénoncer = Sp. Pg. denunciar = It. denunziarc, < L. denunciare, de-nuntiare (pp. denunciatus, whence the other E. form denunciate), declare, announce, threaten, denounce, $\langle de_{-} + nunciare, nuntiare, announce,$ < nuncius, more correctly nuntius, a messenger: see muncio. Cf. announce, enounce, pronounce, renaunce.] 1t. To make known in a formal manner; proclaim; announce; declare.

And ther the Aungell denowncyd to Zachario the Na-tivite of Seyat John the Baptyst. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

I denounce and deelare, by the authority of God's word and doctrine of Christ, that ye be truly baptized within. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71. 2. To proclaim or declare as impending or threatened; formally or publicly threaten to do or effect; make a menace of: as, to denounce war; to denonnce punishment.

I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely per-

The great Master of the Prussians sent an Herault to denounce warre unto the King, Hakkuyt's Voyages, J. 146. To the wieked, God hath denoune'd ill auccess in all that they take in hand. Millon, Eikonoklastes, xxvili. They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and denounce war against all that receive them not. Decay of Christian Piety.

1535

The laws of the United States have denounced heavy penalties against the traffic in slaves. D. Webster, in Lodge, p. 276.

To proclaim censure or condemnation of; 3. brand publicly; stigmatize; arraign: as, to de-nounce one as a swindler, or as a coward.

To denounce the immoralities of Julius Casar. Brougham, Fox. (Latham.) No man is denounced for acting or thinking in the aixtoenth century what the aixteenth century acted and thought.

In terrible earnest he denounced the public crime, and meted out to every official, high and low, his due portion. Emerson, Theodore Parker, p. 272.

I... think they [the Puritans] were right in *denouncing* the Court of High Commission and all its works. *Stubbs*, Medleval and Modern Hist., p. 325.

4. To make formal or public accusation against; inform against; accuse: used especially where knowledge of wrongful acts has been acquired confidentially or stealthily: as, to denounce a confidence in ariter to denounce a confederate in crime; to denounce one to the authorities.

He soon found that it was necessary for him openly to denounce the Jacobins to the Legislative Assembly and the nation, as the enemies of the country. *Everett*, Orations, 1. 497.

5. In Mexican and Spanish mining-law: (a) To lay an information against (a mine) as forfeit because of abandonment, or through being inbecause of abandonment, or through being in-sufficiently worked; hence, to claim the right to work (such a mine) by laying an informa-tion against it. (b) To announce and register the discovery of (a new mine or mineral de-posit), and thus preëmpt; hence, to lay claim to on the ground of discovery and registry.

Opals are frequent, principally in the vicinity of Eran-dique [Honduras], where as many as sixteen mines have been *denounced* in a single year. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 132.

denouncement (de-nouns'ment), n. [(OF. denoncement, denuncement, $\langle denoncer, denounce:$ see denounce and -ment.] 1. The act of de-nouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. [Rare.]

False is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of his curse, My iniquity is greater than I can bear. Sir T. Browne.

He receiv'd his due denouncement from God. Milton, Civil Power.

2. In Mexican and Spanish mining-law, applica-tion to the authorities for the grant of the right to work a mine, either on the ground of new discovery, or on the ground of forfeiture of the rights of a former owner, through abandonment or contravention of the mining-law. See denounce, 5.

The title to these deposits is a *denouncement* as discov-erer of four pertenencias—twenty-four Mexican feet in length, with an appropriate width, depending on the ineli-nation of the vein. Mowry, Arizona and Sonora, p. 112. denouncer (de-noun'ser), n. 1. One who denounces; one who threatens or menaces.

llere comes the sad denouncer of my fate. Druden 2. One who endeavors to obtain possession of or right to a mine or other land by denouncement.

ment. de novo (dē nō'vō). [L.: de, of; novo, abl. of novus = E. now.] Anew; from the beginning. dens (denz), n.; pl. dentes (den'tēz). [L. den(t-)s = E. tooth.] 1. In anat. and dentistry, a tooth. - 2. In anat. and zoöl., a tooth-like or dentate part or organ. See tooth.—Dens bienapits, a bi-cuapid tooth; a premolar.—Dena caninus, a caulue tooth.—Dens inclaivus, au inclasor tooth.—Dens mo-laris. (a) Amolar tooth; a prinder, whether molar proper or premolar. (b) The incus or anvil, one of the little bones of the ear, so called from its shape in man.—Dena sapi-entize, a wiadom-tooth; a last molar.—Dena accorius, a sectorial tooth. Oven. dense (dens), a. and n. [= F. dense = Sp. Pg.

dense (dens), a. and n. [= F. dense = Sp. Pg. It. denso, $\langle L. densus$, thick, elose, set close, dense (opposed to rarus, thick, close, set close, dense (opposed to rarus, thin, rare), = Gr. da-sic, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough: sec Dasya.] I. a. 1. Having great or unusual consistency of elements or closeness of parts; closely compacted or conglomerated; compact; close; thick: as, a *dense* body; a *dense* cloud or fog; a dense panicle of flowers.

The cause of cold is the density of the body, for all dense bodies are colder than most other bodies. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

This surrounding chaos . . . was far from being solid: he resembles it to a dense though fluid atmosphere. Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 29.

density to be, and within the limits of the probable error of the best observations actually is, the mass of one cubic centi-meter of water under these conditions, it follows that the density as ordinarily expressed is, as closely as possible, the number of grams in one cubic centimeter of the par-tiendar kind of matter in question. The following table ahows the density of several important anbstances: Irid-ium, 22.4; platinum, 21.4; gold, 19.3; Hiquid mercury, 13.6; lead, 11.3; silver, 10.5; copper 8.9; nickel, 8.7; from, 7.8; tin, 7.8; zinc, 7.2; the earth, 5.6; solution of todides of mercury and potassitum, 3.2; diamond, 8.5; rock, about 2.7; aluminim, 2.6; sulplur, 2.0; magnesium, 1.7; the human body, 1.1; india-rubber, 1.0; alcohol, 0.8; ether, 0.0013; aqneous vapor, 0.0009; hydrogen, 0.00009. See specific gravity, under gravity. The quantity of matter per unit of space is defined as a. Danield, Pirn, of Physics, p. 194. The density of a body is measured by the number of

The density of a body is measured by the number of units of mass in a unit of volume of the aubstance. Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82.

3. In elect., the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity of electricity per unit of area at a point on a surface.

surface. The electric volume-density at a given point in space is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the volume of the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. ... The electric density at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is *Clerk Maxwell*, Elect. and Mag., § 64. *Curvimentic density of* electricity with of a

Gravimetric density of gunpowder. It is expressed by the weight, in onnces, of a cubic foot of the powder. dent¹ (dent), n. and a. [< ME. dent, a var. of dint: see dint, dunt. In the sense of 'notch' the word belongs rather to dent², the two words being partly confused.] I. n. 1[‡]. A stroke; a blow.

Whenne he com the cheyne too, With hys ax he amot it in two; . . . It was a noble den. Richard Coer de Lion, i. 2619.

All his mayle yriv'd, and plates yrent, Shew'd all his bodie bare nnto the cruell dent. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 15. 21. Force; weight; dint.

Sle no man with yuel wille,

Ensaumple, or tunge, or strokis dent. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

3. A hollow mark made by a blow or by pressure; a small hollow or depression on the sur-face of a solid or a plastic body; an indented impression; a dint.

The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very considerable dent in a door. Hist. Royal Society, 1. 367.

II. a. Marked by a dent or impression; dented: only in the phrase *dent corn*, Indian corn which has a depression in each kernel. [U.S.].

The few trials made with dent (or soft) corns lead me to think their albuminoids have a higher digestion coefficient than the flints. E. F. Ladd, Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 434.

dent¹ (dent), v. [< ME. *denten, var. of dinten dunten, knock, strike, dint: see dint, v., and dent¹, n. Cf. indent¹.] I. trans. To make a dent or small hollow in; mark with dents or impressions.

Now Crummie'a cloote

Dent a' the lone. English, Scotch, and Latin Poems, p. 91.

1 dente, Jenfondre.—It was an horryble stroke; se howe it hath dented in his harnesse. Palsgrave. The street of the tombs, with its deeply dented charlot-uts. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 177. rnts

II.; intrans. To aim a denting or effective blow.

My heart, although *dented* at with ye arrowes of thy burning affections, . . . shall alwayes keepe his hardnesse. *Lyly*, Enphnes and his England, p. 373.

dent² (dent), n. [$\langle F. dent, OF. dent = Sp. diente = Pg. It. dente, <math>\langle L. den(t-)s = Goth.$ tunthus = AS. töth, E. tooth : see tooth, and cf. dental, dentist, etc. This word in E. is in part confused with dent¹, n.] 1†. A notch; an indentation.

High was his comb, and coral-red withal, In *dents* embattled like a castle-wall. Dryden, Cock and Fox.

A tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card. 2. A tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or eard. —3. A salient tooth or knob in the works of a lock. E. H. Knight.—4. A tooth of a gear-wheel. E. H. Knight.—5. A cane or wire of the reed frame in a weavers' loom. dent2¹ (dent), v. t. [< ME. denten, by apheresis for indenten, < OF. endenter, < ML. indentare, tooth, notch, indent: see indent² and dent², n. This word is in part confused with dent¹, v.] To notch : indent.

To notch ; indent.

Dentyn or yndentyn, [L.] indento. Prompt. Parv., p. 118.

The sylonr deir of the deise daytely was dent. Gawan and Gologras, i. 6.

dentagra (den-tag'räj), n. [$\langle L. den(t-)s, = E.$ tooth, + Gr. $\delta\gamma\rho a$, a hunting, catching, taken in the senses it has in $\pi\sigma\delta\dot{\gamma}\rho a$, a trap for the feet, also gout in the feet ($\rangle E. podagra$), $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\dot{\alpha}\gamma\rho a$, gout in the hands ($\rangle E. chiragra$).] 1. The tooth cohe a. A prior too the feet is a substruction of the feet is a s ache.-2. An instrument for drawing teeth; a

ache.-2. An instrument for drawing teeth; a tooth-forceps. dental (den'tal), a. and n. [= F. dental = Sp. Pg. dental = It. dentale, \langle NL. dentalis, pertaining to the teeth (L. only in neut., dentale, n., the share-beam of a plow), \langle L. den(t-)s = E. tooth: see dent² and tooth.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth.-2. In gram., formed or pronounced at or near the front upper teeth, with the tip or front of the tongue: as d. t. and with the tip or front of the tongue: as, d, t, and A are dental letters. The name dental is very imper-fectly descriptive, as the teeth bear no important part in producing the sounds in question, and even, in the ntter-ance of many communities, no part at ali. Hence some phonetists avoid the term, using instead lingual, tonguepoint, or the like.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which gnttural. Bacon.

The hebrews have assigned which fetters are labeled which dental, and which guttural. Bacon.
3. Connected with or used in dentistry: as, dental rubber; a dental mallet or hammer.— Dental arch, the curved line of the teeth in their sockets, corresponding to the alveolar border of each jaw. The somewhat parabolic curve of this arch in man, and its continuity, are among the diagnostic zological characters of the genus Homo.— Dental canal. See canall.— Dental cartilage. See cartilage.—Dental cavity, the natural hollow of a tooth; the pulp-cavity (which see).—Dental chisel, cut, drill, file, foramen, etc. See the nouns.—Dental formula, a formal or tabilar statement of the mumber and kinds of teeth a mammal may have; a formula of the dentition, in which the lettersi, c., pm., and m. respectively denote incisor, canine, premolar, and molar, and figures are nsed to indicate the number of each kind of teeth, the figures above a horizontal line (like the numerator of a fraction) referring to the apper jaw, those below the line to the lower jaw. When the letter d is prevised to i.e., c., m., and m., the signifies decideuous, and consequently the formula is that of the milk-dentition. The dental formula is usually written in full, as in the auboined extract; but since there are always the same number of teeth on each side of either jaw, sometimes on yeach half jaw ts indicated: thus, the formulia conduction and the maximum on the be; i. §, c. 4, pm. §, m. § × 2 = 32. See the cract. extract.

The dental formula of a child over two years of age is thus: 9 9 1 1 9 9

$$i_{\star} = \frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{2}, dc_{\star} = \frac{1}{1 - 1}, dm_{\star} = \frac{2}{2 - 2} = 20;$$

which means that the child should have two incisors, one canine, and two molars, on each side of each jaw.... The formula of the permanent dentition in man is written:

$$i, \frac{2-2}{2-2}, c, \frac{1-1}{1-1}, pm, \frac{2-2}{2-2}, m, \frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32;$$

there being two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars on each side above and below. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

Huxley, Anat. Verc., p. 80. Dental hammer. See *hammer*.—Dental letter. See II., 1.—Dental mallet. See *mallet*.—Dental pulp. (a) The soft, sensitive, nervons and vascular substance which fills the cavity of a mature tooth. (b) The tissne or a struc-ture out of which a tooth is formed, and from which, as in the case of rodents, it may continue to grow for an indefi-nite period, in which case the teeth are said to have *per-sistent pulps*.—Dental sac, a closed dental follicle. See the extract. the extract.

The teeth are monided upon papillæ of the mucous sunk in a fold or pit, the root of which may close in so as to form a *dental sac*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

II. n. 1. A sound formed by placing the end of the tongue against or near the upper teeth, as d, t, and n (see I., 2).—2. In conch., a tooth-shell; a shell of the family Dentaliidæ.

Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a dental. Woodward.

dentaliid (den-tal'i-id), n. A solenoconch of the family Dentaliidæ. Dentaliidæ (den-ta-li'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Den-talium + -idæ.] A family of mollusks, consti-

tuting the class Scaphopoda (or order Cirribrantuting the class Scaphopoda (or order Cirribran-chiata of Gastropoda); the tooth-shells. They are directous, headiess, cycless, with a trilobate foot, rudi-mentary lateral jaws, the month surrounded with fillform tentacles; the aclel alender, conical, cnrved, open at both ends, with circular aperture and postcrior attachment of the animal; the mantle saccular, open at both ends, the foot being protruded through the larger opening. The larvæ are free-swimming and cliate, with a somewhat bi-valvular shell, which subsequently becomes thoular. There are about 50 living and upward of 100 extinct species, the latter mostly Devonian. The animals live buried in the mud, where they crawl alowly about. (See Scaphooda, tooth-shell.) The family has been divided by recent sys-tematists into various genera, for which the names Denta-lium. Antale, and Entalis have been used. Also Dentali-dæ, Dentaliadæ.

Dentalina (den-ta-li'nä), n. [< NL. dentalis, of the teeth (see dental), + -ina.] A genus of perforate foraminifers.

dentalite (den'tal-it), n. [< dental + -ite2.] A

fossil tooth-shell. dentality (den-tal'i-ti), n. [$\langle dental + -ity$.] The state or quality of being dental, as a con-

Dentalium (den-tā'li-um), n. [\langle NL. dentalis, \langle L. den(t-)s = E. tooth: see dental.] The typi-cal and leading genus of the family Dentaliide. Different limits have been assigned to it. By the older conchologists it was used for all the Dentaliide, or forms with tusk-like shells; but more recently it has been ra-stricted to Dentaliide with the posterior end of the tusk-like shell furnished with an internal alightly projecting tube provided with a dorsoventrally elongated opening. **dentalization** (den-tal-i-zā'shon), n. [\langle dental + -ize + -ation.] Conversion to a dental, as to d or t: said of articulate sounds. The latter [Sangkritk or c], nsnally designated by by

The latter [Sanskritk or c], nsnally designated by k² (or), is frequently liable to labialization (or dentalization) in reek. Encyc. Brit., XXI, 270. q), is f: Greek.

Dentaria (den-tā'ri-ā), n. [NL., fem. of LL. dentarius, pertaining to the teeth: see den-tary.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the cooler portion of the north temperate Zone. It is nearly allied to *Cardamine*, with which it is united by some authorities, differing mainly in its few opposite or subverticillate cauline leaves, and in its acaly creeping or tuberons rootstocks. From its toothed pun-gent roots it derives the names of coral-root, toothwort, pepper-root, etc. The flowers are large, white or light-nurple

purple. dentary (den'ta-ri), a. and n. [$\langle LL. dentarius$, pertaining to the teeth, $\langle L. den(t-)s = E. tooth$: see dent², dental.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to the teeth; dental.—2. Bearing teeth: as, the den-termine of the set H. tary bone. See II.

Each ramma of the lower jaw is composed of an articular and a dentary piece. Owen, Anat., iv.

and a dentary piece. Oven, Anat., N. Dentary apparatus, in echinoderms, the oral akeleton. See lantern of Aristotle, under lantern. II. n.; pl. dentaries (-riz). The distal or symphyseal piece or element of the compound lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals: so lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals: so called because it bears or may bear teeth. It commonly forms most of the lower jaw as visible from the ontside. In birds without teeth it forms about that part of the under mandible which is abeathed in horn. The dentary, as a rule, effects aymphysis or mites with its fellow of the opposite side at its distal end; at its prox-imal end it is articulated or ankylosed with other bones, forming the proximal part of each half of the lower masted.

matrid. dentata (den-tā'tā), n. [NL., fem. (sc. verte-bra) of dentatus, toothed: see dentate.] The odontoid vertebra or axis; the second cervical vertebra: so called from the odontoid or tooth-

like process which forms a pivot about which the atlas turns. See cut under axis. dentate (den'tāt), a. [= F. denté = Pr. dentat = Sp. Pg. dentado = It. dentato, toothed (= E. toothed), $\langle L. dentatus, \langle den(t-)s = E. tooth.$] Toothed: pothed specifically (a)

Sp. Pg. dentado = It. dentato, toolned (= E. toothed), < L. dentatus, < den(t-)s = E. tooth.] Toothed; notched. Specifically-(a) In bot., in a general sense, having a toothed margin; more especially, having actor teeth which project ontward : as, a dentate leaf; or having tooth-like projections: as, a dentate leaf; or having tooth-like projections: as, a dentate root. (b) In zoöl, and anat, having tooth-like projections are share along an edge, margin, or border, like the teeth of a saw; aerrate; denticulate. Also dentated.— Dentate antennae, those antennae in which each joint has an angular projection one aide, near the apex.—Dentate body, the corpus dentatum (which see, nnder corpus).—Dentate mandible, a mandible provided with bhint or sharp projections are sharp or blunt.—Dentate margin, properly, a margin having a series of aharp projections, the sidea of which are equal, with the apex opposite the margin dentate maxillae maxille which are armed at the apex with sharp teeth.—Dentate wings wind bentate margins.
dentate-ciliate (den'tāt-sil'i-āt), a. [< dentate teater end site or bairs

+ ciliate.] In bot., having the margin dentate and fringed or tipped with eilia or hairs. dentated (den'tā-ted), a. Same as dentate. dentately (den'tāt-li), adv. In a dentate man-

ner.

dentate-serrate (den'tāt-ser'āt), a. In entom., both serrated and toothed: applied to a serrate

margin when each projection or denticulation is toothed along its edge. **dentate-sinuate** (den'tāt-sin'ū-āt), a. In en-tom., having angular teeth with incurved snaces between them.

dentation (dentation), *n*. [< dentate + -ion.] **1**. Dentate character or condition. [Rare.]

How, in particular, did it get its barb -- its dentation? Paley, Nat. Theol., xtii.

2. In *cntom.*, an angular projection of a mar-gin: used especially in describing the wings of *Lepidoptera*.



dented

dented¹ (den'ted), p. a. [$\langle dent^2 + -ed^2$.] Hav-ing dents; impressed with little hollows. dented² (den'ted), p. a. [$\langle dent^2 + -ed^2$.] Hav-ing teeth or notehes; notehed. dentel, dentelated. See dentil, etc. dentelle (den-tel'), n. [F., lace, edging, \langle ML. dentellus, din. of L. den(t-) $\rangle = E$. tooth; see den-til.] 1. Lace.-2. In bookbinding, a style of angular decoration, which in its simplest form is like a row of saw-teeth, and in an ornate form is like the points of point-lace. form is like the points of point-lace.

dentelure (don'te-lūr), n. [< F. dentelure, den-ticulation, indentation, < denteler, indent, netch, < *dentel, a tooth: see dentil.] In zoöl., same

as dentition. [Rare.] Dentex (den'teks), n. **Dentex** (den'teks), *n*. [NL., \langle L. dentix, a sort of sea-fish, \langle den(t-)s = E. tooth.] The typical

of sea-fish, $\langle den(t-)s = E. too(h.)$ The typical genus of *Donticinæ*. **Denticinæ** (den-ti-si'ně), *n. pl.* [NL., $\langle Dentex$ (-tic-) + -inæ.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Dentex*, with all the teeth conie, some of the anterior ones eaninform, and the checks scaly. Also *Denticini*. **denticine** (den'ti-sin), *a.* and *n. I. a.* Pertaining te or having the characters of the *Denticinæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Donticinæ*. **Denticini** (den'ti-sin'), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as

Denticini (den-ti-sī'nī), n. pl. [NL.] Same as

Denticini (den-ti-si ni), n. pl. [NL.] Same as Denticine. Bonaparte. denticle (den'ti-kl), n. [\langle L. denticulus, dim. of den(t-)s = E. tooth. Cf. denticule, dentil.] 1. A small tooth or projecting point; a dentic-ulation; specifically, one of the long slender elements of the morphologically compound teeth of the Cape ant-eater, Orycteropus capensis, the only example of such structure among mammals.

The tooth is really made up of a number of very elon-gated and siender denticles anchyloaed together into one solid mass. Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 276.

2. Any small toothed or tooth-like part: as, the shagreen denticles of the shark.

Thin almury is cleped the dentiele of capricorne or elles ne kalkuler. Chaucer, Astrolahe, i. 23. the kalkuler.

Dermal denticle, an enameled dentinal tegumentary structure, as a placeld scale of a selachian.

As they agree with teeth in atructure, they may be spoken of as dermal denticles. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trana.), p. 424.

Denticrura (den-ti-krö'rä), n. pl. [NL., $\langle L.$ den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + erus (crur-), leg.] In Latreille's system of elassification, the third section of brachelytrous pentamerous Colcop-tera, represented by such genera as Oxytelus, Osorius, etc. Osorius, etc.

denticulate, denticulated (den-tik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), a. [< L. denticulatus, furnished with small teeth, < denticulus, a small tooth: see den-ticle, denticule. Cf. dentilated.] 1. Finely den-tate; edged with minute tooth-like projections: as, a denticulate leaf, ealyx, etc.

Fringed with small denticulate processes. Owen, Anat.

2. In arch., formed into dentils. denticulately (den-tik'ų-ląt-li), adv. In a den-

ticulate manner: as, denticulately serrated. denticulation (den-tik- \bar{u} -lā'shon), n. [< den-ticulate + -ion.] 1. A denticulated condition or character.

He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better reten-tion of the prey. N. Grew, Museum.

 A dentiele, or projection on a denticulate margin; a small tooth, or set of small teeth er notehes: frequently used in the plural.
 denticule (den'ti-kil), n. [<F. denticule, a den-ticule, < L. denticulus: see denticle and dentil.]
 A dentil.—2. In her., one of a number of small squares ranged in a row, er following the outline of the shield in a sort of border. They are summesed to represent the dentils of the are supposed to represent the dentils of the

architectural entablature. denticulus (den-tik'ū-lus), n.; pl. denticuli (-lī). [L.: see denticle.] 1. Same as denticle.—2. In arch., a deutil.

arch., a deuth. dentifactor (den 'ti-fak-tor), n. [NL., $\langle L$. den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + factor, a maker: see fac-tor.] A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and palate used in me-

activities the events and parate used in me-chanical dentistry. **dentiform** (den'ti-fôrm), a. [=F. dentiforme = Pg. dentiforme, $\langle L. den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + forma,$ shape.] Having the form of a tooth; toothlike; odontoid; specifically, in *entom.*, project-ing and pointed, the section approaching an

equilateral triangle, as a process. **dentifrice** (den'tl-fris), n. [$\langle F. dentifrice = Pg.$ It. dentifricio, $\langle L. dentifricium$, a tooth-powder,

 $\langle den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + fricare, rub: see fric$ tion.] A powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth. The term is now also ap-plied to liquid preparations for the same purpose.

The shells of all aorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature; most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent dentifrices. N. Grew, Museum.

dentigerous (den-tij'e-rus), a. [= F. denti-gère, $\langle L. den(t-)s, = L. tooth, + gerere, earry.$] Bearing or supporting teeth; supplied with teeth.

The cranial structure of the Muranidae, in which the intermaxillaries are absent, and the nasal bone dentigerous. Owen, Anat.

dentil, dentel (den'til, -tel), n. [< OF. *dentel, *denteil (ef. OF. dentel, var. of dental, dentail, < L. dentale, part of a plowshare) = Pr. dentelh,



on pedestals, which are very particular, as the lower mem-ber of the cornish is worked in *dentils*. *Pococks*, Description of the East, 11. ii. 208.

nice is cut.

These (Corinthl-

Columns and round arches . . . support square win-dows which are relieved from ugliness by a slight monid-ing, the dentel, . . . which is seen everywhere. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 213.

In her., one of the teeth or indents in anything indented or dancetté: used alike of the projecting teeth and of the notches between them.

dentilabial (den-ti-lā'bi-al), a. and n. [$\langle L. den(t-)s \rangle = E. tooth, + labium, lip: see labial.]$ I. a. Formed or articulated by means of theteeth and lips, as a sound.

A dentilabial instead of a purely labial sound. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 64.

II. n. A sound formed by the combined ac-tion of the teeth and lips, as English r. **dentilated**, **dentelated** (den'til- \bar{a} -ted, -tel- \bar{a} -ted), a. [= Sp. dentellado = It. dentellato, \langle ML. *dentellatus, equiv. to L. denticulatus, fur-nished with small teeth, \langle denticulus, a little tooth: see dentil, denticle, and denticulate.] Having teeth or notehes; marked with notehes or indentations. Also written dentillated or indentations. Also written dentillated.

An observation made by Berard at Tonion during the then recent eclipse, "of a very fine red band, irregularly dentelated, or, as it were, crevassed here and there." A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 90.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 90.
The Syrians restricted ornament to dentellated leaves of a conventional form deeply marked and sharply cnt eut. C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpinre, Int., p. xxl.
dentilation (den-ti-lā'shon), n. [As *dentilate + -ion.] Same as dentilion. [Rare.]
dentile (den'til), n. [< ML. dentillus, a small tooth see dentil.] In conch., a small tooth

like that of a saw.

dentilingual (den-ti-ling'gwal), a. and n. [< L. den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + lingua = E. tongue: see lingual. Cf. linguadental.] I. a. Formed between the teeth and the tongue: said especially of the two th sounds of thin and this, less properly of the sounds generally called *dental* (which see). Also called *linguadental*.

II. n. A consonant formed between the teeth and tho tongue.

Real dentilinguals, produced between the tongue and teeth. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 65.

Less properly dentolingual. dentiloquist (den-til' \bar{o} -kwist), n. [\langle dentiloquy + -ist.] One who practises dentiloquy; ono who speaks through the teeth. dentiloquy (den-til' \bar{o} -kwi), n. [\langle L. den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + loqui, speak: see locution.] The act or practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

dentin, dentine (den'tiu), n. [= F. dentine (= It. dentina), \langle L. den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + -in², -inc².] The proper substance or tissue of teeth,

as ivory, for instance, as distinguished from enas ivory, for instance, as distinguished from en-amel, eement, or pulp. Dentin resembles bone, but is ordinarily denser and harder. The difference is seen on microscopic section, when a multitude of very fine close-set tubules or canaliculi (the dentinal tubes) are seen fol-lowing a parallel straight or wavy course, and no corpus-cles or lacune appear, while bone-tissue shows abundant corpuscies with the canaliculi radiating in every direc-tion. The corpasculated parts of teeth are the softer constituents, as the cement or pulp, for example, whence the canaliculi alone penetrate the dentin, which is there-fore comparable to the canalicular substance of bone in a state of extreme density and hardness. See cut under *tooth*. tooth

dentinal (den'ti-nal), a. [< dentin + -al.] Of or pertaining to dentin. - Dentinal tubes, the mi-nute tubes of the dentin or ivory tissue of the tooth. See dentin

dentine, n. Sco dentin.

dentiphone (den'ti-fon), n. [(L. den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + Gr. $\phi\omega\nu$, voice, sound.] An instru-ment for conveying senorous vibrations to the inner ear by means of the teeth. See *audiphone*. dentiroster (den-ti-ros'ter), n. A bird of the tribe Dentirostres.

dentirostral (den-ti-ros'tral), a. [< NL. denti-

rostris, toothed-billed ($\langle L. den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + rostrum, a beak$), + -al.] Having the character as-signed to the Cuvierian



signed to the Cuvierian Dentirostres. The notch, nick, or tooth of the bill of the Dentirostres is not to be con-founded with the tooth of the bill of certain birds of prey, as falcona, nor with the series of teeth of the lamelifrostral birds, as ducks. In very many technically dentirostral birds there is no trace whatever of a notch or tooth.

there is no trace whatever of a notch or tooth.
dentirostrate (den-ti-ros'trāt), a. [<L. den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + rostratus, beaked, < rostrum, a beak: see rostrum.] Same as dentirostral.
Dentirostres (den -ti-ros' trēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of dentirostris, toothed-billed: see dentiros-tral.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his Passerine, "wherein the upper mandble is notehed on each side towards the point. It is in this family that the graveter number upper mandible is notched on each side towards the point. It is in this family that the greatest number of insectivorous birds occur, though many of them feed ilkewise npon berries and other soit fruits." They are contrasted with Fissivostres, Conirostres, and Tenuirostres. The immense assemblage of birds here indicated is defin-able by no common character, least of all by the one as-signed by Cuvler, and the term consequently fell linto dis-nse. It is still employed, however, in a modified sense, for a superfamily group of oscine passerine birds approxi-mately equivalent to the turdoid Passeres of Wallace. See Passeres, Turdiformes. 2. In Sundevall's system of classification, a phalanx of the cohort Cichlomorphys: synony-

2. In Sundevall's system of classification, a phalanx of the cohort Cichlomorphue: synony-mous with Laniiformes, as the name of a super-family group embracing the shrikes and their immediate relatives.—3. In Selater's arrange-ment of 1880, a group of laminiplantar oseine Passeres, practically equivalent to the Cichlo-morphue of Sundevall. dentiscalp (den'ti-skalp), n. [$\langle L. den(t-)s, =$ E. tooth, + scalpere, scrape.] An instrument for scraping or cleaning the teeth. dentist (den'tist), n. [= F. dentiste = Sp. Pg. It. dentista, $\langle NL. *dentista, \langle L. den(t-)s = E.$ tooth.] One whose profession it is to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones; one who practises dental surgery and

ones; one who practises dental surgery and mechanical dentistry; a dental surgeon. dentistic, dentistical (den-tis'tik, -ti-kal), a. [< dentist + -ic, -ical.] Relating to dentistry or dentists.

Even the crocodile likes to have his teeth clean; insects get into them, and, horrible reptile though he be, he opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful dentistical bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick. Bulwer, My Novel, Iv. 1. (Davies.)

dentistry (den'tis-tri), n. [$\langle dentist + -ry$.] The art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.

Notwithstanding the merit possessed by a few of the German works upon the teeth, practical dentistry has not attained as high a degree of perfection in the German states and provinces as it has it some other countries. *Harris*, Dict. of Dental Science.

dentition (den-tisk'on), n. [= F. dentition = Sp. denticion = Pg. dentição = It. dentizione, \langle L. dentitio(n-), teething, \langle dentire, cut teeth, \langle den(t-)s = E. tooth: see dent², dental.] 1. The process of eutting teeth; teething.—2. The time during which teeth are being eut.—3. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth proper to any animal: as, the carnivorous den-tition, in which the teeth are normally special-ized as ineisors, canines, premolars, and molars: ized as incisors, canines, premolars, and molars; the rodent dentition, in which some or all of the teeth grow indefinitely from persistent pulps,

1537

(L, dentate, part of a prowshife) = 1r. dentate, $dentilh = It. dentello, <math>\langle ML. dentellus, dentil-$ lus, equiv. to L. denticulus, a little tooth, a mo-dillion, dim. of den(t-)s = E. tooth : see dent²,dental, and cf. dentelle, denticle, denticule.] 1.In arch., oneof a series oflittle cubes in

little cubes into which the square mem-ber in the bedmolding of an Ionic, a Corind thian, a Composite, or oeca-sionally a Roman Doric eor-In the Pills

Ionic Dentils (d).—Caryatid porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

dentition

the incisors are scalpriform, and canines are absent; the monophyodont dentition, in which there is but one set of teeth; the diphyodont dentition, in which there are two sets of teeth, dentition, in which there are two sets of teen, etc. Many dentitions are known technically by the name of the genus or other group of animals to which they per-tain, as the diprotodont dentition, the polyprotodont den-tition, the bundont, bathmodont, etc., the adjective in such cases being frequently applied to the animals them-selves as well as to the number and arrangement of their teeth. See cuts under acrodont and ruminant. For formulas of dentition, see dental formula, under dental, a.

Greatly as the dentition of the highest ape differs from that of man, it differs far more widely from that of the lower and lowest apes. Huxley, Man'a Pisce in Nature, p. 101.

4. The state of being toothed or dentate; denticulation. - Milk dentition, deciduous dentition, the set of teeth which are shed and replaced by another set, as in man and other diphyodont animals.

dentize (den'tiz), v. i.; pret. and pp. dentized, ppr. dentizing. [With suffix -ize, $\langle L. dentire,$ get or cut teeth: see dentition.] To cut one's teeth; teethe. Nares.

They tell a tale of the old Countesse of Desmonds, who lived till she was sevenscore yeares old, that she did den-tise twice, or thrice; easting her old teeth, and others com-ming in their place. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 755.

dentoid (den'toid), a. [{ L. den(t-)s, = E. tooth, + Gr. είδος, form: see -oid.] Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth; tooth-like.

dentolingual (den-to-ling'gwal), a. and n. See dentilingual.

dentoring that (dentoring gwai), is and n. See dentifying and. dentree (den'trē), n. An Australian name for the Eucalyptus polyanthema. denture (den'tūr), n. [\langle F. denture, a set of teeth, \langle dent (\langle L. den(t-)s = E. tooth) + -ure.] The provision of teeth in the jaws; specifically, in dentistry, a set of artificial teeth, a whole set being called a full denture. denty (den'ti), a. A Scotch form of dainty. denucleated (dē-nū'klē-ā-ted), a. [\langle de- priv. + nucleus + -ate¹ + -ed²: see nucleated.] Char-acterized by the disappearance of nuclei. denudatet (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. denudated, ppr. denudating. [\langle L. denudatus, pp. of denudate, make bare, strip: see denudat. Till he has denudated himself of all incumbrances, he is

Till he has denudated himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. Decay of Christian Piety

denudate, denudated (den'u- or de-nu'dat, -dā-ted), a. [< L. denudatus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In bot., deprived of covering, as of foliage or pubescence; naked; glabrate.—2. In zool., destitute of scales, hair, or other cov-ering; nude: specifically, in entom., said of the ering; nude: specifically, in entom., said of the wings of Lepidoptera when they are clear in parts, appearing as if the scales had been rub-bed off.—3. In geol., denuded. See denudation. **denudation** (den- \bar{u} -dä'shon), n. [= F. dénuda-tion = Sp. denudacion = Pg. denudação = It. denudazione, ζ LL. denudatio(n-), ζ L. denudare, denude: see denude.] 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare. These must be a denudation of the mind from all these

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phastasy, how pleasing seever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Sonl, § 10.

2. In geol., the wearing away and removal by natural agencies, such as rain, rivers, frost, ice, and wind, of a part of the solid matter of the solid matter of 10c, and wind, of a part of the soft matter of the earth's surface. The matter thus carried away is said to have been eroded, and the terms erosion and de-nudation are alike as indicating the result of the work of erosive or denuding agencies.

Prof. Geikie has calculated that, at the present rate of denudation, it would require about 54 million years to re-duce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the ses. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 148.

denude (dē-nūd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. denuded, ppr. denuding. [= OF. denuer, F. denuer, also denuder = Sp.*denudar, desnudar = Pg. denudar = It. denudare, \leq L. denudare, make bare, strip, $\langle de, off, + nudare, make bare, \langle nudus, bare: see nude.$] 1. To strip or divest of all covering; make bare or naked.

The eye, with the skin of the eyelid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. Sharp, Surgery.

If in summer-time you denude a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. Ray, Works of Creation.

Where the rain comes down in a deluge, as often hap-pens in the tropics, its power as a *denuding* agent is al-most incredible. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 131.

=Syn. To bare, lay bare, uncover. denuded (dē-nū'ded), p. a. Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.—Denuded rocks, in geol.,

denumerant (dē-nū'me-rant), n. [< L. de-+ numeran(t-)s, ppr. of numerare, number, numer-ate: see numerate.] The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations.

denumeration (de-nu-me-ra'shon), n. [C L. as if *denumerate (> OF. denombrer), count over, enumerate, http://denombrer, count: see numerate, number.] In law, present payment; payment down or on the spot.
denuncia (Sp. pron. dā-nön'thi-ä), n. [Sp., < denunciar, denounce: see denonnce.] In Mexico and Spanish America: (a) The judicial proceedings by which a person claims and secures the right to a mine which he has discovered, or one the title to which has been lost or forfeited by the title to which has been lost or forfeited by the neglect of the owner to work it or by his having violated the mining-ordinances. (b) A

similar judicial proceeding by which waste or abandoned lands may be preëmpted. denunciable (dē-nun'si-a-bl), a. [= Sp. denun-ciable, \langle NL. as if *denuntiabilis, \langle L. denuntiare, denounce: see denounce.] Subject to denouncement; fit or proper to be denounced. See denonneement.

denunciant (dē-nun'si-ant), a. [{ L. denun-cian(t-)s, denuntian(t-)s, ppr. of denunciare, de-nuntiare, denounce: see denunciate.] Ready or prone to denounce; denunciative.

Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by *denunciant* Friend, by tri-umphant Foe. *Carlyle*, French Rev., H. v. 5.

denunciate (dē-nun'gi-āt), r. t.; pret. and pp. denunciated, ppr. denunciating. [(L. denuncia-tus, denuntiatus, pp. of denunciare, more cor-rectly denuntiare, declare, denounce: see de-nounce.] Same as denounce.

The vicinage of Europe had not only a right, but an in-dispensable duty and an exigent interest, to denunciate this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt. Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

denunciation (de-nun-si-a'shon), n. [= F. denonciation = \Pr . denunciatio = \Pr . denunciatio = \Pr . denunciacion = \Pr . denunciação = It. denunciazione, $\langle L. de$ nunciatio(n-), denuntiatio(n-), < denunciarc, de-nuntiare, pp. denunciatus, denuntiatus, denounce: see denounce.] 1t. The act of denouncing or announcing; announcement; publication; proclamation; annunciation: as, a faithful denun-ciation of the gospel.

She is fast my wife, Save that we do the *denunciation* lack Of outward order. Shak., M. for M., i. 3.

This publick and reiterated denunciation of banns before matrimony is an institution required and kept both by the churches of the Roman correspondence and by all the Reformed. Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

2. Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace; a declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace: as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath.

When they rejected and despised all his prophesies and denunciations of future judgments, then follows the sen-tence. Donne, Sermons, vi.

Christ tells the Jews that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read those denunciations? Bp. Ward.

Uttering bold denunciations of ecclesiastical error. Motley.

3. In Scots law, the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is outlawed or proclaimed a rebel.—4. In civil law, accusation against one of a crime before a public prosecuting officer.
denunciative (dē-nun'gi-ā-tiv), a. [= F. dénonciatif = Pg. denunciative, < LL. denuntiatives, < LL. Denthing of the second se

L. denuntiare: see denunciate.] Partaking of the character of a denunciation; denunciatory; prone to denunciation ; ready to denounce.

The clamoroua, the idle, and the Ignorantly denuncia-ve. Farrar, Language, iv. tive.

one who publishes or proclaims, especially in-tended evil; one who threatens.—2. In *civil law*, one who lays an information against another.

> The denunciator does not make himself a party in judge-tent, as the accuser does, Ayliffe, Parergon. ment. as the accuser does.

1538 deny rocks exposed by the action of denudation. See denudation. See denudation. See denudation. See denudation. See denudation. See denudation: $(d\bar{e}-n\bar{u}'me-rant)$, n. [$\langle L$. de+ numeran(t-)s, ppr. of numerare, number, numerate: see numerate.] The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations. The denumerant may be algebraical or arithmetical. In estimating the former, all solutions count, whether or nut deducible from one another by interchange between the numerant in estimating the latter, solutions which be come identical by permuting the unknowns are regarded as one and the same solution. J: J. Sylvester, 1988. denumerate, ($d\bar{e}-n\bar{u}-me-r\bar{a}'shon$), n. [$\langle L$ as if "denumerate (\rangle OF. denier denue, d

I put it all vpon yow, and kepe ye myn honoure as ye owe to do. And what ye ordeyne I shall it not denye. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 83.

His own way he will still have, and no one dare deny m. R. D. Elackmore, Lorns Doone, p. 127. him. 2. To declare to be untrue or untenable; reject as false or erroneous; refuse to admit, accept, or believe: as, to *deny* an accusation, or the truth of a statement or a theory; to *deny* a doctrine.

When the knewen all the cause, tho kynges bydene, All denyde it anon; no mon assentid. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1.8009.

Reason, joining or disjolning, frames All what we affirm or what deay. Milton, P. L., v. 107.

But she loved Enoch; tho' she knew it not, And would if ask'd deny it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

No one, except under constraint of aome extravagant theory, denies that pleasure is good. T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 363.

3. To refuse; refuse to grant or give; with-hold or withhold from: as, to deny bread to the hungry; to deny a request.

To stande in fatte lande wol it not denye. Palladiua, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115. He [St. Augustine] cannot mean simply that audience should altogether be denied unto mea, but either that if men speak one thing and God himself teaches another, then he, not they, to be obeyed. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

Thick not ill manuers in me for *denying* Your offer'd mest; for, sure, I cannot est While I do think she wants. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 2.

'Twill be hard for us to deny a Woman any thing, since we are so newly come on Shore. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

4. To reject as non-existent or unreal; refuse to believe in the existence of; disallow the reality of. [Rare.]

Many deny witches at all, or if there be any they can do o harm. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 128. no harm.

Though they deny two persons in the Trinity, they hold, as we do, there is but one God. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medlei, i. 20.

5. To refuse access to; keep from being seen; withhold from view or intercourse: as, he denied himself to visitors.

The butler . . . ushered me very civilly into the par-lour, and told me though my lady had given strict orders to be *denied*, he was sure I might be admitted. Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; disavow; renounce; disown.

And if he do he shall be compelled incontynently to denye his fayth and crystendone, or ellys he shalbe put to execucion of deth by and by. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 44.

He that denieth me before men shall be denied before the angels of God. Luke xil. 9.

Here's a villain, that would face me down . . . That I did *deny* my wife and house. Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

7. To forbid.

I am denied to sue my livery here, And yet my letters-patent give me leave. Shak, Rich. II., ii. 8. You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hin-der me from following. Johnson, Rasselas, xiv. 8t. To contradict; repel; disprove.

Nay, that I can deny by a circumstance. Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. To deny one's self, to exercise aelf-denisl; refrain from the gratification of one's desires; refrain or abstain from as, to deny one's self the use of spirituous liquors; to deny one's self a pleasure.

If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. Mat. xvi. 24. Worthy minds in the domeatic way of life deny them-selves many advantages, to satisfy a generous benevolence. Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

=Syn. 6. To disclaim, renounce, ablure. II. intrans. To answer in the negative; re-fuse to comply,

Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not ; for she was afraid. Gen. xvili. 15.

Let better counsels be his guides. Chapman. denyt, n. [(OF. deni, denie, denoi, F. déni, de-nial, refusal; from the noun. Cf. denay, n.] Denial. [Rare.]

Yet vse no threats, nor gine them flat Denies. Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, il., Tha Schisme.

denyingly (de-ni'ing-li), adv. In a manner indicating denial.

How hard yon look, and how denyingly ! Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

deobstruct (dé-ob-strukt'), v. t. [< de- priv. + obstruct.] To remove obstructions or impedi-ments to (a passago); in med., to clear from anything that hinders passage : as, to deobstruet the pores or lacteals.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for deobstruct-ing the porce of the body. Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

deobstruent (dē-ob'strö-ent), a. and n. [< de-priv. + obstruent.] I. a. In med., removing ob-structions. See II.

All sopes are attenuating and deobstruent, resolving vis-cid substances. Arbuthnol, Aliments.

II. n. A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient: as, calomel is a powerful deobstruent.

It [tar-water] is . . . a powerful and safe deobstruent in cachectick and hysterick cases. Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 6. deoculate (dē-ok'ā-lāt), r. t.; pret. and pp. de-oculated, ppr. deoculating. [< L. de, from, + oculus, eye: see ocular.] To deprive of eyes or eyesight; blind. [Ludicrous.]

Derothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have esculated two of your dearest relations in life. Lamb, To Wordsworth, April 9, 1816. deo

deodand ($d\bar{e}'\bar{o}$ -dand), n. [\langle ML. deodandum, i. e., Deo dandum, a thing to be given to God: Deo, dat. of Deus, God (see deity); dandum, neut. of dandus, to be given, ger. of dare, give (see date^I).] Formerly, in Eng. law, from the earliest times, a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a retional greature, and for that reason given to rational creature, and for that reason given to God—that is, forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by his bigh altmoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand, and the coroner's jury was required to fix the value of the forfeited property. The plous object of the forfeiture was early lost eight of, and the king might and often did cede his right to deodands within certain limits as a private perquisite. Deodands were not abolished till 1846.

high to decolaries when cot abilished till 1346.
For love should, like a deodand, Still fail to th' owner of the land.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 103.
deodar (dē-ō-där'), n. [< NL. deodara, < Skt. de-radāru, divine tree, < deva, divine, a god (see deva), + dāru, wood, a species of pine, related to dru, a tree, and to E. tree.] In India, a name given to different trees, principally of the natu-ral order Coniferæ, when growing at some place held sacred by the Hindus. The tree more com-monly known by this name, and often mentioned by the Iudian poets, is the Cedrus Deodara, nearly related in the Himalayas from Nepål to Alghanistan. The wood is very extensively used on account of its extreme durability. At Simila in Iudia the name lagiven to the Cupressus toruloaa.
We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of

We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of deodar, yew, fir, and oak. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166.

deodatet (dē'õ-dāt), n. [< L. Deo datus, given to (or by) God: Deo, dat. of Deus, God; datus, pp. of dare, give: see deodand and date¹.] 1. A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Long it were to reckon up particularly what God was owner of under the Law:... of this sort [was] whatso-ever their Corban containcd, wherein that blessed widow's deadate was latd up. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vil. 22. 2. A gift from God. Davies.

He observed that the Dr. was born of New-Year's Day, and that it was then presaged he would be a deodate, a fit new-year's gift for Ood to bestow on the world. *H. Paman* (1653), in D'Oyly's Sancroft, ii.

H. Paman (1653), in D'Oyly'a Sancroft, ii.
deodorant (dē-ō'dor-ant), n. [< L. de- priv. + odoran(t-)s, ppr. of odorare, smell, < odor, a smell: see odor.] A deodorizer.
deodorization (dē-ō'dor-i-zā'shon), n. [< deo-dorize + -ation.] The act or process of cor-recting or removing any foul or noxious efflu-via through chemical or other agency, as by quicklime, chlorid of lime, etc. Also spelled deodorization.
deodorize (dē-ō'dor-īz), r. t.; pret. and pp. de-odorized, ppr. deodorizing, [< de- priv. + odor

+ -ize.] To deprive of odor or smell, espe-cially of the fetid odor resulting from impurities: as, charcoal or quicklime deodorizes nightsoil. Also spelled deodorise.

A very minute proportion of perchiorid of iron added to fresh sewage in a task preserved the liquid from putra-faction for nino days during very hot weather in July. Such deodorized sewage soon becomes putrid when it is allowed to mingle with river water. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 684.

deodorizer (dē-ô'dor-ī-zêr), n. That which de-prives of odor; specifically, a substance which

prives of odor; specifically, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorin, chlorid of zinc, nitrate of lead, etc. **Deo favente** (dö'ô fā-ven'tē). [L., God favor-ing: Deo, abl. of Deus, God; favente, abl. of faven(t-)s, ppr. of favere, favor: see favor.] With God's favor; with the help of God. **Deo gratias** (dē'ô grā'shi-as). [L., thanks to God: Deo, dat. of Deus, God; gratias, acc. pl. of gratia, grace, favor, thanks: see grace.] In the Rom. Cath. Ch., the response at the end of the epistle. and after the last gospel. In the Mo the epistle, and after the last gospel. In the Mo-zarahic rite it follows the announcement of the epistle. It is also the response to the *let*, missa est or Benedicannus Domino at the end of the mass.

deoneratet (dē-on'ér-āt), v. t. [< L. deoneratus, pp. of deonerare, unload, < de- priv. + onerare, load, < onus (oner-), a load, burden: see oner-ous. Cl. exonerate.] To unload.

deontological (de-on-to-loj'i-kal), a. Relating

deontological (dē-on-tō-loj'i-kāl), a. Kelating to deontology. deontologist (dē-on-tol'ō-jist), n. [\langle deontology + -ist.] One versed in deontology. deontology (dē-on-tol'ō-ji), n. [= F. déontolo-gie; \langle Gr. déov (dɛovr-), that which is binding, needful, right, proper (neut. ppr. of dɛī, it is necessary, it behooves), + - $\lambda oyia$, $\langle \lambda t \gamma \varepsilon v$, speak: see -ology.] The science of dnty; ethics. The word was invented by Bentham to express the utilitarian conception of ethics, but has been accepted as a suitable name for the science, irrespective of philosophical theory. Medical deontology treats of the duties and rights of bly

Medical deontology treats of the duties and rights of phy-sicians, including medical etiquette. Thomas, Med. Dict. deoperculate (dē-ö-per'kū-lāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. deoperculated, ppr. deoperculating. [< NL. *deoperculatus, pp. of *deoperculare, < L. de-priv. + operculum, lid (operculare); see oper-culum.] To cast the operculum; dehisce: said of some liverworts.

Capsule deoperculating above the middle. Bulletin of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 35. deoperculate (dē-ō-per'kū-lāt), a. [< NL. *deo-perculatus: see the verb.] In bot., having lost the operculum: applied to the capsule of a moss or liverment of the the neuronlum has fellon off the operculum: applied to the capshie of a moss or liverwort after the operculum has fallen off. **deoppilatet** ($d\bar{e}$ -op'i-lat), r. t.; pret. and pp. *deoppilated*, ppr. *deoppilating*. [$\langle de$ - priv. + *oppilate*, v.] To free from obstruction; de-obstruct; clear a passage through. **deoppilation**t ($d\bar{e}$ -op-i-lat'shon), n. [$\langle deoppi-$ *late* + *-ion*.] The removal of obstructions.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in deoppilations. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 22. deoppilativet (de-op'i-la-tiv), a. and n. deoppilatif; as deoppilate + -ive.] I. a. Deobstruent; aperient.

Indeed I have found them generally to agree in divers of them, as in their being somewhat diaphoretick and very deoppilative. Boyla, Sceptical Chymist, iii.

II. n. A medicine to clear obstructions.

A physician preacribed him a deoppilative and purgative apozem deordination (de-or-di-na'shou), n. [(ML. de $ordinatio(n-), \langle L. de- priv. + ordinatio(n-), ordination.]$ 1. Violation of or departure from the fixed or natural order of things.

Miraculous events to us are deordinations, and the in-tervention of them, had man been more perfect than he is, would have been unnecessary : they are no compliment to the powers of human intellect. Berington, Hist. Abeillard, p. 186.

2. Lack of order; disorder.

Excess of riot and deordination. Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, I. 1. Such a general deordination gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government. *Abp. Sancroft* (?), Modern Policies, § 10.

deorganization (de-or'gan-i-zā'shon), n. [< de-organize + -ation.] Loss or deprivation of organic or original character. Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.

Ass. deorganize (dē-ôr'gau-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. deorganized, ppr. deorganizing. [< de- priv. + organize.] To deprive of organic or original character. Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass. deorsum (dē-ôr'sum), adv. [L., also deorsus, downward, contr. of devorsum, devorsus, orig.

pp. of devortere, devertere, turn down, turu away,

depaint

\$\langle degree degre

The aeveral acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz., processions, genuticetions, thurifications and deosculations. Stillingfieet.

deossification (dé-os"i-fi-kā'shon), n. [< deos-sify + -ation. Cf. ossification.] Progressive diminution or reduction of ossification; disappearance of ossification from parts normally ossified.

The branchial apparatus has undergone, as in the cela, anccessive dessification (by retardation). E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 323.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 323.
deossify (dé-os'i-fi), r. t.; pret. and pp. deossified, ppr. deossifying. [< de- priv. + ossify.] To deprive of bones; hence, to destroy the strength of; weaken.
Deo volente (dé'ó vo-len'tê). [L.: Deo, abl. of Deus, God; rolente, abl. of rolen(t-)s, ppr. of relle = E. will: see roluntary, etc.] God willing; with God's permission: as, I start for Europe to-morrow, Deo volente. Generally abbreviated D. V. viated D. V.

deoxidate (dē-ok'si-dāt), r. t.; pret. and pp. deoxidated, ppr. deoxidating. [< de- priv. + oxi-date.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxid, as by heating a substance with earbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas: as, to fleoxidate iron or copper. Also deoxydate, disoxidate.

disortidate. deoxidation (dē-ok-si-dā'shon), n. [{ deoxidate + -ion.] The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxid. Also spelled deoxydation. Chemically considered, vegetal life is chiefly a process of de-oxidation, and animal life chiefly a process of oxidation; ... animals, in some of their minor processes, are prob-ably de-oxidizers. II. Spencer.

deoxidization (dē-ok"si-di-zā'shon), n. [(de-oxidize + -ation.] Deoxidation. Also spelled deoxidisation.

deoxidized, ppr. deoxidizing. [< de- priv. + oxid + -ize.] To deoxidate. Also spelled deoxidise, deoxydize.

Those metals which differ more widely from oxygen in their atomic weights can be *de-oxidized* by carbon at high temperatures. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 13. deoxidizer (dē-ok'si-dī-zer), n. A substance that deoxidizes.

hat deoxidizers. The addition of oxidizers and deoxidizers. Science, X1, 155. deoxygenate (dē-ok'si-jen-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. deoxygenated, ppr. deoxygenating. [< de-priv. + oxygen + -ale².] To deprive of oxygen. deoxygenation (dē-ok^esi-je-nā'shon), n. [< deoxygenate + -ion.] The act or operation of de-

priving of oxygen. deoxygenize (dē-ok'si-jen-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. deoxygenized, ppr. deoxygenizing. [< de- priv. + oxygen + -ize.] To deprive of oxygen; deoxygenate.

The air is so much deoxygenized as to render a renewal Lit necessary. Encyc. Brit., X11. 687. of it necessary. deczonize (dē-ō'zōn-īz), r. t.; pret. and pp. de-ozonized, ppr. deozonizing. [< de-priv. + ozone + -ize.] To free from or deprive of ozone. Ozonized air is also deozonized by transmission over cold peroxide of manganese, peroxide of sliver, or peroxide of lesd. W. A. Müler, Elem. of Chem., § 333.

dep. An abbreviation of deputy: as, Dep. Q.
M. G., Deputy Quartermaster-General.
depaint (de-pant'), v.t. [< ME. depaynten (pp. depeynt, depeint, depeynted), < OF. depeint, depeint, depeynted), < OF. depeint, depeint, depeynted), < OF. depeint, depeint, depeint, depeint, later depeint, pp. of depeindre, F. dépeindre = Pr. depender, depender, pp. depictus, paint.
depict, < de- + pingere, paint: see depict and paint.]
1. To paint; depict; represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of.
In the Chirche, behynde the highe Awtere, in the Walle,

In the Chirche, behynde the highe Awtere, in the Walle, is a Table of black Wode, on the whiche sontyme was de-peynted an Ymage of onre Lady, that turnethe into Flesche. Manderille, Travels, p. 124.

And doe unwilling worship to the Saint, That on his shield depainted he did see. Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 11.

Or should, by the excellence of that nature, depainted in due colours, be carryed to worshipping of Angels. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 7.

2. To describe or depict in words.

1539

depaint

Thus [1] but slightly shadow out your sins, But if they were depainted out for tife, Alas, we both had wounds enough to heal ! Greene, James IV., v.

Can breath *depaint* my unconceived thoughts? *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. To mark with or as with color; stain. Silver drops her vermeil cheeks depaint. Fairfaix.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

depaintert (de-pan'ter), n. A painter. depardieuxt, interj. [OF.: de, of; par, by; dieu, dieux, God: see pardieu, parde.] In God's name; verily; certainly.

Depardieux, I assente. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1058. **deparochiate**[†] (dē-pa-rō'ki-āt), v. i. [< L. de, away, + parochia, parish (see parish), + -ate².] To leave or desert a parish. Davies.

To leave of desort a partial. The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury if such a number of peasants were to deparchiate, Foote, The Orators, 1.

The culture of our lands will see deparochiate. If such a number of peasants were to deparochiate. Foote, The Orators, t. depart (dē-pärt'), v. [$\langle ME. departen, deperten, departen, deperten, departir, also despar-$ tir, F. departir, depertir, departir, also despar-tir, go away, = Pr. departir = Sp. Pg. depar-tir, also despartire, divide, separate, dis- $tribute, <math>\langle dis, apartire, divide, separate, dis tribute, <math>\langle dis, apart, + partire, divide, separate, dis tribute, <math>\langle dis, apart, + partire, divide, sepa trate, part, <math>\langle par(t)s, a apart. ft e orig. forms in$ dis, des-, after L. de, away.] I. trans. 14. Todivide; separate into parts; dispart.This werke I departe and dele In seuen books.This werke I departe and dele In seuen books.This werke I departe and dele In seuen books.The werke I departe and for the ceritage.The kingdom shall go to the issue female ; the shall not the tradie amongst daughters.The werke I departe and for the postmaster.

Amonge your Freinds depart your Goods, but not your Conscien Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., cxtra ser.), t. 73.

21. To separate; sunder; dispart.

The Reds see . . . departeth the south side of Inde from Ethiopia. Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 63.

He hastly did draw To weet the cause of so nnoomely fray, And to depart them, if so be he may. Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 4.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. II. 4. The Chetham Library possesses a fourteenth century MS. which contains the Marriage Service in the old "swing-ing" form. Here it reads, "I N [the head of a man com-bined with the initial] take the N [the head here being that of a woman] to my welded wyyf... til deth us de-paarte." N. and Q., 7th ser., 111. 315. I N. take the N. to my welded wyf to have and to holde fro this day forwarde for better: for wors: for richere: for poorer: in sykenesse and in hele: tyl dethe us departe, it holy chyrche it woll ordeyne, and therto I plight the my trouthe. Marriage Service, 1559 (Prostar's Hiet, Pach of Comm

Marriage Service, 1552 (Procter's Hist. Book of Common Praver. p. 409). [Prayer, p. 409)

[At the Savoy Conference (1661) the use of the word dc-part in the marriage service was objected to by the Non-conformist divines. It was therefore changed (in 1662) to dc part, as in the present prayer-book] **3.** To depart from; quit; leave (by ellipsis of the usual from); the usual from).

The Carsibes forbad the Women and Children to depart their houses, but to attend diligently to singing. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 845.

This answer not pleasing the King, an edict was pres-ently issu'd forth, that Godwin and his Sons within five days *depart* the Land. *Milton*, Ilist. Eng., vi.

He departed this life at his house in the country, after a few weeks' sickness. Addison, Death of Sir Roger. II. intrans. 1+. To share; give or take a part

er share.

I shall also th wurchippe the avaunce, And largely departe with the also. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3418.

Be content to departe to a man wylling to learne suche thinges as thon knowest. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 107. 21. To separate into parts; become divided.

Lityll above Fferare the Poo departeth in to two parts. The oon goth to Fferare, And so in too the see, And the other parte to Padow. Torkington, Diarle of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

Te separate from a place or a person; ge a different way; part.

Here's my hand, my name's Arthur-a-Bland, We two will never depart. Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 223).

To go or move away; withdraw, as from a place, a person, etc.

The kyng knewe wele ther was non other way, They must departe, and that was all his thought. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 207.

And you shall be married at this same time, Before we depart away. Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 282).

Robin Hood and Auto A bar overlasting fire. Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire. Mat. xxv. 41.

He which hath no stomsch to this fight Let him depart. Shak., Hep. V., iv. 3.

structions, etc.; desist.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, . . . he departed not therefrom. 2 Ki. iii. 3.

Depart from evil, and do good.

Ps. xxxiv, 14 6. In law, to deviate in a subsequent pleading from the title or defense in the previous pleading.-7. To die; decease; leave this world. [Biblical and poetic.]

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word, Luke ii. 29.

To depart witht, to part with ; give up ; yield ; resign. To a friend in wart, he will not depart with the weight of a soldered groat. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, li. 1. We must

Receive him like ourself, and not depart with One piece of ceremony. Massinger, Renegado, i. 2. Where I may have more money, I can depart with the more land. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 415. depart; (dē-pärt'), n. [⟨OF. depart, F. départ; from the verb.] 1. Division; separation, as of a compound substance into its elements: as, "water of depart;" Bacon. -2. The act of going away: departure

The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be departable smongst daughters. Bacon, Case of the Postmaster.

2. That may be separated; separable; distin-

guishable. Abraham seith that he seigh [saw] holy the Trinite, Thre persones in parcelles, departable fro other, And alle thre but o [one] god. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvil. 26.

departed (de-par'ted), p. a. Gone; vanished; dead.

To pray unto saints *departed* I am not taught. Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Ilis leave he took, and home he went; Ilis wife departed lay. The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads,

II. 85). The departed, the deceased (person or persons); those who have departed from the world, or one of them.

ago. . . . What a pittur account ful of the departed ? C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 153. departer (dē-pär'ter), n. [< ME. departer; < depart + -er1.] 1†. One who divides; a distributer or apportioner.

And oon of the puple seide to him, Maister, seye to my brother that he departe with me the eritage. And he seyde to him, Man, who ordeyned me a domesman or a *departer* on you? *Wyclif*, Luke xii, 13, 14.

2. One who refines metals by separation .- 3t. In old law. See the extract.

Departer is a word properly used of him that, first pleading one thing in barre of an action, and being replied theremuc, doth in his rejoinder show another matter contrary to his first plea. Minsher.

departing (dē-pär'ting), n. [(ME. departynge; verbal n. of depart, v.] 1†. Division; distribuverbal n. of *depart*, v.] tion; expenditure.

Lothest departyng where is grettest richesse. Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 77.

21. Separation; parting.

Take ye hym this ryng, Ee gave it me atte our last departeng. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 362.

3. Departure; leave-taking. By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the departing of the children of Israel. Heb. xi. 22.

One there is . . . to hold throngh wee and bliss My soul from its *departing*. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

departison; n. [ME., also departson; $\langle OF.$ departison, vernacular form of *departition: see departition.] Departure. At ther departson had thay gret dolonr. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 104.

departitiont (dē-pär-tish'on), n. [< ME. depar-tision, < OF. * departition, vernacularly departison (see departison), < L. dispertitio(n-), a division, destruction, < dispartire, dispertire, divide, sepa-rate: see depart, and cf. departison.] Division; distribution metitica distribution; partition.

Peraventure thei seke departysion of ther heritage. Political Poems, ctc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 33.

5. To deviate; go back or away, as from a departizanize (dē-pär'ti-zan-īz), v. t.; pret. and course or principle of action, authoritative in- pp. departizanized, ppr. departizanizing. [$\langle de$ pp. departizanized, ppr. departizanizing. [< de-priv. + partizan + -ize.] To free from parti-zan influence and control; render non-partizan. [Rare.]

Rare. J To departizanize the public service. The American, IX. 198. department (dē-pürt'ment), n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. departement, < OF. departement, departe-ment, despartement, F. département = Pr. departi-ment, departement = OSp. despartimiento, Sp. dement, departement \equiv OSP. despiritmento, SP. de-partimiento = Pg. departimento, a division (also in technical senses 2, 3, Sp. Pg. departamento, after F.), = It. dipartimento, \leq ML. as if *dis-partimentum, \leq L. dispartire, dispertire, depart, divide: see depart and -ment.] 1. A separate part or division of a complex whole; a distinct perpendence: a subdivision as of a class branch or province; a subdivision, as of a class or group of activities, organizations, or the like: as, the various *departments* of life, knowledge, science, business, etc.; the departments of an army or a factory.

Each [Dante and Milton] in his own department is in-mparable. Macaulay, Milton. comparable.

A handsome plate of ground glass in one door directs you "To the Counting House," another to "The Bottle Depart-ment," a third to "The Wholesale Department." Dickens.

2. A division of official duties or functions; a branch of government; a distinct part of a gov-ernmental organization: as, the legislative, ex-ecutive, and judicial *departments*; the *Depart-ment* of State, of the Treasury, otc. See phrases below. The heads of the principal departments of the United States government are members of the President's cabinet. Abbrevlated dept. 3. A division of territory; one of the provinces or principal districts into which some countries

are divided for governmental or other purposes, such as the departments of France and the mili-tary administrative departments of the United States: as, the department of Saône-et-Loire in France; the department of the Platte.

The deputies of the department choose their deputies to the national assembly. Burke, Rev. In France.

4t. A going away; departure.

The separation, department, and absence of the soul from the body. Barrow, Works, II. 382. Those sudden departments from one extream to another. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 61.

Department of Agriculture, an executive department of the United States government, the duties of which are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agri-Department of Agriculture, an executive department of the United States government, the duties of which are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agri-culture, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among hem new and valuable seeds and plants. Its chief is the secretary of Agriculture, and under this direction are a sta-istician, an eniomologist, a botauist, a chemist, a micros-copist, and the ornithological and other divisions. — De-partment of Justice, In the United States, a department under the direction of the Attorney-General, who is re-quired to give his advice and optimin on questions of law whenever requested by the President or by the head of any executive department. He exercises general superinten-dence and direction over the district attorneys and mar-shals of all the districts in the United States and Terri-tories, and appears in person or by regular or special as-sistants in all cases where the United States (severnment, where the charge of the Commissioner of Labor, an executive department of State, an executive division of the United States government, presided over by the secture department of State, an executive division of the United States government, presided over by the decabinet officers. He is the authorized organ of com-munder the charge of the Commissioner of Labor, an econd and third assistant secretaries. — Department of the third states government in all its relations with frets the correspondence with all diplomstic and consul-ation of the government are also an assistant secretary and a second and third assistant secretaries. — Department of the Interior, a division of the government of the Unit-ed States, under charge of the Secretary of the Internal advisions are the General Land Office, Patent Office, Pensfor on the Mird assistant secretaries and publication, the desides the heads of these divisions, there are in signed of the United States government, at the head of whish is the Secretary of t

1540

department

Gepartment States treasurer, register of the Treasury, commissioner of internal revenue, one deputy commissioner, commis-sioner of customs, controller of the currency, deputy con-troller, and director of the mint. The department also has control of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a Bureau of Statistics, the revenue marine, the coast sur-vey, lighthouses (through the Lighthouse Board), the life-saving service, the inspection of steamboats, the erection of national huildings, etc. — Department of War, the excentive military division of the United States govern-ment, under charge of the Secretary of War, having con-trol of all affairs relating to the general management and administration of the army, under the supervision of the Tresident as commander in-chief. Its principal efficers are the adjutant-, inspector, quartermaster, paymester, comadministration of the army, under the supervision of the rresident as commander-in-chief. Its principal efficers are the adjutant. Inspector, quartermaster, paymester, com-missary, and surgcon-general, and judge-advocate-gen-eral, chief medical purveyor, and chief of engineers. The depariment also has control of the Signal Service Bureau (Including the meteorological department), and the care of the ustional buildings and grounds at Washington.— Medical department (*milit.*), a non-combatant staff-corps of an army, which has charge of all field and gen-eral hospitals, and whose officers attend the sick and wounded, and are responsible for all hospital and medical atores.—Ordnance department, a corps of officers in the United States army concerned with the inspection and fabrication of ordnance and ordnance stores, the inspec-tion and repair of arms, and the manufacture of military equipments of all kinds to be supplied to the regular stray, the nilltia of the several States and Territories, and to the marine corps. Its officers determine all the details of gun construction for the War Department.—Post-office De-partment, of the United States, a division of the govern-inue post-offices, to grant mail contracts, to appoint many murine officials, and to superintend generally the business of the department, and execute all laws relating to the postal service. There are three assistant postmasters-general.

departmental (dő-pärt-men'tal), a. [= F. dé-partemental; as department + -al.] 1. Of or pertaining to a department or division, as of a country.

The game played by the Revolutionists in 1789 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king was now played against the *departmental* guards. Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch, as of a government, a manufacturing or business undertaking or concern, public office, and the like.

The petty details of departmental business. Sir E. S. Creasy, Hist. Turks, II. v. departmentally (de-part-men'tal-i), adv. By or with reference to departments; as regards departments.

- departments. departsoni, n. See departison. departure (depart'tūr), n. [< OF. departeure, desparteure, < departer, depart: see depart and -we.] 1. The act of separating or parting; separation.
- No other remedy . . . but absolute departure. Milton. The act of going away; a moving from a place: as, his departure from home.
- Fyndynge no sure conduyte, . . . he retourned to Jheru-salem, aud aryued there byfore our departure from thens. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

Departure from this happy place. Milton, P. L., xi. 303. 3. The act of leaving the present life; decease;

death. I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my de-parture is at hand. 2 Tim. lv. 6.

Sir, I thank you: If noble spirits after their departure Can know, and wish, certain his soul gives thanks too. Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

It is not the mere absence of man, but the sense of his departure, that makes a protound loneliness, Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 286.

4. Deviation or divergence, as from a standard, rule, or plan; a turning away, as from a pur-pose or course of action.

Any departure from a national standard. Prescott. The fear of the Lord and departure from evil are phrases of like importance. Tillotson.

It is well known that the auccession of classes of Verte-brates is measured first by their adaptation to aëration in water, and then by their successive departures from this type in connection with the faculty of breathing air. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 196.

5. In navigation: (a) The distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or due west: in the former case it is called *easting*, and in the latter, *vesting*. When the two places are on the same parallel, the departure is the same as the distance sailed. (b) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead-reckoning .- 6. In law, the abandonment of one's former ground, in pleading or process, which is implied by inter-posing a pleading stating as the grounds of action or defense matter inconsistent with or substantially different from that originally in-dicated; the change involved or attempted after beginning an action or a defense on one

ground, in endeavoring to continue it on one ground, in endeavoring to continue it on one substantially different. Incongraity between suc-cessive enuses of action or defenses in one and the same pleading, when disallowed, is termed misjoinder. — Angle of departure. See angle³. — Departure of an imagi-nary quantity, its argument. See argument, 8. — New departure, a change of purpose or method; a new course of procedure: as, this constitutes a new departure in the photographic art.

We candidly admit that in these remarkable works he takes a new departure. Athenœum, No. 3067, p. 186.

takes a new departure. Attenceum, No. 3067, p. 186. To take a departure, to determine the place of a slip in starting on a voyage. This is done by referring to some other position of known hattinde and longitude. = Syn. 2. Withdrawal, exit, rethrement, removal. depas (dep'as), n. [Gr. $d\epsilon\pi a_{\rm C}$.] In Gr. archwol., a drinking-cup or -bowl. - Depas amphikypellon, a twofold or double cup; a cup inaving two handles or ears, or one divided into two parts by a partition: sometimes interpret-ed as a vessel conslating of two bowls joined by their bottoms, a toto for the other. It is gener-ally agreed that the vessel so called by Homer was a simple two-handled cup of the same elass as that shown in the illus-tration. tration.

depascenti (de-pas'ent), a. [< L. depascen(t-)s, ppr. of depascere (> It. di-

a. [\ L. depascen(1-)s, ppr. of depascere (> It. di-in the "Second City" at His-pascere), also deponent "Troja.") depasci, feed upon, con-sume, < de- + pasci, feed : see pasturc, pastor.] Feeding.

depasture (dē-pås'tūr), v.; prot. and pp. de- *depellert*, n. One who or that which removes *pastured*, ppr. depasturing. [< de- + pasture; or dispels. cf. depaseent.] I. trans. 1†. To eat up; con-The very thought of her is mischlef's bar. sume; strip.

Visions of countless flocks to be depastured, and wide estates to be carved out of the bountiful land. Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7.

II. intrans. To feed or pasture; graze.

It a man takes in a horse, or other eattic, to graze and depasture in his grounds, which the law ealls agistment. Blackstone, Com.

After a given day the temporary fences were removed, and the cattle of all the clansmen were allowed to depasand the cattle of all the stubile. *ture* on the stubile. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 225.

depatriate (de-pā'tri-āt), v. t. or i.; pret. and pp. depatriated, ppr. depatriating. [< L. de, from, + patria, one's country; cf. equiv. ML. dispatriare and E. expatriate.] To leave one's country; go into e one's self. [Rare.] exile; exile or expatriate

A subject born in any state May, it he please, depatriate. Mason, Dean and Squire.

depauperate (dē-pâ'pèr-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. depauperated, ppr. depauperating. [< ML. de-pauperatus, pp. of depauperare (> OF. depau-perer = Sp. depauperar = At. depauperare), make poor, < L. de- + pauperare, make poor, < pauper, poor: see pauper and poor.] To make poor; impoverish; deprive of fertility or richness: as, to depauperate the soil.

Abjection and humility of mind, which depauperates the spirit, making it less worldly and more spiritual. Jer. Taylor, Worka (ed. 1835), I. 192.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious hu-mours, depauperate the blood. Arbuthnot, Allments.

depauperate (dē-pâ'pēr-āt), a. [< ML. depau-peratus, pp.: see the verb.] Impoverished; made poor. Specifically, in bot., imperfectly developed, diminutlye from want of nourishment or other unfavorable conditions

depauperated (de-på'per-a-ted), p. a. Same as depauperate.

That struggle for existence against adverse external con-ditions . . . will give chiefly depauperated and degraded forms. Dawson, Origin of World, p. 228. depauperization $(d\bar{e}-p\hat{a}''p\hat{e}r\cdot i-z\bar{a}'shon), n.$ [< depauperize + -ation.] The act of depauperiz-ing; the state of being or becoming depauperate

After such extreme retrogression, the depauperization i certain parts and organs observable in the Anomoura easily to be understood and admitted. Encyc. Brit., VI. 656.

depauperize (dē-på'pėr-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. depauperized, ppr. depauperizing. [(de-priv. + pauperize.] To emancipate from a condition

of poverty or pauperism; free from paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at depauperizing the children of paupers would be more successful if the process were not carried en in a lump. Edinburgh Rev.

depeachi (de-poch'), v. t. [(OF. depeschier, F. dépécher, despatch, discharge: see despatch, the present form of the verb. For the form, cf. impeach.] To despatch ; discharge.

They shalbe first and forthwith heard, as soon as the and the share the share in the second secon

It may be also that some bodies . . . ere of a more de-pectible nature than oll, . . for a small quantity of sat-from will timet more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

depeculationt (dē-pek-ū-lā'shon), n. [< L. de-peculatus, pp. of depeculari, embezzle, < de-pcculari, embezzle public money: see peculate.] A robbing or embezzling.

Also robbery and depeculation of the public treasure or revenues is a greater crime than the robbing or defraud-ing of a private man. Hobbes, Commonwealth, xxvii.

depeinct, depeintt, v. t. See depaint. depeil, v. t. [< L. depellere, drive away, < de, away, + pellere, drive. Cf. dispel and depulse.] To drive away; remove; dispel.

Because through hunger the faults of the stomacke which haue beene taken eyther hy much drinking or sur-fetting, or by any other meanes, may be depelled and re-moued. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 258.

The very thought of her is mischief's bar, Depeller of misdeeds, Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, vi.

sume; strip. They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to tresh land, as they have depastured the former. 2. To pasture; graze. If 40 sheep yield 80 lise of wool, and are depastured one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs. Aylife, Parergon. Visions of countless flocks to be depastured, and wide estates to be carved out of the bountiful land. Contemporary liev. LIII. 7. Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, VI.<math>Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, VI.<math>Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, VI.<math>depende (dependere = Sp. Pg. depender = It.<math>dipendere, dependere, < L. dependere, and ef. append,impend, perpend, suspend.] 1. To hang; besustained by being fastened or attached tosomething above : used absolutely or followedby from.by from.

Th' heavy Water, pronest to descend, 'Twixt Air and Earth is nbie to descend. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Druden.

From the frozen beard Long leicies depend.

2. To be a conditional effect or result; be con-2. To be a conditional effect or result; be con-tingent or conditioned. The verb is followed by on or upon governing a designation of a condition or cause without which the effect or result, the subject of the verb, cannot exist or will not be produced; as, the price asked for a commedity depends upon the amount on hand or the amount that can profitably be supplied at that price, and has depends upon the supposed amount that can be sold at that price.

Our lives depend upon their gentle pitles. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, III. 1. The fate of Christendom depended on the temper In which he [James II.] might then find the Commons. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Our happiness depends little on political institutions, and much on the temper and regulation of our own minds. Macaulay.

Success in hattle doea not depend wholly on relative numbers or relative strengths. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 295.

3. To be in suspense; be undetermined: only in the present participle: as, the suit is still do-pending in court. See pending.

Matters of greatest moment were depending. Milton, Elkonoklastes, v. He informed me that . . . [the law-suit] had been de-pending for several years. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xeviii.

While his cause was depending, the people took arms to defend him against the signori. J. Adams, Works, V. 21.

4. To rely; rest in full confidence or belief: with on or upon: as, you may depend upon the accuracy of the report.

First, then, a woman will or won't-depend on 't; If she will do 't, she will; and there's an end on 't. A. Hill, Zara, Epil.

This, you may depend on it, is the whole truth of the atter. Sheridan, School for Seandal, iv. 3. matter.

5. To rely for that which is necessary or de-sired; rest conditionally or in subordination; be dependent: with on or upon: as, children depend upon their parents; to depend upon a foreign market for supplies; we depend on the newspapers for intelligence.

Tis foolish to depend on others' mercy. Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 1.

6t. To rest in suspense ; wait expectantly.

Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll . . . at last prevailed with some Gentlemen, as Captaine Iohn Smith, Mr. Ed-ward-maria Wingfield, Mr. Robert Hunt, and divers others, who depended a year evon his prolets. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 149.

Have not I, madam, two long years, two ages, with hum-blest resignation depended on your smiles? Steele, Lying Lover, il. 1.

7t. To hang in suspense over; impend.

This day's black fate on more days doth depend; This but begins the woe, others must end. Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

dependable (dē-pen'dā-bl), a. [< depend + -able.] Capable or worthy of being depended on; reliable; trustworthy.

To fix and preserve a few lasting dependable friendships.

Pope, To Gay. We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any *dependable* data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained. Sir J. Herschel.

I kept within a foot of my dependable little guide, who crept gently into the jungle. Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 93.

dependableness (de-pen'da-bl-nes), n. The quality or state of being dependable; reliableness.

The regularity and dependableness of a storage clstern may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste provided it be not excessive. Engin. Mag., XXXI. 480.

dependance, dependancy (de-pen'dans, -dansi), n. See dependence, dependency. dependant (de-pen'dant), a. and n. See de-

pendent. dependence (dé-pen'dens), n. [Formerly some-times spelled dependance, after F. dépendance; = Sp. Pg. dependencia = lt. dipendenza, depen-denza, \langle ML. dependentia, \langle L. dependen(t-)s, ppr., dependent: see dependent.] 1. The fact of being dependent or pendent; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing it-self. [Rare.] pendent.

self. [Rare.] And made a long dependence from the hough. Dryden.

2. The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent, of conclusion to premise, or of antecedent, of conclusion to premise, or of a contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause. In this sense dependence is said to be *in ferri*, *in esse*, or *in ope-rari*: *in ferri*, when the cause brings the effect into being *in esse*, when the continued existence of the effect is due to the cause; *in operari*, when the effect caunot itself act as a cause without the coöperation of its cause. The word is also applied in this aense to the relation of accident to substance; also, to the accident itself, as being in this re-lation. lation.

Causality and dependence: that is, the will of God, and his power of acting. Clarke, The Attributes, iii.

3. The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else: as, dependence is the natural condition of childhood; the dependence of life upon solar heat.

Having no relation to or dependence upon the court. Clarendon, Civil War, III. 623.

All our dependance was on the Drafts, which only point-ed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were, without glving us any account, what Harbour, Roada, or Bays there were. Dampier, Voyages, I. 416.

It [the word colony] suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less *dependence* on the mother-country. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 24.

4. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something: as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

When once a true principle of piety and of a religious dependance on God is dnly excited ia us, it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it sprang. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

The great dependence is upon the Duke; the soldiers adore him, and with reason. Walpole, Letters, II. 4. 5. In *law:* (a) The quality of being conditional on something else. See *dependent*, 5. (b) Pendency; the condition of awaiting determina-

tion.

My father is to advance me a sum to meet, as I have alleged, engagements contracted during the *dependence* of the late negotiation. Shelley, in Dowden, II. 8.

An action is said to be in *dependence* from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords. Bell.

Moral dependence, the relation of the will to the moral law.=Syn. Dependence, Dependency. See dependency. dependency (dē-pen'den-si), n.; pl. dependen-cies (-siz). [Formerly also dependancy; an ex-tension of dependence. See -ence, -ency.] 1. Same as dependence.

They must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England. Bacon. [Verbal n. of dependingt (dé-pen'ding), n. [Verbal n. of dependingt upon the crown of England. Delay is had doubt worse depending worst

The country has risen from a state of colonial depen-mcy. D. Webster, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820. dencu. 2. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which depends for its existence upon something else.

Of this frame the bearings and the ties, The strong connections, nice dependencies. Pope, Essay on Man, i. 30.

3. An accident or a quality; something nonessential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are consid-ered as dependencies, or affections of substances. Locke.

4. That which is subordinate to and dependent 4. That which is subordinate to and dependent sub-upon something else; especially, a territory sub-ject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part; a dependent state or colony: as, the sun and its dependencies; the dependencies of Great Britain.

The rapidly rising importance of the Angio-Indian and Australian Colonies and dependencies. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 42.

The great dependency of India, with its two hundred Illions of people. Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 763. millions of people. 5+. The subject or cause of a quarrel, when

duels were in vogue; the affair depending. Your masters of dependencies, to take up Massinger.

6. An out-building; in the plural, offices; minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure: as, the hotel and its *dependencies*.

It was the Indian way to call the place a fort where the palace and all its dependencies were situated. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 446.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 446. =Syn. Dependence, Dependency. These forms are now seldom used interchangeably, as they were formerly, de-pendence being employed almost exclusively in abstract senses, and dependency in concrete ones, or for things or facts instead of relations or states. dependent (de-pen'dent), a. and n. [Formerly and sometimes still spelled dependant (see note below); < OF. dependent, F. dépendant = Sp. dependente, dependente = Pg. It. dependente, de-pendent, < L. dependen(t-)s, ppr. of dependere, hang upon, depend: see depend.] I.a. 1. Hang-ing down; pendent: as, a dependent leaf. ing down; pendent: as, a dependent leaf.

The whole furrs in the tails were dependent. Peacham. 2. Subordinate; subject to, under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source: as, the dependent condition of childhood; all men are largely dependent upon one another.

Who for a poor support herself resign'd To the base toil of a *dependent* mind. *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 176.

England, long dependent and degraded, was again a pow-er of the first rank. Macaulay. This country is independent in government, but totally dependent in manners, which are the basls of government. N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 163.

3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a 3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition: as, an effect may be dependent on some unknown cause.—4. Relative: as, dependent beauty (which see, under beauty).—5. In law, conditioned on something else: as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually

be dependent on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually mutually dependent.-Dependent covenant, ens, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer: as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependents.

Can you love me? I am an heir, sweet lady, However I appear a poor dependant. Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

He lives in the family rather as a relation than a de-endant. Addison, Sir Roger at Home. pendant. We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. Rogers.

2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary.

The parliament of 1 H. IV. c. 3, 4. repealed this parlia-ment of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and depen-dents. Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty of Papists, I. 32. active Pryme, Ireachery and Disloyaity of Papins, 1, 32. [As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly from the French or directly from the Latin, and as usage is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a dis-tinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective, as is done by many, the former being spelled dependent and the latter dependent.] **dependently** (de-pen'dent-li), adv. In a de-nendent manner

nendent manner.

depender (de-pen'der), n. One who depends; dependent.

Delay is had, doubt worse, depending worst. B. Jonson, To W. Roe. dependingly (de-pen'ding-li), adv. In a de-

pendent or submissive manner. If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use it thankfully; and, nevertheless, dependingly; for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still. Hale, On the Lord's Prayer.

depeople (dē-pē'pl), v. t.; pret. and pp. depeo-pled, ppr. depeopling. [< OF. depeupler, depo-pler, also despeupler, F. dépeupler (see dispeo-ple), < ML. depopulare, depopulate: see depop-ulate.] To depopulate; dispeople. [Rare.]

All eyes Must see Achilles in first sight depeopling enemies. Chapman, Iliad, ix.

deperditt (dē-pér'dit), n. [< L. deperditus, pp. of deperdere (> OF. deperdre), destroy, lose, < de + perdere, lose: see perdition.] That which is lost or destroyed.

No reason can be given why, if these dependits ever ex-isted, they have now disappeared. Paley, Nat. Theol., v. § 4.

deperditely; $(d\bar{e}-p\dot{e}r'dit-li)$, adv. [$\langle *deperdite$, adj. (see deperdit, n.), + $-ly^2$.] In the manner of one ruined; desperately. The most deperditely wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness. *Ep. King*, Sermon (1608), p. 17.

dependition (dep-èr-dish'on), n. [= F. dépendition = Pr. dependicio = Sp. Pg. despendicio = It. dependicio e, ≤ L. as if *dependitio(n-), ≤ dependere, destroy, lose: see dependit.] Loss; waste; destruction; ruin. See pendition.

The old [body] by continual Dependition and insensible Transpirations evaporating still out of us, and giving Way to fresh. Howell, Letters, I. i. 31.

to resn. Induct, letters, i. i. or. depersonalize (dē-pėr'son-al-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. depersonalized, ppr. depersonalizing. [< de-priv. + personal + -ize.] To regard as not indi-vidually personal; remove the idea of person-ality or of individuality from, as by ascribing a work, like the Iliad or the Odyssey, to many writere or authors, instead of to one writer or writers or authors, instead of to one writer or author. Also spelled depersonalise.

Modern democracy, whatever political form it may as-sume, ... will have to ground its doctrine of human right, not upon theories which *depersonalise* man, but upon the primary facts of free will and moral obligation, which constitute him a person. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 47.

depertiblet (dē-pêr'ti-bl), a. [For departable, q. v., partly accommodated to L. dispertire, the more common form of dispartire, the orig. of ME. departen, deperten, E. depart: see depart.] Divisible; separable; diffusible.

It may be, also, that some bodies have a kinde of len-tour, and more *depertible* nature than others, as we see it evident in colouration. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 857.

dephal (dep'hal), n. [The Bengali name.] Ar-

dephal (dep hal), n. [The Bengali name.] Ar-tocarpus Lakoocha, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack, and culti-vated for its fruit, which is of the size of an orange. The juice is used for bird-lime. dephlegm (dē-flem'), v.t. [=F. déflegmer = Sp. desflemar = Pg. desfleimar, deflegmar = It. de-flemmare, \langle NL. dephlegmare or disphlegmare, \langle L. de- or dis- priv. + phlegma, phlegm: see phlegm.] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; debydrate: desicente: dephlegmate. dehydrate; desiccate; dephlegmate.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegmed it. Boyle.

dephlegmate (dē-fleg'māt), v. t.; pret. and pp. dephlegmated, ppr. dephlegmating. [< NL. de-phlegmatus, pp. of dephlegmare, dephlegm, de-hydrate: see dephlegm.] To deprive of super-abundant water, as by evaporation or distilla-tion; rectify: said of spirits or acids.

We dephlegmated some by more frequent . . . rectifica-Boyle, Works, I. 329. tions

boyle, Works, I. 329. **dephlegmation** (dē-fleg-mā'shon), n. [= F. *deflegmation* = Sp. *desflemacion* = Pg. *deflegma*. *ção* = It. *deflemmazione*, $\langle NL.* dephlegmatio(n-)$, * *disphlegmatio*(n-), $\langle dephlegmate.]$ The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concen-tration. tration.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous Bonle. parts by dephlegmation

dephlegmator (dē-fleg'mā-tor), n. A condens-ing apparatus for stills, consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered to-gether so as to leave narrow spaces between them, the liquid flowing successively from one space to the next, and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large coils.

dephlegmedness

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine depends . . . much upon the strength of the former liquor and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter. Boyle, Works, I. 442.

dephlogisticate (dē-flō-jis'ti-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. dephlogisticated, ppr. dephlogisticating. [< de- priv. + phlogisticate, q. v.] To deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to exist as the principle of inflammability. See phlogiston.— Dephlogisticated air. See airl.

Are we not authorized to conclude that water is com-posed of dephlogiaticated air and phlogiston deprived of part of their latent . . . heat? J. Watt, Philos. Transactions (1784), p. 332.

dephlogistication (de-flo-jis-ti-ka'shon), n. A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability, to be

the supposed principle of inflammability, to be separated from bodies. dephosphorization (do-fos"for-i-zā'shon), n. [< dephosphorize + -ation.] The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus. dephosphorize (do-fos"for-iz), e. t.; pret. and pp. dephosphorized, ppr. dephosphorizing. [< de- priv. + phosphorize.] To deprive of phos-phorus; eliminate phosphorus from: as, to de-phosphorize iron.

phosphorize iron. The problem of dephosphorising iron ores is one of great importance, as the most extensive deposits are nearly all contaminated with this impurity. Ure, Dict., IV. 450.

depict (dē-pikt'), v. t. [< ME. *depicten (only as a pp., depict), < OF. depicter, depict, < L. depictus, pp. of depingere, paint, depict : see depaint.]
1. To portray; paint; form a likeness of in colors: as, to depict a lion on a shield.

I founde a liknesse depict upon a walle, Aruyd in vertues, as I walkyd ap and downe. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

His armes are fairly depicted in his chamber. Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

The cowards of Lacedemon depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. Jer. Taylor. 2. To portray in words; describe: as, to depict

the horrors of war.

Cæsar's gout was then depicted in energetic language. Motley, Dutch Republic.

=Syn. To delineate, sketch, set forth. depicter ($d\bar{e}$ -pik'ter), u. [$\langle depict + -er^1$.] One who depicts or portrays.

The sculptor Canova, an accurate depicter of a certain ow species of nature. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 75. low species of nature.

depiction (dē-pik'shon), n. [= OF. depiction, < LL. depictio(n-), < L. depictus, pp. of depingere, depict: see depict.] The act of depicting or portraving portraying.

Even here, in the very sphere where Mnsic is summoned to take on the depiction of definable passions to the utmost of her power, the vague but powerful expression of these is but a fraction of what she has done and is ready to do for word and scene. Nineteenth Century, March, 1883.

We must leave out of account that finstrumentality of depiction, as just instanced, because its employment be-longs to a much more advanced state of cultivation, and leads the way to the invention not of speech, but of the analogous and auxiliary art of writing. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

depicture (de-pik'tur), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-pictured, ppr. depicturing. [< de- + picture, af-ter depiet.] To portray; paint; picture.

Several persons were depictured in caricature. Fielding, Journey from this World to the Next. Anacreon depictures in glowing colours the uninter-rupted felicity of this creature [the cicada]. Donovan, Insects of China, p. 397.

By painting saintship I depicture sin, Beside the pearl, I prove how black the jet. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162. **depilate** (dep'i-lât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. depi-lated, ppr. depilating. [< L. depilatus, pp. of depilare (> F. dépiler = Pr. depilar = It. depe-lare, dipelare), pull out the hair, < de, away, + pilare, put forth hair, also deprive of hair, < pilus, a hair: see pilc³.] To strip of hair; re-move the hair from.

The treatment in times sycosis consists in shaving every second or third day, together with the extraction of the discased hairs, for which purpose a pair of depilating forceps should be used. Duhring, Skin Diseases.

depilation (dep-i-lā'shon), n. [= F. dépilation = Pr. depilacio = Pg. depilação = It. depila-zione, $\langle L. as if *depilatio(n-), \langle depilare, deprive$ of hair: see depilate.] The act or process ofremoving hair from the skin or from a hide;

loss of hair. depilator (dep'i-lā-tor), n. An instrument for pulling out hairs.

dephlegmednesst (dö-flom'ed-nes), n. [$\langle de$ - *phlegmed*, pp. of *dephlegm*, + -ness.] The state of being freed from phlegm or watery matter. The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the the property of t ing hair from the skin.

Ælian says that they were depilatory, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard. Chambers's Cyc., art. Urtica marina.

II. n.; pl. depilatories (-riz). An applica-tion used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as calx sulphurata.

The effects of the depilatory were soon seen. T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. depiloust (dep'i-lus), a. [< L. depilis, without hair, < de- priv. + pilus, hair.] Without hair; hairless.

This animal is a kind of ilzard, a quadruped corticated and depilous: that is, without wool, fur, or hair. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ili. 14.

deplanate (dep'lā-nāt), a. [< LL. deplanatus, pp. of deplanare, make level, < de, down, + pla-nare, level, < planus, level: see plane.] Flat-tened or expanded; made level: same as explanate

de plano (dē plā'nō). [L., from or on a level, i. e., not on the bench: de, from; plano, abl. of planum, a level, plane, neut. of planus, level, plane: see plane, plain. The phrase de plano or e plano was used by the Romans with refthe judgment could be delivered by the pretor standing on a level with the suitors, without standing on a level with the suitors, without ascending the judgment-seat for the hearing of argument.] In law, by self-evident or mani-fest right; clearly; too plainly for argument. **deplant** (dē-plant'), v. t. [= F. déplanter, \langle L. deplantare, take off a shoot or twig, set in the ground, $\langle de, away, + plantare, plant, \langle planta,$ a plant: see plant.] To remove plants from, asa bed; transplant, as a tree. [Rare.]**deplantation**(dē-plan-tā'shon), n. [= F.déplantation; as deplant + -ation.] The actof clearing from plants, or of transplanting.Johnson. [Rare.]**deplete**(dē-plēt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. depleted,

Johnson. [Kare.] deplete (dē-plēt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. depleted, ppr. depleting. [< L. depletus, pp. of deplere, empty, < de-priv. + plere, fill, related to plenus, full, = E. full: see full, plenty, etc. Cf. com-plete, replete.] 1. To empty, reduce, or ex-haust by drawing away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, etc.: as, to deplete a country of inhelitente. of inhabitants.

At no time were the Bank cellars depleted to any alarm ing extent.

As a depleting outlet, therefore, of the river, the bayou Manchao is utterly insignificant. Gov. Rep. on Mississippi River, 1861 (cd. 1876), p. 421.

2. In med., to empty or unload, as overcharged vessels, by bloodletting, purgatives, or other means.

To support the vital energies by suitable means, and to deplete the vascular system at the same time. Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., art. Apoplexy.

deplethoric.] (dē-pleth'ō-rik), a. [< de- priv. + plethoric.] Characterized by an absence of lethoric.] plethora.

Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that . . . the de-plethoric state is favorable to fertility. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 89.

depletion (dē-plē'shon), n. [= F. déplétion =:
Sp. deplecion, 'L. as if "depletio(n-), 'deplere, pp. depletus, empty: see deplete.] 1. The act of emptying, reducing, or exhausting: as, the depletion of the national resources. Specifically -2. In med., the act of relieving congestion or plethora hy any remedial means, as bloodletting, purging, sweating, vomiting, etc.; also, any general reduction of fullness, as by abstinence.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because deple-tion of the vessela gives room to the fluid to expand itself. Arbuthnot.

depletive (dē-plē'tiv), a. and n. [= F. déplétif; as deplete + -ive.] I. a. Tending to deplete; producing depletion. Depletive treatment is contraindicated, Wardrop, Bleeding.

II. n. That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion. She had been exhausted by depletives. Wardrop, Bleeding.

depletory (dē-plē'tō-ri), a. [< deplete + -ory.] Tending to deplete; depletive. deplication (dep-li-kā'shon), n. [< ML. as if "deplicatio(n-), < deplicare, unfold, < L. de- priv.

+ plicare, fold: see plait. Cf. deploy.] An un-folding, untwisting, or unplaiting. Bailey. deplorability (de-plor-a-bil'i-ti), n. [< deplor-able: see -bility.] Deplorableness. [Rare.]

Specious arguments of the *deplorability* of war in gen-eral. Times (London), Jan. 18, 1856.

eral. Times (London), sait is, isoc. **deplorable** (dē-plōr'a-bl), a. [= F. déplorable = Sp. deplorable = Fg. deplorarel = It. deplora-bile, < L. as if *deplorabilis, < deplorare, deplore: see deplore.] 1. That may or must be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or eauses lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched: as, a deplorable calamity.

This was the deplorable condition to which the king was duced. Lord Clarendon, Great Rebellion. reduced.

Nothing could be more *deplorable* than the state even of the ablest men, who at that time depended for subsis-tence on their writings. *Macaulay*, Bosweil's Johnson. 2. Pitiable; contemptible: as, deplorable non-

A. Fritable; contemptible: as, achtorate non-sense; deplorable stupidity.=Syn. 1. Distressing, dismal, mournful, melaucholy, regrettable.
 deplorableness (dē-plör'a-bl-nes), n. The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a misere blochette.

miserable state.

To discern the sadness and deplorableness of this estate. Hammond, Works, IV. 536.

deplorably (dé-plor'a-bli), adv. In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably: aa, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

Metaphysicians consider it deplorably superficial to accept the appearance of thlugs for realities. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 395.

deploratet (de-plo'rat), a. [(L. deploratus, pp. of deplorare, deplore: see deplore.] Lament-able; hopeless.

The case is then most deplorate when reward goes over to the wrong aide. Sir R. L'Estrange.

The act of lamenting; a lamentation.

Ile will leave to those her beneficiaries the farther search of this argument and deploration of her fortune. Speed, Henry VII., IX. xx. § 16.

Speed, Henry VII., IX. xx. § 16. **deplore** (dē-plōr'), v.; pret. and pp. deplored, ppr. deploring. [= OF. depleurer, deplourer, F. déplorer = Sp. Pg. deplorar = It. deplorare, < L. deplorare, lament over, bewail, < de- + plorare, wail, weep aloud; origin uncertain. Cf. implore.] I. trans. 1. To lament; bewail; mourn; feel or express deep and poignant grief for or in regard to. But II Arelte thus deplore

But if Arcite thus deplore Ills sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 442.

I lesrn'd at last submission to my lot, But, though 1 less deplor'd thee, ne'er forgot. Courper, My Mother's Picture.

I have no dreams of a golden age; there will always be more than enough to deplore, more than enough to mend, *Gladstone*, Might of Right.

21. To despair of; regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient siter the disease is *deplored*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, it.

In short, he is an animal of a most deplored understand-ing, without reading and conversation. Dryden, Pref. to Notes on Empress of Morocco.

A true Poetick State we had deplor'd. Congreve, To Lord Hallfax.

3t. To tell of sympathetically.

Never more Will I my master's tears to you deplore. Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

=Syn. 1. To bemoan, grieve for, sorrow over. II. intrans. To utter lamentations; lament; moan. [Rare.]

All Nature mourns; the Floods and Rocks deplore. Congreve, Death of Queen Mary. Twas when the sea was roaring With hollow blasts of wind,

A damsel lay deploring, All on a rock reclined. Gay, The What d'ye Call 't, il. 8. deploredlyt (dē-plor'ed-li), adv. In a deplored way; lamentably. Jer. Taylor. deplorednesst (dē-plor'ed-nes), n. The state

of being deplored; deplorableness.

But for thee, O bessed Jesu, so ardent was thy love to us that it was not in the power of our extreme misery to abate it ; yea, so as that the *deplorednes* of our condition did but highten that holy flame. Bp. Hall, A Pathetical Meditation, # 2.

deplorer (de-plor'er), n. One who deplores or deeply laments ; a deep mourner.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy deplorer of the anger. Considerations about Reason and Religion ((1675), Pref., p. vil. danger.

deploy (dē-ploi'), v. [< F. déployer, unroll, un-fold, < OF. desployer, earlier despleier, displeier, > ME. displayen, E. display, which is thus a deublet of deploy: see display, and cf. depli-eation.] I. trans. Milit., to expand; display; extend in a line of small depth, as a division or a batte line which has been previously formed a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

Carr's division was *deployed* on our right, Lawler's bri-gade forming his extreme right and reaching through these woods to the river above. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

II. intrans. Milit., to open out; extend; move so as to form a more extended front or line: as, the regiment deployed to the right.

A column is said to deploy when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front. Sullivan.

deploy (dē-ploi'), n. [< deploy, v.] Milit., the expansion or opening out of a body of troops previously compacted into a column, so as to

previously compacted into a column, so as to present a more extended front. deployment (de-ploi'ment), n. [< F. déploie-ment, < déployer, deploy: see deploy and -ment.] The act of deploying. deplumate (dé-plo'māt), a. [< ML. deplumatus, pp. of deplumare, pluck of feathers: see de-plume.] In ornith., bare or stripped of fea-thers; denudated. deplumation (dé-plé-mé/shen), n. [< ML. *de-

thers; denudated. deplumation (dē-plē-mā'shon), n. [< ML. *de-plumatio(n-), < deplumare, pluck of feathers: see deplume.] 1. In ornith., the stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting. falling off of plumes or feathers; molting. the observed how the testimony of the other deponents confirmed that of Houseman. Bulwer, Engene Arsm, vi. 5. depopulacyt (dē-pop'ū-lā-si), n. [< depopulate: see -aey.] Depopulation.

The violence of her moniting, or deptumation, Stillingfleet, Origines Sacree, 111. 3.

2. In pathol., an affection of the eyelids in which the eyelashes drop out.
deplume (dē-plöm'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deplumed, ppr. depluming. [< ME. deplumen = F. déplumer = Sp. Pg. desplumar = It. spiumare, < ML. deplumare, pluck of feathers, < L. de, off, + plumare, cover with feathers, < pluma, a feather, plume: see plume.] To strip or pluck the feathers from; deprive of plumage; pluck.

And twies a yere *deplumed* may thai [geese] be. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Fortune and Time fettered at their feet with adaman-tine chains, their wings deplumed for starting from them. *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

E. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover. **depolarization** $(d\bar{e}-p\bar{0}^{a}|\mathbf{a}-riz\bar{a}'shon)$, n. [= F. dépolarisation = li. dépolarizzazione; as dé-polarize + -ation.] The act of depriving of pelarity or removing the effects of pelarization. Specifically - (a) In optics, the change in the direction of the plane of polarization, as by a section of a crystal, so that the polarized ray before arrested can pass through the ansiyzer. (b) In elect., the removal of the polarizing film of gas from the negative plate of a voltaic cell. (c) In magnetism, the destruction of magnetic polarity in a mass of iron or steel. See polarization. Also spelled depolari-sation.

sation. depolarize (dē-pō'la-rīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. depolarized, ppr. depolarizing. [= F. dépola-riser = It. depolarizare; as de- priv. + polar-ize.] To deprive of polarity; remove the ef-fects of polarity from. (a) In opties, to cause to re-appear, as a polarized ray before arrested by the analyzer. (b) To destroy that polarity in (metallic electrodes Im-mersed In an electrolytic substance, or the metal plates of a battery) which results from the passage of a current, and opposes and weakens the current to which it is due. (c) To deprive of magnetic polarity. Also spelled depo-larise.

depolarizer (dē-pē'la-rī-zer), n. That which depolarizes; specifically, in elect., a substance depolarizes; specifically, in *elect.*, a substance used in a battery-eell for the purpose of pre-venting polarization. Depolarizers usually act by entering into combination with the gases liberated, and thus preventing their accumulating on the battery-plates and giving rise to polarization. Also spelled *depotariser*. **depolish** (dē-pol'ish), v. t. [$\langle de-$ priv. + pol-ish, after F. *dépolir* = Pg. *depolir*, depolish.] To destroy the polish of; remove the glaze from; dull.

The surface should now appear somewhat depolished. Ure, Dict., II. 639.

Ure, Dict., H. 639. Ure, Dict., H. 639. depolishing (de-pel'ish-ing), n. The process of removing polish or glaze; specifically, in ceram, a process whereby the glaze on ware is removed. Ware with the resulting dull surface is called *ivory porcelain*. It corresponds to the deglazing of glass. depone (de-poin'), v.; pret. and pp. deponed, ppr. deponing. [= Sp. deponer = Pg. depor = It. deporre, diporre = D. deponeren = G. depo-niren = Dan. deponere = Sw. deponera, < L. de-ponere, pp. depositus, lay down or aside, give in charge, intrust, ML. also testify, < de, down, away, + ponere, lay, place: see ponent and pose2, and cf. depose, deposit, etc.] L; trans. I. To lay down; deposit.

1544

What basins, most capacious of their kind, Enclose her, while the obcdient element Lifts or *depones* its burthen. Southey.

2t. To lay down as a pledge; wager.

On this I would depone As much as any cause I've known. S. Butler, Hudibras.

3. To testify; state in a deposition. Farther Sprot deponeth, that he entered himself there-after in conference with Bour. State Trials, George Sprot, an. 1606.

II. intrans. In Scots and old Eng. law, to give

II. intrans. In Scots and old Eng. law, to give testimony; bear witness; depose. **deponent** (dē-pō'nent), a. and n. [< L. deponen(t-)s, ppr. of deponere, lay aside (LL. deponen(t-)s, adj., also as a noun (sc. verbum), a verb that 'lays aside' its proper passive sense: tr. Gr. άποθετικός: see apothesis), ML. also testify: see depone.] **I.** a. Laying down. - Deponent verb, in Latin gram., a verb which has a passive form with an active signification, as dout, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down or dispensed with an active form and a passive sense.

II. n. 1. In Latin gram., a deponent verb.-2. One who deposes or makes a deposition, especially under eath; one who makes an affi-davit; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose. Abbreviated dpt.

Mars answered : O Jove, neither she nor I, With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy* From off the frogs. *Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Batrachomyomachia.

depopularize (de-pop'u-la-riz), v. t.; pret. and

Chapman, tr. of Homer's Batrachomyomachia. depopularize (dē-pop'ū-la-rīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. depopularized, ppr. depopularizing. [= F. dépopulariser = Pg. depopularizar; as de- priv. + popularize.] To render unpopular. West-minster Rev. [Rare.] depopulate (dē-pop'ū-lāt), v.; pret. and pp. depopulate = Sp. *depopulari (> It. depopular = Pr. depopular = OF. depopuler, depopular, F. depeupler, > E. depeople, dispeo-ple), lay waste, ravage, plunder, ML. alse de-prive of people, dispeople, < de- + populari, lay waste, ravage, plunder, destroy, a word usually derived from populus, people, and ex-plained as "prep. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region," or "te fill with (hes-tile) people," or otherwise, in the ecomp. de-populari, ML. depopulare, with de- priv., 'de-prive of people or inhabitants,' this sense be-ing involved in the Rom. and E. words (cf. alse depopulari throw deubt on the assumed original connection with populus, people, and the word is by some regarded as a kind of frem of smoli popular: threw doubt on the assumed original connection with *populus*, people, and the word is by some regarded as a kind of freq. of *spoli-are*, speil, despeil, plunder, being in this view reduplicated (*spe-, *spol-) from the base *spol-of spolium, spoil: see spoil.] I. trans. To de-prive of inhabitants, wholly or in part, whether by death or by expulsion; dispeople; reduce the population of the population of.

Many towns and villages upon the sca coasts are, of late Varia wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully depopu-lated. Privy Council (Arher's Eng. Garner, I. 301). Grim death, in different shapes, Depopulates the nations; thousands fall His victims. Philips.

II. intrans. To become dispeopled. [Rare

or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be depopulating or not. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., Ded.

depopulate (dē-pop'ū-lāt), a. [< L. depopula-tus, pp.: see the verb.] Depopulated. [Rare.]

aus, pp.: see the verb.] Depopulated. [Rare.] When the sea-mew Flies, as once before it flew, O'er thine isles depopulate. Sheley, Written among the Euganean Hills.
depopulation (dē-pep-ü-lā'shon), n. [=F. dépo-pulation = Sp. depopulacion = Pg. depopulação = It. depopulazione, < L. depopulatio(n-), a lay-ing waste, plundering, < depopulatio(n-), a lay-ing waste, plundering, < depopulatio, lay waste: see depopulate, v.] The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated; reduction of pepulation; destruction or expulsion of inhab-itants.

It [Milan] hath suffered many devastations and depopu-lations. Coryat, Cruditles, I. 130. The only remedy and amends against the *depopulation* and thionesse of a Land within, is the borrow'd strength of firme alliance from without. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

depopulator (de-pop'ū-lā-ter), u. [= F. dépo-pulateur = Sp. depopulador = It. depopulatore, < L. depopulator, a plunderer, marauder, < depopulari, plunder: see depopulate.] One who depopulates.

Our puny depopulators allege for their doings the king's and country's good. Fuller, Holy State, p. 237.

and country's good. Fuller, Holy State, p. 237. deport (dē-pōrt'), v. t. [< OF. deporter, bear, suffer, banish, refl. cease, desist, forbear, F. dé-porter = Pr. Sp. Pg. deportar = It. diportare = D. deporteren = G. deportiren = Dan. deportere = Sw. deportera, < L. deportare, carry away, get, acquire, carry off, banish, ML. also bear, suffer, favor, forbear, < de, away, + portare, carry: see port3, and cf. apport, comport, export, im-port, report, transport, and see esp. disport.] 1. To transport or carry off; carry away, or from one country to another; specifically, to transport foreibly, as to a penal colony or a place of exile. place of exile.

The only sure way of bringing about a healthy relation between the two countries [Eogland and America] is for Englishmen to clear their minds of the notion that we are always to be treated as a kind of inferior and *deported* Englishman whose nature they perfectly understand. Lowell, Study Windows, p. St.

2. To carry; demean; behave: with a reflexive preneun.

Let an ambassador deport himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. Pope.

How do the Christians here deport them, keep Their robes of white unspotted by the world? Browning, Ring and Book, II. 212.

deport; (dē-pōrt'), n. [< OF. deport, depport, m., deporte, f., deportment: from the verb.] Deportment; mien.

But Delia's aelf

In gait aurpass'd, and goddess-like deport. Milton, P. L., ix. 389. **deportation** (de-por-ta'shen), n. [$\langle F. dépor-$ tation = Sp. deportacion = Pg. deportação = It.deportazione = D. deportatie = G. Dan. Sw. dedeportation, $\langle L. deportatio = G. Dan. Sw. de portation, <math>\langle L. deportatio(n-)$, a carrying away, $\langle deportare, carry away: see deport.]$ A car-rying away; a remeving from one country to another, or to a distant place; transportation; specifically, forcible transportation, especially to a penal colony.

The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork; an-other expression of that audden transmigration and de-portation. D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 497. In their [the Jews'] deportations, they had often the favour of their conquerors. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, III. v. Emancipation [of the slaves], even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 325.

deportator (de 'per-ta-ter), n. [L. as if *depor-tator, < deportare, deport: see deport.] One who deports or transports. Davies.

This island of ours, within these late days, hath bred a reat number of these field-briers, . . . oppressors, en-losers, depopulators, depravators, *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 481.

deportment (dē-port'ment), n. [<OF. deporte-ment, F. déportement = It. diportamento, < ML. as if *deportamentum, < L. deportare, deport: see deport.] Carriage or bearing in intercourse; manner of acting toward or before others; be-barious domente of acting toward or before others; behavier; demeaner; conduct; management.

What's a fine person, or a beauteous face, Unless deportment gives them decent grace? Churchill, The Rosciad.

This produced such a change in his whole deportment, that his neighbours took him to be a new man, and were amazed at his conversion from prodigious profaneness to a moral and religious life. Southey, Bunyan, p. 16,

At these primitive tea-parties the utmost propriety and dignity of deportment prevailed. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

Syn. Carriage, Conduct, etc. See behavior.

=Syn. Carriage, Conduct, etc. See behavior. deporturet ($d\bar{e}$ -p $\bar{o}r't\bar{u}r$), n. [$\langle deport + -urc.$] Deportment. Speed. deposable ($d\bar{e}$ -p $\bar{o}'za$ -bl), a. [= F. déposable; as depose + -ablc.] Capable of being deposed or deprived of office. deposalt ($d\bar{e}$ -p $\bar{o}'za$), n. [$\langle depose + -al.$] The act of deposing or divesting of office. The hort interval between the densed and death of

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial. Fox, Ilist. James II., p. 14.

depose $(d\bar{q}, p\bar{q}z')$, v; pret. and pp. deposed, ppr. deposing. [$\langle ME. deposen$, lay aside, de-prive of office, also intrust, $\langle OF. deposer$, F. deposer (= OSp. deposar), lay down, deposit, testify, with senses of L. deponere, pp. deposi-tus, lay down, etc. (see depone), but in form confused with OF. poser, ML. pausare, place; so with the other compounds, appose, compose, errorse, improse, worpose, remose, suppose, transexpose, impose, propose, repose, suppose, transpose: see pose².] I. trans. 1. To lay down; let fall; deposit. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take leves green ynough of Cltur tree, . . . And into must that yit not fervent be Depose, and close or faste it closed se, Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

I pray the depose Some small plece of aliver; it shall be no loss. B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

The long-enduring ferns in time will all Die and depose their dust upon the wall. Crabbe, Works, II. 24.

2t. To lay aside.

God hath deposed his wrath towards all mankind Rarrone.

3_†. To remove; eject; evict.

We have aurmioned you hither, to dispossess you of those places and to depose you from those rooms, whereof indeed by virtue of our own grant, yet against reason, you are possessed. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. Sl.

4. To remove from office, especially from royalty, or from high executive, ecclesiastical, or judicial office; dethrone; divest of office: as, to depose a king or a bishop.

Thus when the state one Edward did depose, A greater Edward in his room arose. Dryden, Epistles, x., To Congreve.

The Jews well know their power : ere Saul they chose, God was their king, and God they durst depose. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., 1. 418.

They had deposed one tyrant, only to make room for a thousand. J. Adams, Works, V. 40.

5t. To take away; strip off (from one); divest (one of).

You may my glories and my state depose, But not my griefs; still am I king of those. Shak, Itich. II., Iv. 1.

Your illle speaka you nearest heaven, and points You out a glorious reign among the angels; Do not depose yourself of one, and be Of the other disinherited. Shirley, The Traitor, ill. 3.

6. To testify to; attest.

To depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands. Bacon. 1 am ready to depose, when 1 shall be lawfuily called, that no European did ever visit those countries before me. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, lv. 12.

7. To examine on oath; take the deposition of.

Depose him in the justice of his cause. Shak., Rich. 11., i. 3.

II. intrans. 1. To bear witness.

A man might reason with us all day long, without per-anading us that we slept through the day, or that we re-turned from a long journey, when our memory deposes otherwise. J. II. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 191. Specifically-2. To give testimony on oath; especially, to give testimony which is embodied in writing in a deposition or an affidavit; give answers to interrogatories intended as evidence in a court: as, he deposed to the following facts; the witness deposes and says that, etc.

Twas he that made you to depose. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. deposer (de- $p\bar{o}'zer$), n. 1. One who deposes or degrades from office.—2. A deponent; a witness.

witness. deposit (dē-poz'it), v. [Formerly deposite; < OF. depositer = Sp. Pg. depositar = It. deposi-tare, dipositarc, < ML. depositare, deposit, freq. of deponere, pp. depositus, lay aside, deposit; see depone and depose, and ef. deposit, n.] I. trans. 1. To lay down; place; put: as, a croc-odile deposits her eggs in the sand; soil de-matter by a situation. posited by a river.

On both sides of these apartments [catacombs] are three stories of holes, big enough to deposite the bodics in. Pococke, Description of the East, 1. 9.

2. To lay away; lay in a place for preservation or safe-keeping; store: as, to deposit goods in a warehouse.

Here might be the temple of Diana, a place of security, where Hannibal deposited his vases of lead, as if they were full of mouey, and leit carelessly in his house some brass statues, which he filled with his gold. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II, i. 253.

Stow tells as that, in his memory, great part of Leaden Hall was appropriated to the purpose of painting and *de-positing* the pageants for the use of the city. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 26. Hali

3. To place for care or custody; lodge in trust; place: as, to *deposit* money in a bank; to *deposit* bonds or goods with a creditor as security. The people with whom God thought fit to deposit these things for the benefit of the world. Clarke, Works, 11. clxili.

4t. To lay or set aside; get rid of.

If what is written prove usefull to you, to the depositing that which I cannot but deem an errour. Hammond, Works, I. 704.

It has been often alleged, that the passions can never be wholly deposited. Goldsmith, Taste.

II. intrans. To settle or be formed by deposition; descend and rest or become attached.

When the strata of the Cordilleras were depositing, there were islands which even in the initiude of Northern Chile, where now all is irreclaimably desert, supported large coniferous forests. Darwin, Geol. Observations, il. 409.

When no more sliver deposits on the copper, the opera-tion is completed. Workshop Receipts, lat ser., p. 198 tion is completed. Workshop Receipts, 1at ser., p. 198. **deposit** (dē-poz'it), n. [Formerly deposite (in ME. depost, $\langle OF. depost, F. dépót, \rangle E. depot);$ $<math>\equiv$ Sp. Pg. It. deposito, $\langle L. depositum$ (ML. also depostum), a thing laid aside or given in trust, neut. of depositus, pp. of deponere, lay aside: see the verb.] 1. That which is laid or thrown down; matter laid down or lodged in a place or soluted by subsidence or precipita place, or settled by subsidence or precipitation, as from a fluid medium.

Throws the golden and, A rich deposit, on the border lands, Couper, Charlly,

Meanwhile the hours were each leaving their little de-posit, and gradually forming the final reason for inaction -namely, that action was too late. George Eliot, Middlemarch, I, 378.

George Lator, Middlemarch, 1. 515. Specifically -(a) In geol., any mass of material which has been thrown down from, or moved and gathered together by, water, or which has been separated from a solution by chemical agencies. Irregularity of form is rather a characteristic of a deposit; if the material be evenly and miformly distributed, it would more generally be termed a bed or layer. The products of volcanic agencies are rarcly designated by the term deposit.

The most characteristic distinction between the lacua-trine and marine deltas consista in the nature of the or-gauic remains which become imbedded in their deposits. Lyell. trir

(b) In mining, the most general term for an accumulation, or "occurrence," of ore, of whatever form or nature it may be; but the word ore is generally added. (See ore-deposit.) By some authors the term deposit is used as meaning a mode of occurrence of ore supposed to be less permanent in its character than a true veln. Thus, flat masses or sheets would often be called deposit, especially it not exhibiting any of the special characters of true or fasure velna. (See rein.) (c) The metallic coating precipitated by galvanic action from a chemical solution upon a ground or base, as the film of gold or silver on plated articles, or of copper on copper-faced type, or the copper shell of an electrotype plate.
2. Anything intrusted to the care of another; something given into custody for safe-keeping:

something given into custody for safe-keeping; specifically, money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience.

It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her deposit as her dear friends . . . would make us believe. *Hammond*, Works, II. 1. 677.

I do not at all doubt that the arrangement is lu a cer-tain degree at haphazard, but it acema to me that there must have heen a meaning in the prominence given to *Deposits* in the Roman and Hindu law, and in the promi-nence assigned to Thefts in the law both of the Romana and of the Salian Franks. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 383.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. [Rare.] -4. The state or fact of being deposited or stored in the care of another; storage: as, to have money on deposit in a bank; safe deposit. - 5. A pledge; a pawn; something given as security. Specifically - 6. In law: (a) A sum of money which one puts into the hands of another to secure the fulfilment of some agreement, or as a part payment in ad-vance. (b) A naked balment of personal prop-erty, to be kept for the bailor without recom-pense, and to be returned when he shall require it. (c) In Scots law, same as depositation. Deposition.

I desire that this may not be looked upon as a full and finished character, but my solemn deposit of the truth to the best of my knowledge. *Chesterfield*, Miscellandes. **Certificate of deposit**. See certificate.—Contact dethe best of my knowledge. Chesterfield, Miscellanles. Certificate of deposit. See ertificate. - Contact de-posit. See contact. - Coralline deposits, in geol., a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which con-sist of the marine banks, shoals, and Islands entirely com-posed of coral, and thence extended to the lower Pilocene deposits of Smfolk, England, the white or coralline crag. - Melanic deposit. See melanic. - Special deposit, a deposit in a bank which the bank is not entitled to use, hut must keep specifically to be returned. depositaire = Sp. Pg. It. depositario, < LL. de-positarius, only as a noun, one who receives a trust, < L. depositum, a trust, deposit: see de-posit, n.] I. a. Of deposit; receiving deposits: said of banks. No loss has resulted in this class of deposits for the past

No loss has resulted in this class of deposits for the past eighteen years, although a number of failures have taken place among the depositary banks. Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 88. II. n.; pl. depositaries (-riz). 1. A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. Also depository.

For a hundred years they [the Puritans] were the sole depositaries of the sacred fire of liberty in England. R. Choate, Addresses, p. 47.

The Liverpool house was the authorized depositary of Confederate funds in Europe. J. R. Soley, Biockade and Cruisers, p. 182.

The first apostics sione were the depositaries of the pure

and perfect evangel. Swinburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170. 2. In law, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense. depositate: (dē-poz'i-tāt), a. [< ML. deposita-tus, pp.: see deposit, v.] Deposited.

A marble inscription . . . algulying that his corpse is positate within. Woodrow Correspondence, III. 86. depositate within,

depositation (dē-poz-i-tā'shon), n. [\langle ML. as if "depositatio(n-), \langle depositare, deposit: see deposit, v.] In Scots law, a contract by which something belonging to one person is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another (called the depositary), to be redelivered on demand. A proper depositation is one where a special subject is de-posited, to be restored without alteration. An improper depositation is one where money or other fungilies are de-posited, to be returned in kind. Also deposit. depositing-dock (de-poz'i-ting-dok), n. See dock3.

dock dock⁵. **deposition** (dep-5-zish'on), n. [< OF. deposi-tion, F. déposition = Sp. deposicion = Pg. deposi-ção = It. deposizione, < LL. depositio(n-), a lay-ing down, < L. deponere, pp. depositis, lay down, deposit: see deposit, depose, depone.] 1. The act of depositing; a laying down; lodgment or precipitation: as, the deposition of stones by a moving glacier, or of sediment by a river; the deposition of a metallic coating by galvanism.

deposition of a metallic coating by galvanism.

A benefactress to the convent, happening to die, was desirous of being buried in the cloister. . . The acciety considered the *deposition* of their benefactress among them as a very great honour. *Goldsmith*, Cyrillo Padovano.

The sediment brought down from the land would only prevent the growth of the coral in the line of its deposi-tion. Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 89.

The deposition of a delta is the work of tens of thousanda of years. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 378.

2. That which is deposited or placed; a deposit. [Rare.]-3t. The act of laying down or bringing to notice; presentation.

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle. *W. Montague*, Devonte Essays, I. ix. § 2.

4. Declaration; assertion; specifically, in law, testimony taken under interrogatories, written or oral, before an authorized officer, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court. The term is sometimes loosely used to include affidavita, which are *ex-parte* statements in writ-ing, sworn to, but not taken judicially or quasi-judicially, as are depositions strictly so called. In a deposition there may have been cross-examination; in an affidavit, none. A deposition is evidence; an affidavit may be evidence.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers hy those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side. Sir K. Digby.

5. In eivil and common law: (a) A deposit; a naked bailment of goods, to be kept for the bailor without reward, and to be returned when he shall require it, or delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust. Story, Bailments, iv. 41. (b) The thing so de-posited.—6. The act of deposing a person from an office, or of depriving him of a dignity; spe-cifically, the act of dethroning, or of removing from come invertent office or trust. from some important office or trust.

After his deposition by the council of Lyons, the affairs of Frederic 11. went rapidly into decay. Hallam, Middle Ages, vii. 2.

7t. In surg., the depression of the lens of the eye 71. In surg., the depression of the lens of the eye in the operation of couching.—8. The burial of a saint's body, or the act of transferring his remains or relics to a new resting-place or shrine; the festival commemorating such burial or translation : as, the Deposition of St. Maral or translation: as, the Deposition of St. Mar-tin.—Deposition from the cross, the taking down of Christ's body from the cross, the taking down of that as work of art.=Syn. 4. Testimony, etc. See eridence. depositive (dē-poz'i-tiv), a. [= OF. depositif; as deposit + -ive.] Depositing; tending to de-posit: in pathol., applied to inflammation of the corium when the effusion of lymph into that membrane gives rise to small, hard elevations or pimples on the surface. depositor (dē-poz'i-tor), n. [= F. dépositeur, < Ll. depositor, < L. deponerc, pp. depositus, de-posit: see deposit.] One who makes a deposit; specifically, one who deposits money in a bank.

specifically, one who deposits money in a bank.

It is ordained by the sages of Hindustan that a deposi-tor shall carefully enquire into the character of his in-tended depositary; who, if he undertake to keep the goods, shall preserve them with care and attention. Sir W. Jones, Law of Bailmenta.

depositor

Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety . . . and are paid . . . the moment they are demanded by the *depositors*. McCulloch, Com. Dict.

depository (dē-poz'i-tō-ri), n.; pl. depositories (-riz). [< ML. *depositorium, a place of deposit, < L. depositus, pp. of deponerc, deposit.]
1. A place where anything is lodged for safekeeping: as, a warehouse is a depository for goods. goods.

It may be said . . . that the Constitutional Monarch is only a depository of power, as an armory is a depository of arms; but that those who wield the arms, and those slone, constitute the true governing authority. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 169.

2. [Prop. depositary.] A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping; a depositary. [Rare.]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a nar-row circle. I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. Junius, Letters, Ded.

One who was the director of the national finances, and the depository of the gravest secrets of state, might ren-der inestimable services. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxil.

deposit-receipt $(d\bar{e}$ -poz'it-r \bar{e} -sēt"), n. A note or an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

of a current account. deposit, n. An obsolete form of deposit. depot (de-pō' or dē'pō), n. [< F. dépót, a de-posit, a place of deposit, a storehouse, depot, < OF. deposit, a deposit, pledge, < L. depositum, a deposit: see deposit, n.] 1. A place of de-posit: a depository; a warehouse or store-house for receiving goods for storage, sale, or transfer, as on a railroad or other line of trans-portation portation.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depôts* of this kingdom. British Critic (1794), p. 203.

Specifically-2. A railroad-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passen-gers and the receipt and transfer of freight by railroad. [U. S.]-3. *Milit.*: (a) A military magazine, as a fort, where stores, ammunition, etc., are deposited; or a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (b) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received and whence they are distributed. (c) In Great Brit-ain, that portion of a battalion, generally con-sisting of two companies, which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign ser-vice.—4. In fort, a particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assem-ble who are ordered to attack the outworks. Sometimes written with the French accents,

Sometimes written with the French accents,

Sometimes written with the French accents, depot or depot. =**Syn**. 2. Depot, Station, Freight-house. In the United States, at first the places for landing railroad-passengers and -freight were called depots, passenger-depots, freight-depots; but the use of station for the landing-place of pas-sengers is gradually increasing, while freight-house is the most common word for a separate storage-place. **depotentiate** (dē-pō-ten'shi-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. depotentiated, ppr. depotentiating. [$\langle L. de-$ priv. + potentia, power: see potency.] To de-prive of potency or power.

The gospel of Christ himself we may therefore expect to see greatly depotentiated. Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 175.

depravate (dep'ra-vāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. depravated, ppr. depravating. [< L. depravatus, pp. of depravare, deprave: see deprave.] 1;. To defame; vilify.

Whereat the rest, in depth of acorne and hate, His Diuine Truth with taunts doe *deprauate*. Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7.

2. To render depraved. [Rare.]

With natures depravated, and affinities already distem-pered by the sin of progenitors. Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 178. depravation (dep-ra-va'shon), n. [= F. dépra-

Hyperbolic formula for a set of the set of

Do not give advantage To stubborn critics, apt, without a theme, For depravation. Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

That learning should undermine the reverence of laws and government . . . is assuredly a mere depravation and calumny. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 23. 2. The act of making or becoming bad or worse; the act or process of debasement; deterioration.

It is to these . . . [circumstances] that the depravation of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, ii.

3. Depraved or corrupt quality or character; degeneracy; depravity.

Notwithstanding this universal depravation of manners, behold how untouched he [Noah] stood, and what a char-acter he bore ! Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, 11. iv.

4. A depraved tendency; inclination toward evil or corruption. [Rare.] What hefell Asdrubal or Cæsar Borgia is as much an il-lustration of the mind's powers and *depravations* as what has befailen us. *Emerson*, History. nas belaiten us. Emerson, History. =Syn. Depravity, Depravation, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, contamination, debasement. Depravation is especially the act of depraving or the process of becoming depraved; depravity, the state resulting irom the act or process. The use of depravation for depravity is uncom-

mon. Its coarseness [that of Dryden's day] was not external, like that of Elizabeth's day, but the outward mark of an in-ward depravity. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 32.

ward depravity. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 32.
I do not believe there ever was put upon record more depravation of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which purport to give the picture of English fashionable life. Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 139.
deprave (dē-prāv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. depraved, ppr. depraving. [< ME. depravare, < OF. depraver, corrupt, < de- + pravus, crooked, misshapen, wicked, depraved.] 1t. To pervert; distort; speak evil of; misreport; calumniate; vilify.
See! how the stubborne damzell doth deprave

See! how the stubborne damzell doth deprave My simple meaning with disdaynfull scorne. Spenser, Sonnets, xxix.

Gone about to *deprave* and calumniate the person and writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus. B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Unjustly thou depravest it with the name Of servitude, to serve whom God ordeins. Milton, P. L., vi. 174.

2. To make bad or worse; pervert; vitiate; corrupt: as, to deprave the heart, mind, understanding, will, tastes, etc.; to deprave the morals, government, laws, etc.

Whose pryde depraves each other better part Spenser, Sonnets, xxxi.

All things proceed, and up to him return, If not depraved from good. Milton, P. L., v. 471. The ingenuity once so conspicuously displayed in every department of physical and moral science has been de-praved into a timid and servile cunning. Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The ceremony of kneeling at the Sacrament was included among the rest: but the free and glad acknowledgment of that ceremony was not to be expected from one who had notoriously depraved it. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist, Church of Eng., xx.

depraved (de-pravd'), p. a. 1. Perverted; vi-tiated: as, a depraved appetite.

Their taste in time became so depraved, that what was at first a poetical license not to be justified they made their choice. Swift, Improving the English Tongue. 2. Morally bad; destitute of moral principle;

depravedness (dē-prā'ved-nes), n. The state of being depraved or vitiated; corruption; taint.

Our original depravedness, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. [< deprave +

depravement (dē-prāv'ment), n. [< depr -ment.] Perversion; vitiation. [Rare.]

He maketh men believe that apparitions . . . sre either deceptions of sight, or melancholy depravements of fancy. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

depraver (dē-prā'ver), n. 1+. One who per-verts or distorts the character of a person; a traducer; a vilifier.

Do you think I urge any comparison against you? no, I am not so ill-bred as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

2. A corrupter; one who vitiates.

For depravers of the Prayer-Book it was ten pounds fine or three months for the first offence. R. W. Dizon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

depravingly (de-pra'ving-li), adv. In a depraving manner

ing manner.
depravity (dē-prav'i-ti), n. [Irreg. < de-pravity, q. v.; as if < E. deprave + -ity.] 1.</p>
The state of being depraved or corrupt; cor-ruption; degeneracy: as, depravity of manners or morals.

Succeeding generations change the fashion of their morals, . . . wonder at the *depravity* of their ancestors. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

deprecative

To remove the offender, to preserve society from those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incorrigi-ble depravity, is often one of the ends of punishment. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Specifically-2. In theol., the hereditary ten-dency of mankind, derived from Adam through Specifically -2.2. In the three directions of the rest of the second and second

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less deprecable than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject. Eikon Basilike.

deprecate (dep'rē-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. deprecated, ppr. deprecating. [< L. deprecatus, pp. of deprecari (> Sp. Pg. deprecar), pray against (a present or impending evil), pray for, intercede for (that which is in danger), rarely imprecate, $\langle de, off, + precari, pray: see pray.]$ 1. To pray against; pray or entreat the re-moval or prevention of; pray or desire deliverance from.

We are met here to acknowledge our sin, to express our public detestation of it, and to *deprecate* the vengeance which hath pursued, and doth still, 1 fear, pursue us on the account of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

The judgments which we would deprecate are not re-moved. Bp. Smalridge. 2. To plead or argue earnestly against; urge

reasons against; express disapproval of: said of a scheme, purpose, and the like.

His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. Scott.

The self-dependence which was honored in me is deprecated as a fault in most women. Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 40.

O, still as ever, friends are they Who, in the interest of outraged truth, Deprecate such rough handling of a lie! Browning, Ring and Book, II. 227.

3t. To imprecate; invoke.

Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they deprecated no vengeance, though that of the whole nation was justly merited. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 442.

deprecatingly (dep'rē-kā-ting-li), adv. By dep-recation; with expressions or indications of protest or disapproval.

2. Morally bad; destitute of moral principle; corrupt; wicked: as, a depraved nature.=Syn 2. Illegal, Iniquitous, etc. (see criminal), base, profligate, abandoned, reprobate. depravedly (dē-prā'ved-li), adv. In a depraved manner; with corrupt motive or intent. The writings of both depravedly, anticipatively, coun-terfeitly imprinted. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, To the Reader. depraved (dē prā'ved-nes), n. The state erance.

I, with leave of speech implored, And humble deprecation, thus replied. Milton, P. L., viil. 378.

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. Sir T. Browne.

They use no *deprecations* nor complaints, Nor suit for mercy. *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1. Specifically -2. In litanies, a petition to be delivered from some evil, temporal or spiritual. In Latin litanies each single deprecation is usually fol-lowed by the response, "Libera nos, Domine" (Deliver us, O Lord). In the Anglican litany the deprecations begin, "From all evil and mischlef," and end, "From hardness of heart, and contempt of thy Word and Commandment," and are collected in groups, after each of which comes the response, "Good Lord, deliver us." The obsecrations, which succeed, have the same response. See litany. 8. A praying for removal or prevention; en-treaty or earnest desire for an averting or delaying: as, to urge reasons in deprecation of war or of a severe judgment; "deprecation of death," Donnc.-4t. An imprecation ; a curse.

curse.

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the Scrip-tural deprecation—"Ile that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him." W. Gilpin, Sermons, III. xi.

deprecative (dep'rē-kā-tiv), a. [= OF. depre-catif, F. déprécatif = Sp. Pg. It. deprecativo, <

deprecative

The form itself is very ancient, consisting . . . of two parts, the first deprecative, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it. *Comber*, Companion to the Temple, I. 752.

deprecator (dep'rē-kā-tor), n. [(L. deprecator, (deprecato: seo deprecate.] One who deprecates.

deprecates. deprecatory (dep'rē-kā-tō-ri), a. and n. [=OF. deprecatoire, F. déprécatoire = Sp. Pg. It. de-precatorio, < LL. deprecatorius, < L. deprecati, deprecate: sco deprecator, deprecate.] I. a. Serving or intended to deprecate or avert some threatened evil or action; characterized by en-treaty or protest intended to avert something ordice regiment evil or painful.

Humble and deprecatory letters to the Scottish king.

The eyes of his little menial turned upon him that dep-recatory glance of inquiry so common to slave children. G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 350.

II.t n. A deprecating speech or act.

There the author strutted like an liector, new he is passive, full of deprecatories and apologetics. Roger North, Examen, p. 343.

Reger North, Examen, p. 343. deprecet, v. t. See depress. depreciate (dē-prē'shi-āt), v.; pret. and pp. de-preciated, ppr. depreciating. [<LL. depreciatus, pp. of depreciare, prop. depretiare (> F. dépré-cier = Sp. despreciar = Pg. depreciar; cf., with equiv. prefix dis., It. dispregiare = OF. desprei-ser, despriser, > E. dispraise, disprize), lower the price of, undervalue, < L. de, down, + pretium, price: see price, prize², precious, etc., and cf. disprize. Cf. also appreciate.] I. trans. 1. To lessen the value of; bring down in value or rate: as to depreciate goods or prices; to depreciate as, to depreciate goods or prices; to depreciate railroad stocks.

The disturbances in question are the same in character as have always accompanied the use of a depreciated, fluc-tuating currency. Contemporary Rev., L11. 802.

2. To undervalue or underrate; represent as of little value or merit, or of less than is com-monly supposed; belittle.

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded to de-preciate the work of those who have. Spectator. To prove the Americana ought not to be free, we are obliged to depreciate the value of freedom itself. Burke,

We are all inclined to depreciate whatever we have over-prsised, and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigour. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings. Another injurieus consequence, resulting, in a great measure, from asceticism, was a tendency to depreciate extremely the character and the position of women. Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 357. =Syn. 1. To lower.-2. Disparage, Detract from, etc. (see decru); to traduce, underrate, slur. II. intrans. To fall in value; become of less worth: as, a paper currency will depreciate un-less it is convertible into specie; real estate is depreciating. is depreciating.

The wealthy inhabitants opposed . . . all paper cur-rency, from the apprehension that it would depreciate, as it had done to New England. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 112.

depreciation (deprei-shi-ā'shon), n. [= F. $de_preciation = Pg. depreciação, < L. as if *depreciatio(n-), < depretiare, depreciate: see depreciate.] 1. The act of lessening or bringing down price or value.—2. A fall in value; reduction of worth.$

This depreciation of their funds.

Paper continues to be issued without limit, and then comes depreciation. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 436. 3. A belittling or running down of value or merit; conscious undervaluation or underesti-mation of the merits of a person, action, or thing; unfavorable judgment or scant praise: as, he is much given to the depreciation of even his best friends.

I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, and from others some *depreciation*. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 83.

A statue of Handel by Roubillac was erected in Vau-hall in 1788, but of the general depreciation and condem-nation of his music there can be no denbt. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

depreciative (dę-pré'shi-ā-tiv), a. [< depreci-aie + -ive.] Tending to deprecisto or under-value; undervaluing or underrating. depreciator (dę-pré'shi-ā-tor), n. [= F. dépré-ciateur = Sp. despreciador = Pg. depreciador = It. dispreziatore, < LL. depretiator, < depretiare, depreciate: see depreciate.] One who depreciates

No doubt, in times past, kings have been the most no-torious false colners and depreciators of the currency, but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times. Jerone, Money and Mech. of Exchange.

LL. deprecativus, $\langle L. deprecari: see deprecate.]$ depreciatory (dē-prē'shi-ā-tē-ri), a. [$\langle deprecate: eiate + -ory.$] Tending to depreciate. The form itself is very ancient, consisting . . . of two parts, the first deprecative, the second indicative; the one "depredable" (dep'rē-da-bl), a. [$\langle LL$ as if "depredable", $\langle depredable", \rangle$ and $\langle depredable", \rangle$ an date.] Liable to depredation.

The two precedent intend this, That the spirits and aire in their actions may be the lesse depredatory; and the two latter that the blood and juice of the body may be the lesse depredable. Bacon, Hist. Life and Death.

depredate (dep'rē-dāt), v.; pret. and pp. depre-dated, ppr. depredating. [< LL. deprædatus, pp. of deprædari (> OF. depreder, depreer, F. dépréder = Pg. depredar = It. depredare), plun-der, < L. de- + prædari, rob, plunder, < præda, prey: see prey.] I. trans. To prey upon, either ; by consumption or destruction, or by plunder and pilaco: descrift. Jay wæste and pillago; despoil; lay waste.

It maketh the . . . body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. Bacon, Nat. Ilist.

That kind of war which depredates and distresses in-viduals. Marshall. dividnals.

II. intrans. To take plunder or prey; com-mit waste: as, wild animals depredate upon the corn; thieves have depredated on my property

depredation (dep-rő-dā'shon), n. [=F. dépré-dation = Sp. depredacion = Pg. depredação = It. depredazione, < LL. deprædatio(n-), < depræ-dari, plunder: see depredate.] 1. The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

I have now a plentiful estate, external affluence; what if at this moment I were bereft of all, either by fire or depredation? Sir M. Hale, Afflictions.

To guard against the depredations of birds or mice. D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

2. Waste; consumption.—3. In Scots law, the offense of driving away numbers of eattle or other beasts by the masterful force of armed persons: otherwise called hership.

depredator (dep rē-dā-tor), n. [= F. dépré-dateur = Sp. Pg. depredador = It. depredatore, < LL. deprædator, < deprædari, plunder: see depredate.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

They [briony and colewort] be both great depredators of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. Bacon, Nat. Ilist., § 492.

depredatory (dep'rē-dā-tō-ri), a. [< LL. as if *deprædatorius, < deprædari, plunder: see dep-redator and depredate.] Plundering; spoiling; consisting in or involving pillage.

They are a stout, well-made, bold, warlike race of peo-ple, redoubtable neighborra to both pattons of the Korlacs, who often feel the effects of their *depredatory* incursions. *Cook*, Voyages, VII. v. 7.

Cook, Veyages, VII. v. 7. deprehendt (dep-rē-hend'), v. t. [< OF. depre-hender, deprendre, catch, seize (cf. OF. despren-dre, with prefix des- priv., let go, F. déprendre, separate, detach), = Sp. deprender = Pg. depre-hender = It. deprendere, < L. deprehendere, contr. deprendere, seize upon, catch, find out, < de-prehendere, seize, take: see prehend, apprehend, comprehend, reprehend.] 1. To catch; take un-awares or by surprise; seize, as a person com-mitting an unlawful act. mitting an unlawful act.

As if thou wert persude, Euen to the act of some light sinne, and deprehended so. Chapman, Iliad, v.

Befere the law was thoroughly established, when Moses came down from God, and deprehended the people in that idelatry to the calf. Donne, Sermons, i.

He is one that sneaks from a good action, as one that had pillerd and dare not fustifie it, and is more blushing-ly deprehended in this then others in sin. Bp. Earle, Micro-coamographie, A Modest Man.

For it were fitting you did see how I live when I am by myselfe, . . . deprehending me (as you did) at a tyme when I was to gratifie so many curious persons. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Jeremy Tsylor.

2. To apprehend; learn.

Burke.

deprehensielet (dep-rē-hen'si-bl), a. [$\langle L$. deprehens-us, pp. of deprehendere (see depre-hend), + E. -ible.] Capable of being discov-ered, apprehended, or understood. Also de-prensible. E. Phillips. deprehensiblenesst (dep-rē-hen'si-bl-nes), n. Capableness of being caught or discovered.

Bailey.

deprehension (dep-rē-hen'shon), n. [= Pg. de-prehensão, < L. deprehensio(n-), < deprehendere, seize: see deprehend.] A catching or seizing unawares; a discovering. E. Phillips.

Iler deprehension is made an aggravation of her shame; such is the corrupt judgment of the world: to do ill trou-bles not man, but to be taken in doing it. Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

depressed

We must conceal our actions from the surprises and deprehensions of suspicion. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

deprensiblet, a. Same as deprehensible.

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or de-prensible by certain experiments. Sir W. Pettie, Advice to Hartlib (1648), p. 15.

depress (dé-pres'), v. t. [$\langle ME. depressen, de presen, deprecen, \langle OF. depresser, press down,$ lower, < L. depressus, pp. of deprimere (> F. dé-primer = Sp. Pg. deprimir = It. deprimere), pressdown, < dc, down, + premerc, press: see press!.Cf. compress, express, etc.] 1. To press or movedownward; make lower; bring to a lower lovel:as, to depress the muzzle of a gun; to depressthe eve.the eve.

Unless an age too late, or celd Ciimate, or years, damp my intended wing Depress'd. Milton, P. L., ix. 46. 2. To force or keep down; cause to fall to or remain in a low or lower condition; lower in vigor, amount, estimation, etc.: as, to *depress* stocks or the price of merchandise; business is depressed.

In any other man this had been boldness, And so rewarded. Pray depress your spirit. Beau. and Fl., Vaientinian, i. 3.

Slew rises worth by poverty depressed. Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, L. 177. It was soon found that the best way to depress au hated character was to turn it into ridicule. Burke, Hints for Ess. on the Drama.

Revolutions of opinion and feeling . . . during the last two centurics have alternately raised and *depressed* the standard of our national morality. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

3. To weigh upon; lower in feeling; make dull or languid; deject.

If the heart of man is *depress*'d with cares, The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears. *Gay*, Beggar's Opera, t. 1.

Ha . . . admitted that his spirits were depressed. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 191.

But it was only natural . . . [that they] should be al-ternately elated and depressed as the plot went on disclos-ing itself to them. Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh. 4t. To depreciate; rate meanly; belittle.

For confidence, it is the last but surest remedy; name-ly, to depress and seem to despise whatsoever a man can-not attain. Bacon, Advancement of Learuing, il. 337. 5t. To repress.

I swim noon their angers to allay 'em, And, like a calm, depress their fell intentions. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1. 6. In alg., to reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.- 7[†]. To reduce to subjection; overpower.

Itit watz Ennias the athel, & his highe kynde That sithen depreced prouincea, & pstrounes blowme Welneze of at the wele in the west fles. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6.

8t. To pardon; release; let go.

Bot wolde 3e, lady louely, then leue me grante, & deprece your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse. Sir Gaucayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1219.

To depress the pole (naut.), to cause the pole (that is, the polar star) to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator. =Syn. 1. To sink. -3. To cast down, discourage, dishearten, dispirit, chill, dampen. depress (dēpress'), a. [$\langle L. depressus$, pp.: see depress, v.] Pressed down; hollow in the cen-ter: concave. ter; concave.

If the seal be depress or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but net to seal with it. Hammond, Works, I. 259.

Depressa (de-pres'a), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. depressus, pp., depressed: see depress, v.] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth section of brachelytrous pentamerous Coleoptera, containing such genera as Aleochara, etc. depressant (de-pres'ant), n. [< depress + -antl.] In med., a sedative.

The bromides have been considered defibrinators and epressants. Alien. and Neurol., VI. 536. depressants.

2. To apprehend; teach, the set of bodies of bodies are to be deprehended by experience. Bacon, Nat. Hist, depressaria (dep-re-sā'ri-ä), n. [NL., $\langle L$. depressaria (dep-re-sā'ri-ā), n. [NL., $\langle L$. depres

sometimes also bering into the stems. depressed (dē-prest'), p. a. [Pp. of depress, v.] 1. Pressed down; lowered; put on a level with 1. Pressed down; lowered; put on a level with or below the surface: as, a depressed railroad. Specifically—2. In anat. and xool., pressed downward, or flattened from above, and there-for broader than high: as, a depressed fish— for example, the skate; the depressed bill of a bird, as that of the swallow: opposed to com-pressed.—3. In bot., flattened vertically; sunk below the surrounding margin: as, a depressed

1547

plant (one whose growth is lateral rather than upward).—4. In her., surmounted or debruised. See debruised. [Rare.] depressible (dö-pres'i-bl), a. [<depress + -ible.]

Capable of being depressed.

They [hinged teeth] are, however, depressible in one di-rection only. Encye. Brit., XII. 654.

depressingly (de-pres'ing-li), adv. In a de-pressing manner.

pressing manner. depression (dē-presh'on), n. [< ME. depres-sioun, < OF. depression, F. dépression = Sp. de-presion = Pg. depressão = It. depressione, < L. depressio(n-), < depressa, pp. of deprimere, press down: see depress.] 1. The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down. Spe-cifically -2. In astron.: (a) The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as the observer recedes from the pole toward the countor. (b) recedes from the pole toward the equator. (b) The angular distance of a star below the horizon, which is measured by an arc of the vertical cir-cle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon.

And than is the *depressioun* of the pole antartik: that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik bynethe the orisonte the same quantite of space, neither mor ne lasse. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 25.

to seen, that is the formation of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech. 4. In surg., a kind of couching. 5. In musie, the lowering or flatting of a tone: denoted in printed music by a b, or, after a \sharp , by a \sharp .—6. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward: as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and depressions; the de-pression of the skull. tree depression of the skull.tree depression of the skull.tree depression of the skull.tree depression of the skull.tree depression of the skull.

Should he [one born blind] draw his hand over a picture, where all is amooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominences and *depressions* of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of can-vas, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity. Spectator, No. 416.

7. Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing: as, the *depression* of pride.

Another very important moral result to which asceticism largely contributed was the *depression* and sometimes al-most the extinction of the civic virtues. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

8. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state depression of the mind.

Lambert, in great depression of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape, but when he saw he could not prevail, submitted. *Baker*, Charles II., an. 1660. 9. A low state of strength; physical exhaustion.

It tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal depression. West, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, xxv.

10. A state of dullness or inactivity: as, de-10. A state of dullness or inactivity: as, depression of trade; commercial depression. Angle of depression, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. Bearometric depression, a relatively low state of the barometer, due to diminished atmospheric pressure. - Depression of an equation, in alg., the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor.=Syn. 6. Cavity, indentation, dent.-7. Humiliation, fall.-8. Metancholy, despondency.
depressive (dē-pres'iv), a. [= OF. depressif, F. dépressif; as depress to even.] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

ing to depress or cast down.

May Liberty, . . . Even where the keen *depressive* North deacenda, Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers. *Thomson*.

depressiveness (de-pres'iv-nes), n. The quality of being depressive; tendency to depress.

To all his . . . troubles, moreover, must be added this continual one of ill-health, and its concomitant depressive-ness. Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

depressor (dé-pres'or), n. [= Sp. depresor = Pg. depressor, < NL. depressor, < L. depressus, pp. of deprimere, press down: see depress.] 1. One who presses down; an oppressor.

The greatest depressors of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius. *Abp. Ussher*, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ii.

2. Pl. depressores (dep-re-sö'rēz). In anat., a muscle that depresses or draws down: as, the depressor anguli oris (the muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth).—3. In surg., an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing a protruding part into for reducing or pushing a protructing part into place. — Depressor algenasi, a muscle of the face which draws down the nostrita. — Depressor anguli oris, or *triangularis menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the corner of the mouth. — Depressor labil inferioris, or quadratus menti, a muscle of the face which draws down the lower llp. — Depressor mandibulæ, the depressor of the mandible, a muscle which depresses the lower jaw and thus assists in opening the mouth in many vertebrates, as

birds and reptiles. It resembles the human digastric in function, but not in appearance.— Depressor nerve, an afferent branch of the vague, running to the cardiac plexus, which when atimulated lowers the vasomotor tone.— De-pressor palpebre inferiorits, the depressor of the low-er cyclid, a muscle which in many animals, but not in man, aerves to pull down the lower cyclid. depreter (dep're-ter), n. [Origin unknown.] Plastering made to imitate tooled ashler-work. It is first pricked up and floated, as for set or stucco, and then small atones are forced on dry from a board. E. H. Knight.

E. H. Knight.

depriment (dep'ri-ment), a. [< L. deprimen(t-)s, ppr. of deprimere, press down: see depress.] Serving to depress: specifically applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the rec-tus inferior oculi, which draws down the eye-ball. [Rare or obsolete.] deprisuret (dē-pri'zūr), n. [< F. dépriser, un-

ball. [Rare or obsoluce.] deprisure((dē-prī'zūr), n. [< F. dépriser, un-dervalue (see disprize), +-ure.] Low esteem; contempt; disdain. deprivable (dē-prī'va-bl), a. [< deprive + -able.] Liable to be deprived, dispossessed, or deprived. deprive

Deprivation of civil rights is a species of penal inflic-on. Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion. tion. 2. The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal deprivation of being. Bentley.

3. Degradation from office, rank, or position; deposition: now used chiefly of the deposition of a bishop or other elergyman. This is of two kinds: deprivation a beneficio, or deprivation of living or preferment; and deprivation ab officio, or deprivation of order, otherwise called deposition or degradation.

Hence haply it was that Assuerns would needs make shew of Vashti the Queene in his magnificent feast, which occasioned her *deprivation* and Eaters succession. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 374.

The deprivation, death, and destruction of the queen's ajesty. State Trials, Duke of Norfolk, an. 1571. majesty.

majesty. State trates, but of votion, an array There had been recent instances of the deprivation of bishops by a sentence of the Witan; and though we have no record of such a step, we may gather that Robert was himself deprived of his see. J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 519.

They [the civil courts] would enforce the deprivation of a Wesleyan minister by the authorities of his own communion for preaching in an Anglican pulpit. II. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 397. of

deprivative (dep'ri-vā-tiv), a. [< deprive + -ative. Cf. privative.] Depriving or tending to deprive or divest of property, office, etc. [Rare.] deprive or divest or property, ondee, etc. [Kare.] deprive (dē-prīv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deprived, ppr. depriving. [< ME. depriven, < OF. depriver < ML. deprivare, deprive of office, depose, < L. de- + privare, deprive, pp. privatus, separate, private: see private, privation.] 1†. To take away; end; injure or destroy. Tis honour to deprive dishonour'd life. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 1186. Melanchely both deprive dishonour'd life.

Melancholy hath deprived their judgments. Reginald Scot.

2. To divest; strip; bereave: as, to deprive one of pain, of sight, of property, of children, etc.

In his [William I.'a] Time, Stigand, Archbishop of Can-terbury, was for divers Causes *deprived* of his Dignity, and kept private all his Life after in the Castle of Win-chester. Baker, Chronicles, p. 28.

Most happy he Whose least delight sufficient to deprive Remembrance of all pains which him opprest.

Spenser.

As he [the prime minister] comes into power without any formal election or nomination, so he can be deprived of power without any formal deposition. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 194.

Hence-3. To divest of office; degrade. See deprivation, 3.

A minister, deprived for inconformity, said that if they deprived him, it should cost an hundred men's lives, Bacon.

Ile [Heath of Worcester] was called before the council February 8, and after a month committed to the Fleet, where he remained to the end of the reign; and before the reign came to an end he was deprived. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist, Church of Eng., xvii.

He [Robert South] was ordained by one of the deprived ishops in 1658. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 75. bishops in 1658. 4. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; de-

bar; withhold. God hath deprived her of wisdom. Job xxxix, 17.

The short time that I spent there deprived me of the opportunity. Coryat, Crudities, I. 140.

From his face I shall be hid, deprived His bleased countenance. Millon, P. L., xi. 316.

=Syn. 2. To disposess, strip, rob, despoil. deprivement; (dē-prīv'ment), n. [< deprive + -ment.] The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; deprivation.

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of deprivement, can have no right to any auch compensation. Milton, Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church.

 deprivable
 able 10 be deprived, and deposed.
 Upon surmise . . . they gather that the persons that enjoy them (certain grants and tolerations) possess them wrongfully, and are deprivable at all hours!
 Dr else make kings as resistable, censurable, deprivable, and hable to all kinds of punishments.
 Dr else make kings as resistable, censurable, deprivable, deprivable, and hable to all kinds of punishments.
 Dr else make kings as resistable, censurable, deprivable, deprivable, depths: de, of; profundis, abl. pl. of profundum, depths: de, of; profund is the first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm, which in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches is one of the seven peniname for this psalm.

name for this psaim. deproperation ($d\bar{e}$ -prop-e- $r\bar{a}$ 'shon), n. [$\langle L$. as if "deproperatio(n-), \langle deproperare, make haste, \langle de- + properare, hasten: see properate.] A making haste or speed. Bailey, 1727. deprostrate; ($d\bar{e}$ -pros'tr \bar{a} t), a. [\langle de- + pros-trate.] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

e.] Extremely prosents, How may weak mortai ever hope to file His unsmooth tongue, and his deprostrate style? G. Fletcher.

deprovincialize (dē-prộ-vin'shal-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. deprovincialized, ppr. deprovincializing. [< de- priv. + provincialize.] To divest of pro-vincial characteristics; expand the views or interests of.

The camp is deprovincializing us very fast. O. W. Holmes, Old Voi. of Life, p. 10.

The country had grown rich, its commerce was large, and wealth did its natural work in making life softer and more worldly, commerce in *deprovincializing* the minds of those engaged in it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st aer., p. 237.

dept. A contraction of department. depth (depth), n. [\leq ME. depthe (not in AS.) = D. diepte = Icel. dypt = Dan. dybde = Goth. *diupitha*, depth: with formative -th, \langle ME. dep, E. deep: see deep, a., and cf. deep, n.] **1**. Deepness; distance or extension, as measured -(a)From the surface or top downward: opposed to height: as, the depth of the ocean, of a mine, a ditch, etc.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the depth of the water. Bacon.

Her [the ship's] Depth from the Breadth is 19 Feet and four Inches. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 33.

(b) Upward or forward from the point of view: as, the depth of the sky. (c) From without inward, or from the front to the rear: as, the depth of a wound; the depth of a building.— 2. A deep place, literally or figuratively; an abyss; the sea.

The depth closed me round about. Jouah il. 5.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory, And sounded all the *depths* and shoals of honour. Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land, And seamen with dissembled depths betray. Dryden.

3. The deepest, innermost, or most central part of anything; the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits: as, the *depth* of wiu-ter or of night; in the *depths* of a jungle or a forest.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the depth of winter, reacued the city of York from the rebels. Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

4. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored: as, the *depth* of a science.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most ab-struse tract of school divinity. *Addison*, Whig Examiner. 5. Immensity; infinity; intensity.

O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and know-iedge of God! Rom. xl, 33. Tears from the depth of some divine despair. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

depth

6. Profoundness; profundity; extent of pene-tration, or of the capacity of penetrating: as, depth of understanding; depth of skill. **6.** Removing impurities; depurate.] **1. 6.** ML. de-puran(t-)s, ppr. of depurate: see depurate.] **1. 7.** Removing impurities; depurative.

He was a man that God endued with a clear and won-derful depth: a discerner of others' spirits, and very much a master of his own. Penn, Rise and Progress of Quskers, v.

The splendid colouring of the Flemish artists covers but does not conceal the entire want of depth, of imagination,

of spiritual vision. F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 84. 7. In painting, darkness and richness of tone: as, great depth of color.—8. In logic, the quan-tity of comprehension; the totality of those at-tributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. This use of the word was bor-rowed by Hamilton from certain late Greek writers. writers.

Writers. By the informed depth of a term, I mean all the real characters (in contradiction to mere names) which can be predicated of it (with logical truth on the whole) in a supposed state of information; no character being count-ed twice over knowingly in the supposed state of infor-mation. The depth, like the breadth, may be certain or doubiful, actual or potential. By the essential depth of a term, I mean the really conceivable qualities predicated of it in its definition. Substantial depth is the real con-crete form which belongs to everything of which a term is predicable with absolute truth. C. S. Peirce.

Beyond one's depth, in water too deep for safety; hence, beyond one's ability or means.

I have ventnr'd, Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders, This many summers in a sea of glory; But far beyond my depth. Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Depth of a sail, the size of a sail between the head and the foot-rope. It is also called the drop or hoist.—Depth of the hold, in ship-building, the depth from the upper side of the lower deck-beams to the upper side of the foor-timhers.—Focal depth, the penetrating power of a lens —that is, the vertical range through which the parts of an object, a scene, etc., viewed by the lens are seen with sat-istactory distinctness.

interests the depth of; depth + -en1.] To increase the depth of; depth - -**Depthening** tool. (a) A countersink used to make a hole deeper. (b) A tool used by watchmakers in gaging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates.

depthless (depth'les), a. [$\langle depth + -less$.] Wanting depth; shallow.

Notions, the depthless abstractions of fleeting phenom Coleridge.

coleridge.
coleridge.
depucelatet (dö-pū'se-lāt), v. t. [< F. dépuceler (< dé- priv. + pucelle, a maid: see pucel, pu-celle) + E. -ate².] To deflower; rob of virgin-ity. Cotgrave; Bailey.
depudicatet (dö-pū'di-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. depudicated, ppr. depudicating. [< LL. depudi-catus, pp. of depudicating. [< LL. depudi-catus, pp. of depudicater, < L. de- priv. + pudicus, chaste, modest.] To deflower; ravish. Wor.
depudoratet (dö-pū'dō-rāt), v. t. [< L. de-priv. + pudor, shame, + E. -ate².] To render void of shame.

Partly depudorated or become so void of shame as that, though they do perceive, yet they will obstinately and impudently deny the plainest things. Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 193.

depulper (dē-pul'per), n. [< de- priv. + pulp + -erl.] An apparatus for freeing from pulpy matter. See the extract.

The term deputper has been applied to a class of appa-ratus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice [of beets]. Spons' Encyc. Manuf., p. 1839.

depulsation (dē-pul-sā'shon), n. [< L. as if *depulsatio(n-), < depulsare, pp. depulsatus, drive or thrust away, < de, away, + pulsare, drive, thrust: see pulsate. Cf. depulse.] A thrusting or driving away; a repelling. Bailey, 1727

depulset (de-puls'), v. t. [< L. depulsus, pp. of

depulser (de-pulse), v. t. [(L. depulsus, pp. of depellere, drive away: see depel and pulse.] To drive away. Cockeram. depulsiont (de-pul'shon), n. [(L. depulsio(n-), a driving away, (depellere, depulsus, drive away: see depulse.] A driving or thrusting away; expulsion.

The erron or weaknesse of the Burgundian Dutchesse and her Perkin, suffering their enemy in this sort to puruey for his owne security and their deputsion. Speed, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 38.

depulsory; (dē-pul'sō-ri), a. [< L. depulsorius, serving to avert, < depulsor, one who drives away, < depellere, drive away: see depulse.] Driving or thrusting away; averting. Nares.

Making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the meanes of certaine depulsorie sacrifices. Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

II. n. That which tends to remove impurities, as a medicine.

Meat broths and milk . . . arouse the emmetories and prove excellent depurants. Theropeutic Gaz., IX. 17.

depurate (dep'ū-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. depu-rated, ppr. depurating. [< ML. depuratus, pp. of depurare, purify: see depure.] 1. To puri-fy; free from impure or heterogeneous matter; elarify; cleanse.

Chemistry enabling ns to depurate bodies, and in some measure to analize them. Boyle.

I... doubt whether ... wars ... do not serve, as motion to waters, to depurate states of ... a great num-ber of vices. Goldsmith, llist. Seven Years' War, Pref. 2. [The prefix de- taken as priv.] To render [Rare.] impure.

Priestley began by ascertaining that air depurated by snimals was purified by plants. Nature.

depurate; (dep' η -rat), a. [\langle ML. depuratus, pp.: see the verb.] Cleansed; pure: as, "a very depurate oil," Boyle, Works, II. 209. depuration (dep- η -ratshon), n. [= F. dépura-tion = Pr. depuracion = Sp. depuracion = Pg. depuração = It. depuracione; \langle ML. as if "de-puratio(n-), \langle depurare, purify: see depurate.] The act of purifying, clarifying, or cleansing; a freeing from feculent, impure, or heterogene-ous matter: as, the depuration of a fluid or of ous matter: as, the depuration of a fluid or of a wound.

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know; How far your genius, taste, and learning go; Launch not beyond your depth, but be discrete. Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1.50. The ventilation and depuration of the blood, ... one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. Boyle. **depurative** (depty \tilde{u} - \tilde{n} -tiv), a. and n. [= F. depu-ation = Dr. depurative _ It depurations of depu-set if = Dr. depurative _ It depurations of depu-tions of the principal and constant uses of respiration. Boyle. ratif = Pr. depuratiu = It. depurativo; as depurate + -ive.] I. a. Cleansing; tending to or connected with the removal of impurities.

The function of the segmental organ had been shown to be excretory, depurative. Micros. Science, XXVIII. 239.

II. n. That which cleanses or purifies; specifically, in med., formerly, a remedy supposed to purify the blood or humors.

depurator (dep'ų-rā-tor), n. [=It. depuratore; as depurate + -or.] One who or that which cleanses. Specifically -(a) In med., a deparant or depurative.

The remedies indicated to correct constructive diseases are chiefly depurators and nutrients. Alien. and Neurol., VI. 540.

(b) An apparatus designed to assist the expuision of mor-(b) An apparatus designed to assist the expinition of mor-bid matter through the excretory duets of the skin. This is accomplished by withdrawing from the surface of the body the natural pressure of the air. (c) A machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning, invented in France.

France. depuratoryt (dep'ū-rā-tō-ri), a. and n. [= F. dépuratoire = Sp. Pg. It. depuratorio; as de-purate + -ory.] I. a. Cleansing; purifying. II. n. That which purifies. Sydenham. depuret (dō-pūr'), v. t. [\leq ME. depurae, \leq OF. depurer, F. dépurer = Pr. Sp. Pg. depurar = It. depurare, \leq ML. depurare, purify, \leq L. de, off (taken as intensive), + purare, make pure, \leq purus, pure: see pure. Cf. depurate.] To make pure; cleanse; purge. Thong bremwinge wate be 2 tense diministered

Thong brennynge walt be .7. tymes distillid, gitt it is not fully depurid fro his brennynge heete. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivali), p. 22.

IIe shall yrst . . . be *depured* and clensed, before that he shall be layde np for pure gold in the treasures of God. Sir T. More, Works, p. 800.

depurgatory (dē-pėr'gā-tō-ri), a. [< L. as if "depurgatorius, < depurgatus, pp. of depurgare, cleanse, purge, < de, off, + purgare, purge: see purge.] Purging; serving to cleanse or purify.
depurition (dep-ā-rish'on), n. An improper form of depuration. Craig.
deputable (dep'ū-ta-bl), a. [< depute + -able.] Capable of being or fit to be deputed.

A man deputable to the London Parliament

Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224. deputation (dep- \bar{q} -tā'shon), n. [\langle ME. depu-tation = D. deputatie = G. Dan. Sw. deputation, $\langle \langle F. députation = Sp. diputacion = Pg. depu tação = It. deputazione, <math>\langle$ ML. as if "deputa-tio(n-), \langle deputare, pp. deputatus, select, ap-point: see depute.] 1. Appointment or au-thority to represent or act for another or others.

We have . . . given his deputation all the organs of onr own power. Shak., M. for M., i. I.

The favourites that the absent king in deputation left behind him here, When he was personal in the Irish war. Shak, 1 Hen, IV., iv. 3.

Their . . . deputation to offices of power and dignity. Barrow, Works, H. xxi.

2. The person or persons authorized to repre-sent or act for another or others: as, the local societies were represented by large deputations. -3. In Eng. forestry law, formerly, a license conferring the rights of a gamekceper. See the extracts.

Ife... had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the deputation, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed. Jane Austen, Persuasion, iti.

Jane Austen, Persuasion, III. The gamekeeper was a man appointed by a document granted by a lord of a manor under statutory nathority, termed a deputation. This deputation enabled him to kill game within the manor, sud exercise the statutory powers of a gamekeeper nuder the Acts for the preserva-tion of game: but it was necessary that his name should be entered with the clerk of the peace of the county or division where the manor was, who, on payment of Is., gave him a certificate of registration. S. Douvell, Taxes in England, III. 272.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 272. deputator; (dep'ū-tā-tor), n. [< ML. as if *de-putator; < L. deputare, pp. deputatus, select, de-pute: see depute.] One who deputes; one who grants deputation. Loeke. depute (dē-pūt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deputed, ppr. deputing. [< ME. deputen, impute, = D. deputera = G. deputiren = Dan. deputere = Sw. deputera, < OF. deputar, F. députer = Sp. di-putar = Pg. deputar = It. deputare, depute, < L. deputare, cut off, prune down, count among, LL. also destine, allot, ML. also select, ap-point, < de, off, + putare, cleanse, prune, also cstimate, think. Cf. compute, count¹, repute.] 1. To appoint as a substituto or agent; appoint and send with a special commission or author-ity to act in the name of a principal. ity to act in the name of a principal.

There is no man deputed of the king to hear thee.

2 Sam. xv. 3. The bishop may depute a priest to administer the sacra-nent. Aylife, Parergon. ment.

2t. To set aside or apart; assign. The most conspienous places in cities are usually de-puted for the erection of statnes. Barrow.

3. To assign to a deputy; transfer: as, he de-

puted his authority to a substitute.

If iegislative authority is deputed, it follows that those from whom it proceeds are the masters of those on whom it is conferred. II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 231. 4t. To impute.

The apostil . . . shewith neithir thurg his right have this deserved, but al what enere to be depute to the grace of God. $\Re'yclif$, Proi. to Romans,

depute (dep'ūt), n. [< depute, v. Cf. deputy.] A deputy: as, a sheriff depute or an advocate depute. [Scotch.]

The fashion of every depute carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advo-cate-depute, between 1807 and 1810. Lord Cockburn, Memoirs.

deputize (dep'ū-tiz), v.; pret. and pp. deputized, ppr. deputizing. [< depute or deputy + -ize; an unnecessary substitute for depute.] I. trans. To appoint as deputy; empower to act for credition act or beith: deputy. another, as a sheriff; depute. [U. S.]

It is only learned foreigners, who desire to study our institutions, that suppose the affairs of the nation are governed by a series of *deputized* expressions originating in the town meeting and working upward. N. A. Rer., CXXXIX. 105.

N. A. Ree, CAAMA, 105.
II. intrans. To act as a deputy. [U. S.]
deputy (dep'ū-ti), n. and a. [Early mod. E. depute, debyte, < OF. depute, F. deputé = Sp. diputado = Pg. deputado = It. deputato, < ML. deputatus, a deputy, prop. pp. of deputare, depute: see depute.] I. n.; pl. deputies (-tiz).
I. A person appointed or elected to act for another or others: one who exercises an office in the section. other or others; one who exercises an office in another's right; a lieutenant or substitute.

The vicar and debyte of Christ. J. Udall, On Revelations xvii. He hath committed this other office of preserving in healthful constitution the inner-man, which may be term d the spirit of the soul, to his spiritual deputy, the minister of each Congregation. Midton, Church-Government, II. S.

Specifically -2. One deputed to represent a body of electors; one elected to the office of representative: as, the deputies to the French Chamber of Deputies.

Each district has now its respective deputy to the gen-eral diet, although the cantou has but one vote, and con-sequently loses its voice if the two deputies are of different opinions. J. Adams, Works, IV, 314.

That certain men have been chosen as deputies of the people — that there is a piece of paper stating such depu-ties to possess certain powers — these circumstances in themselves constitute no security for good government. Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

3. In *law*, one who by authority exercises another's office or some function thereof, in the

deputy

deputy1550deraand constructions of his principal, but has no in
terest in the office. A deputy may in general perform
all the functions of his principal, or those specially deput
- (a) A subordinate officer authorized to act in place
of the principal officer authorized to act in place
operutes the is a greecial deputy. - (Chamber of
test of an target) the seace on a particular occurs.
The number of members, chosen by universal sufficience of the
time of one deputy for a field, 123 in Forture,
178 in Rumania, and one for each Goldo inhubitation
trace the ratio of one deputy for a field, 123 in Forture,
target the exact of derailing, or eausing to leave the rails,
the chamber is been field, addition of
the chamber is been field, addition of
the chamber is been field, 2000 inhubitation
time to ease are principal officer, respectively to a field, 123 in Forture,
the number, chease is a special deputy. - Chamber of
test in the ratio of one deputy for a field, 123 in Forture,
target departs, the grad, edwards, egrad, edwards, egrad, edwards, egrad, edwards, edwar

deputy sheriff. dequacet, v. t. See dequass.

dequantitate; $(d\tilde{e}$ -kwon'ti-tat), v. t. [$\langle L. de$, from, + quantita(t-)s, quantity: see quantity.] To diminish the quantity of.

Brown has words still more extraordinary, as feriation, for keeping holiday, . . . dequantitate, for diminish. Beattie, Elem. of Mor. Science, v. 1.

dequassi, v. t. [ME. * dequassen, dequaeen, < OF. dequasser, decasser, decacier, desquasser, shat-ter, throw down, overthrow, < ML. deguassare, lit. shake down, < L. de, down, + quassare, shake, shatter, quash: see quash.] To shake down.

deracinate (dē-ras'i-nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. deracinated, ppr. deracinating. [< F. déraei-ner, OF. desraciner, desracener, uproot, < despriv. + racine = Pr. racina, a root, $\langle L. as$ if *radicina, $\langle radix (radie-), a root: see radix,$ radical, and cf. cradicate.] To pluck up bythe roots; eradicate; extirpate: as, to deraeinate hair.

The conlter rusts That should deracinate such savagery. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. Disemboweling mountains and deracinating pines! The Century, XXVII. 188.

The Century, XXVII. 188. deræum (dc-rē'um), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \epsilon \rho a \iota o v$, a collar, $\langle \delta \epsilon \rho n$, the neck.] In ornith., the root of the neck. Illiger, 1811. deraign¹t, deraint (dē-rān'), v. t. [Also writ-ten, esp. in second sense, darraign, darrain, the most correct spelling being derain; \langle ME. derainen, deraynen, dereynen, sometimes der-reynen, darreynen, \langle OF. deraismier, deresnier, de-rainier, deraigner, derenier, etc., desrainier, de-resner, etc., \langle ML. derationare, disrationare, jus-tify or vindicate, esp. by arms, $\langle de-, dis-, + ratio nare, discourse, contend in law, <math>\langle$ L. ratio(n-), reason: see reason, ratio. Cf. arraign¹.] 1. In old Eng. law, to prove; justify; vindicate, as an *old Eng. law,* to prove; justify; vindicate, as an assertion; clear one's self, either by proving one's own case or by refuting that of an adversary: sometimes used of an abstract or chronologic tracing of a chain of title to real estate.

There was no buerne with that bold the batell to take, The right to decayne with the ranke duke. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 13084.

Desrener [F.], to dereine; to justifie, or make good, the deniall of an act, or fact.

When it is deraigned, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is deraigned in the king's Blount.

2. To claim and try to win by battle or com-2. To train the bat; fight for. Philip . . . brodes in haste For to lache as lorde, the lond for to haue, Or deraine it with dintes & deedees of armes. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 124.

3. To arrange (an army); draw up in order of battle. [This sense may have arisen from confusion with arrange.]

And thus was Solyman victorious and happie, other-where victorious and vnhappie, when he was forced to darreine battaile against his owne boweis. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 285.

Darraign your battle, for they are at hand. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

deraign²t (dē-rān'), v. t. [< OF. desraigner, des-regner, erroneous form of desrenger, desranger, derange, overthrow: see derange.] To derange; disorder; disarrange. E. Phillips.

disorder; disarrange. L. rannas. deraignment¹, derainment; (dörän'ment), n. [< OF. deraisnement, derainement, desrainement, etc., < deraisnier, deraign: see deraign¹.] In old Eng. law, the act of deraigning; proof; justification.

derange (dē-rānj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deranged, ppr. deranging. [< F. déranger, OF. desren-gier, desrangier, desranger = Pr. desrengar, desgher, desranger, desranger = 11. desrengder, desr renear, desrancar, put out of order, $\langle des$ - priv. + rengier, renger, ranger, put in order, range: see range.] 1. To disturb the regular order of; throw into confusion; disconcert; disar-range: as, to derange plans or affairs.

The republic of regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, de-ranged, broke to pieces all the rest. Burke, A Regicide Peace.

Time and tide are strangely changed, Men and manners much deranged. Emerson, The Initiai Love.

Self-regulating as is a currency when let alone, law cannot improve its arrangements, although they may, and continually do, derange them. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 434.

2. To disturb the state, action, or functions of; put out of proper order or condition; disorder; unsettle: as, to derange a machine; his health is much deranged; to derange one's mind or reason.

A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts, and the rest of itfe is distress and misery. *Blair*, Sermons, IV. xviii.

All old philosophers knew that the fabric of the State rested ultimately upon a way of thinking, a habit of opin-ion, a "discipline," which was a thing so delicate and easily deranged that in the opinion of some of them new tunes coming into vogue might be enough to cause a revo-lution. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 198,

3. To disorder the mind of; unsettle the rea-

Son of, as a person. = Syn. 1. To disarrange, displace, unsettle, confuse, embarrass, discompose, disconcert. derangeable (dē-rān'ja-bl), a. [< derange + -able.] Susceptible of being deranged; liable to derangement: as, derangeable health. Sydney Smith

deranged (dē-rānjd'), p.a. Unsettled in mind; iusane.

It is the story of a poor *deranged* parish lad. Lamb, To Wordsworth.

derangement (dē-rānj'ment), n. [<F. dérange-ment, < déranger, derange: see derange and -ment.] 1. The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged; a putting out of order; dis-turbance of regularity or regular course; dis-order order.

From the complexity of its mechanism . . . liable to derangement. Paley, Nat. Theoi., x. 2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

2. Disorder of the interfect of reason; insamp, In all forms of mental derangement there are two un-derlying pathological conditions: the one dynamical, being a functional dissociation or severance of the nerve cen-tres that have been organized to act together physiologi-cally, whence naturally for the time being an incoherence of function and a discontinuity of individual being; the other statical, consisting in a structural change in the nerve cells or in their uniting fibre, whence a permanent disintegration of the substance of ideas. Maudaley, Body and Will, p. 264.

=Syn. I. Irregularity, confusion.-2. Lunacy, madness,

= Syl. 1. Irregularily, confusion. - 2. Lunacy, madness, etc. See insanity.
 derayi (dē-tā'), v. [< ME. derayen, deraien, drayen, < OF. desreer, desreier, desroeier, des-rayer, derroier, derange, disorder, confuse, trou-ble, refl. go wild, quarrel, < des- priv. + rei, roi, rai, order: see array, v., and ef. disarray, v.]
 I. trans. To derange; disorder; reflexively, to go wild; rage.

He deraied him as a deuel & dede him out a-zeine. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2061.

Thus despitusly the duk droyed him. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 1210.

II, intrans. To rage.

Nectanahus anon right with his nices werkes, Too begile the gome graithes hym soone, Deraide as a dragoun dreedfull in fight, Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 883.

Derbian (der'bi-an), a. Relating or dedicated to an earl of Derby. Also Derby.—Derbian fly-catcher, Pitangus derbianus, a large stont bird of the family Tyrannidæ, inhabiting Mexico and Texas. See Pitangus.—Derbian pheasant, Oreophasis derbianus, a Central American bird of the family Cracidæ, the only representative of the subfamily Oreophasinæ (which see).

Derbida (dér'bi-dä), n. pl. [NL., < Derbe + -ida.] The Derbidæ rated as a subfamily of Fulgoridæ. The regular form would be Derbinæ

raigoriate. The regular form would be *Deroi-nae*. Derbidæ (dér'bi-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Derbe + -ide.$] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Derbe*. derboum (dér'bior där'bi), n. and a. [The race is named after the twelfth Earl of *Derby*. The earldom takes its name from the county and town of *Derby*, $\langle ME. Dereby, Derebi, <math>\langle AS. Deór-b\bar{y}, Deóra b\bar{y}, a$ name of Scand. origin (the AS. name having been *Northworthig*), lit. appar. habitation of deer (wild beasts), $\langle AS. deóra.$, gen. pl. of *deór* = Dan. *dyr*, a deer, wild beast, + AS. (ONorth.) $b\bar{y}, b\bar{u}$, a habitation (see *deer* and by^2); but the first element is perhaps of other origin.] I. n.; pl. Derbies (-biz). 1. The most important annual horse-race of England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at Epsom, Surrey, on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide.-2. [*i. c.*] A masons' two-handled float. handled float.

A derby or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime or hair. Encyc. Brit., IV. 504.

3. [l. e.] A stiff felt hat with rounded crown and more or less narrow brim, worn by men, and sometimes also by women, for walking or riding. It came in as a fashionable novelty in the year 1874, and is now (1888) commonly worn in England and America.—Derby day, the day on which the Derby sweep-stakes is run.—Derby dog, something that "turns up" without fail, as the proverbial dog on the race-course on Derhy day, after the track is otherwise cleared for the races. [Locai, Eng.]

An eccentric, Quaker-sort of person who acts as a kind of annual *Derby-dog* to the German diet, and may be met with every year at the meetings of the Society for Pro-moting International Arbitration. *Lowe*, Bismarck, 11. 404.

II. a. Same as Derbian. Derbyshire drop. Same as blue-john. Derbyshire neck, spar. See the nouns. Dercetidæ (der-set'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dercetis + -idæ.] A family of extinct fishes, typified by the genus Dercetis: a synonym of Hoplopleuri-dæ (withe see)

the genus Derectus: a synonym of Hoptopleuri-dæ (which see). **Dercetis** (der'so-tis), n. [NL., \langle L. Dercetis, Dercete, \langle Gr. $\Delta \epsilon_{\rho\kappa}i\pi_{\ell_{\gamma}}, \Delta \epsilon_{\rho\kappa}e\pi \delta_{\gamma}$, a Syrian god-dess, also called Atargatis.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes from the Chalk formation of Eng-land, having an elongated eel-like body, and compendy called activited eel-

Iand, having an elongated eel-like body, and commonly called petrified eels.
Dercetum (der'se-tum), n. [NL.; ef. Dercetis.] A genus of myriapods: same as Heterostoma.
derdoingt, a. See daredoing.
derelt, v. t. [ME. deren, derien, < AS. derian, hurt, injure, = OS. derian = OFries. dera = D. deren = OHG. terian, terran, hurt. Cf. dare².] To hurt : injure, wound To hurt; injure; wound.

; injure; would. No thyng here sall the he derand, In this blis sall be zhour heeldyng. York Plays, p. 2.

And the duke with a dynt *deril* hym agayn, That the viser & the ventaile voidet hym fro. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 7030.

And ye shut bothe anon unio me swere, That neveremo ye shul my corowne dere. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 964.

derelt, n. [ME., < AS. daru (= OHG. tara), in-jury: see derel, r.] Hurt; harm.

They draga him up to the drys, and he na dere aufird. King Alisaunder, p. 189. Dere fadir, lyff is full swete, The drede of dede dose all my dere. York Plays, p. 65.

dere²t, a. and n. A Middle English form of dear1

dere³; n. A Middle English form of decr. derecho (Sp. pron. dā-rā'chō), n. [Sp., right, justice, < ML. derectum, right, justice: see direct and droit.] In Mexican and Spanish law: (a) Right; justice; just claim. (b) pl. Imposts; taxes; customs-duties .- Derecho comun, common

dereignmentt, n. Same as deraignment1.

dereinet, v. t. See deraign¹. derelict (der'e-likt), a. and n. [= Pg. derelicto = It. derelitto, < L. derelictus, pp. of derelin-quere, forsake utterly, < de- + relinquere, for-sake, abandon: see relict, relinquent, relinquish.] I. a. 1. Loft; abandoned by the owner or guar dian. [Now rare except in law.]

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for derelict lands. Sir P. Pett, Letters, To A. Wood, I. 6tt. The affactions which these exposed or *dersliet* children bear to their mothers have no grounds of nature or as-sidnity, but civility and ophica. *Jer. Taytor*, Worka (ed. 1835), I. 40.

2. Unfaithful; neglectful of requirement or responsibility: as, derelict in duty.

The vacant, unoccupied, and dereliet minds of his iends. Burke, American Taxation. friends. It was generally admitted that Mr. Grant was hopelessly

derelict, and neglectful of his social duties. J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 108. II. n. 1. That which is abandoned; in law, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; specifically, a vessel abandoned at sea.

When I am a little disposed to a gay turn of thinking, I consider, as I was a deretict from my cradie. I have the honour of a lawful claim to the best protection in Europe. Savage, Wanderer, v., note.

The crown [of Jerusalem] became a derelict; the title was borne after Conrad by his half-brother Henry, the son of Isabella of England; and subsequently by a number of rulum banass of ruling houses

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 176. The crniser Atlanta towed into the Capes of Delaware a dangerous dereliet which had been drifting about off the coast for waeks. New York Tribune, Nov. 20, 1887.

2. Land left dry by a change of the water-line. **2.** Land left dry by a change of the water-line. **4.** dereliction (der-e-lik'shon), $n_{...}$ [= Pg. dere-lieção, $\langle L.$ derelictio(n-), an abandoning, \langle dere-liectus, pp. of derelinquere, abandon: see dere-liet.] 1. The act of leaving with an intention pot to real program or resume: an utter forsaking: not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; abandonment. [Now rare except in law.]

When the man repenta, he is abacived before God, be-fore the sentence of the church, upon his contrition and deretiction only. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. The state of being forsaken or abandoned. Hadat theu not been thus fersaken, we had pertshed; thy dereliction is our safety. Bp. Hall.

3. The gaining of land from the water by a change of the water-line.-4. The land so gained.-5. Unfaithfulness or remissness; neg-lect: as, a dereliction of duty.

The pretence was the Persian war, which Argoa de-clined. This was called a base deretiction, and excited, by the help of Spartan emissarics, hatred and contempt. J. Adams, Works, IV, 511.

=Syn. I. Desertion, relinquishment. -5. Failure, unfaith-fulness.

dereligionize (dē-rē-lij'ou-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dereligionized, ppr. dereligionizing. [< de- priv. + religionize.] To make irreligious; oppose or discourage religion in or among. [Rare.]

r discourage rengion in or all others. Ne would dereligionize men beyond all others. De Quincey.

derelingt, n. An obsolete form of darling. dereynet, v. t. A variant form of deraign¹. derft, a. [ME., also darf, prob. (the AS. *deorf, ONorth. *dearf, not being authenticated) < Icel. djarfr = Sw. djerf = Dan. djerv, bold, daring, = (with additional suffix) OS. derbhi = OFries. derve, bold, fierce.] Bold; brave; strong; mighty; terrible.

"Do way," quoth that derf mon, "my dere, that speche. For that durst 1 not do, lest I denayed were." Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1 1492.

Doughty of dedis, derfs of his hondes, None wighter in werre, ne of wille bettur. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3816.

derflyt, adv. [ME., also derfliche, derflike, etc. (= Icel. djarfliga); < derf + -ly².] Boldly; bravely; sorely; greatly.

; SOFELY ; Breas, . I dare loke no man in the face, Derfety for dole why ne were I dede. York Plays, p. 107.

derham (der'am), n. [Also dirhem; Ar. derham, dirhem, Turk. dirhem, Pers. dirham, diram, < Gr. δραχμή, a drachma: see drachma, drachm, dram.] An Arabian weight and silver coin, intended originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy); a dram. Its volue was fixed, not by reference to a prototype, but by the rule that $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ part of a derham should weigh as much as 70 average grains of mustard-seed. There was a difference between the mone-tary and ponderal (Arabic keil) derham. The former, by

1551



Derbam of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 177 (= A. D. 793), in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

weighings of numerous early coins, has been found equal to 43.7 grains troy, making the value of the coin about 9 United States cents; while the latter is said to be heavier in the ratio of 10 to 9, so that it would be 48 grains. This is still approximately the mass of the derham (weight) in most localities; though in some places it sinks nearly to 40 and in others rises almost to 50 grains, and in Abyssiuia is even said to be only 40 or 41 grains. There was in early times a derham of halt the usual weight, and two units of this name now employed in Persia are equal to nearly 150 and 300 grains respectively. The Moreco coin, the der-ham, is reckened equivalent to 74 United States cents. **deric** (der'ik), $a_* ~ [\leq Gr. \delta \epsilon_{POC}, skin, + -ic.] In$ embryol., of or pertaining to the ectoderm, orouter germ-layer: the opposite of*enteric*.weighings of numerous early coins, has been found equal

outer germ-layer : the opposite of enteric.

The Fungi which apread in the deric tissues of the higher nimals. De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

deride (dē-rīd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. derided, ppr. deriding. [= OF. derider, derire, F. dial. derire = It. deridere, diridere, < L. deridere, mock, laugh at, < de- + ridere, laugh: see ridieule, risiele. Cf. arride.] To laugh at in contempt; turn to ridicule or make sport of; mock; treat with scorn by laughter.

The Phariaces also . . . derided him. Luke xvi. 14. Men have rather sought by wit to *deride* and traduce much of that which is good in professions, than with judg-ment to discover and sever that which is corrupt. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, 11, 281.

=Syn. Ridicule, etc. (see taunt), banter, rally, jeer, glbe,

acout, acoff at, insult. derider (do-ri'der), u. One who derides; a

mocker; a scoffer.

Exectable blasheenes, and like contempts offered by deriders of religion. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

deridingly (de-ri'ding-li), adr. By way of derision or mockery.

His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passiena, xxxvii.

derisible (dē-riz'i-bl), a. [= It. derisibile, < L. as if *derisibilis, < deridere, pp. derisus, laugh at, deride: see deride.] Subject to derision; worthy of derision.

In every point of intellectual character I was his hope-less and derisible inferior. R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

derision (dē-rizh'on), n. [= F. dérision = Pr. derrizio = It. derisione, dirisione, < LL. deri-sio(n-), < L. deridere, pp. derisus, laugh at, de-ride: see deride.] 1. The act of deriding; sub-jection to ridicule or mockery; contempt mani-fested by laughter; scorn.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision. Ps. ii. 4.

British policy is brought into derision in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arma. Burke, Present Discontents.

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a derision to all my people. Lam, iii, 14, Syn. 1. Ridicule, mockery, gibes, scoffing, taunts, in-

derisionary (dę-rizh'on-ą-ri), a. [< derision + -ary¹.] Derisive. [Rare.]

There was a club that ate a calf'a head on January 30, In ridicule of the commemoration of Charles I.'s death. This is speken of as "that derisionary festival." Tom Brown, Works, 11, 215.

derisive (dē-rī'siv), a. [= OF. derisif = It. de-risivo, < L. as if *derisivus, < derisus, pp. of de-ridere, laugh at, deride: see deride.] Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

His [Christ'a] head harrowed with the thorns, and his derisive purple stained, yea drenched, with blood. Bp. Gauden, On the Sacrament, p. 98.

Meantime, o'er all the dome they quaff, they feast, Derisice tannts were apread from guest to guest, And each in jovial mood his mate addreat. Pope, Odyssey, II.

derisively (de-ri'siv-li), adv. With derision or

mockery. The Perslans . . . [were] thence called Magussel deri-sively by other ethnicks. Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 243. The Perslans

derisiveness (dē-rī'siv-nes), n. The state of being derisive. Imp. Dict. derisory (dē-rī'sō-rī), a. [= F. dérisoire = Pr. derisori = It. derisorio, < LL. derisorius, serving for langhter, < L. deridere, pp. derisus, deride: see deride.] Characterized by derision; mock-ing: ridiculing ing; ridiculing.

The comiek or derivory mauner is further still from making shew of method, Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 2.

derivability ($d\bar{e}$ -ri-va-bil'i-ti), n. [$\langle derivable$: see -bility.] The character of being derivable. A derivability of the one from the other.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 360.

derivable (dǫ-rī'va-bl), a. [= F. dérivable = Sp. derivable; as derive + -able.] Capable of being derived, received, or obtained. (a) obtain-able, as from a source: as, income is derivable from land, money, or stock; an estate derivable from an ancestor.

He here confounds the pleasure derivable from sweet sounds with the capacity for creating them. Poe, Tales, I. 360.

Having disregarded the warning derivable from common experience, he was answerable for the consequences. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 47.

(b) Traceable, as to a source; obtainable by derivation: as, a word *derivable* from the Greek. (c) Deducible, as from premises.

The second sort of arguments . . . are derivable from some of these heads. Wilkins.

derivably (dē-rī'va-bli), adr. By derivation. derivant (der'i-vant), n. [< L. derivan(t-)s, ppr. of derivare, derive: see derive.] In math., a homogeneous and isobaric function of fewhich is a covariant of f, where f_i denotes

$(\underline{n-i})! \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{x}}^{i} f.$

derivate (der'i-vāt), a. and n. $[= F. dérivé = Sp. Pg. derivado = It. derivato (= G. Dan. Sw. derivatum, Sw. also derivat, n.), <math>\langle L. derivatus$ (neut. derivatum, in NL. as a noun), pp. of derivare, derive: see the verb.] I. a. Derived. [Rare.]

Putting trust in Him From whom the rights of kings are derivate, In its own blood to trample treason out, Sir II. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 7.

II. n. A word derived from another; a de-

11. n. A word derived from another; a de-rivative. [Rare.] derivation (der-i-vā'shon), n. [= OF. derivai-son, derivoison, diviveson, F. derivation = Sp. derivacion = Pg. derivação = It. derivation = G. Dan. Sw. derivation, < L. derivatio(n-), deri-vation, < derivate, pp. derivatis, derive: see de-rive.] 1. A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; a stream so diverted. [Obsoleto or archaic.]

These issues and derivations being once made, and aup-plied with new waters pushing them forwards, would con-tinue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

An artificial derivation of that river. Gibbon. Specifically -(a) In med., revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluida of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, etc., over if or at a distance from It. (b) In teleg., a diversion of the electric current.

In telegraphy, derivations generally arise from the wire touching another conductor. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

2. The act or fact of deriving, drawing, or re-ceiving from a source: as, the *derivation* of being; the derivation of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital.

My derivation was from ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. Shak., Pericles, v. 1. Shrubs and flowers, indigenous or of distant derivation. P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 17.

3. In philol., the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formativo history of a word. See etymology. Derivation, in its broadest aense, includes all processes by which new words are formed from given roots. G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 193.

4. In math.: (a) The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient; differentiation. (b) The operation of passing from any point on a cubic curve to that point at which the

derivation

tangent at the first point cuts the curve. (c) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context

any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. The word derivation, in its first mathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, who thought it possible to develop the calculus without the use of infinitesimals. 5. In biol., descent with modification of an or-ganism from antecedent organisms; evolution : as, the derivation of man; the doctrine of deriva-tion—that is, the derivative theory (which see, under derivative).

According to the doctrine of derivation, the more com-plex plants and animals are the slowly modified descen-dants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as ani-mal or as vegetal, but which in their lowest forms are mere ahreds of jelly-like protoplasm. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos, I. 442.

6. In gun., the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called drift.—7. The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete.]

Most of them are the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they lay claim to. Glanville

Arbogast's calculus of derivations [named for the French analyst L. F. A. Arbogast, 1759–1803], a method of expanding and otherwise dealing with functions of functions expressible as series in ascending powers of one or more variables.

or more variables. derivational (der-i-vā'shon-al), a. [$\langle deriva-tion + -al$.] Relating to derivation. derivationist (der-i-vā'shon-ist), n. [$\langle deriva-tion + -ist$.] Same as derivatist.

We have sometimes in the preceding pages used the words evolutionist or derivationist. Le Conte, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 311.

derivatist (dē-riv'a-tist), n. [$\langle derivative + -ist.$] A believer in the doctrine of derivation or evolution; an evolutionist. [Rare.]

The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters derivatists. E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 215.

derivative (dē-riv'a-tiv), a. and n. [=F. dérivatif = Sp. Pg. It. derivativo, < LL. derivativus, derivative (in grammatical sense), < L. derivativare, derive: see derive.] I. a. 1. Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary: as, a derivative word; a derivative conveyance.

As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. Sir M. Hale. Exclusive sovereignty of ownership of the soil is a de-rivative right. Story, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Making the authority of law derivative, and not original. II. Spencer, Data of Ethica, § 19.

2. In biol., relating to derivation, or to the doc-flammation or reduce a morbid process.

It [a hot-air bath] is atimulating, derivative, depurative, Encyc. Brit., X1I. 544.



Encyc. Brit., XII. 544. Derivative certainty. See certainty.—Derivative character. See character.—Derivative chord, in mu-sic, a chord derived from another by inversion; an in-version.—Derivative convey-ance. See conveyance.—De-rivative function, in math., a function expressing the rate of function relatively to that of the variable.—Derivative theory, n biol., the view that aspecies change in the course of time by virtue of their inherent tendencies, not by natural selection. II. n. 1. In med., a therapeutic method or

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, eatharsis, etc. -2. That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

For honour, 'Tis a derivative from me to mine. Shak., W. T., 111. 2.

Shak., W. T., iii. 2. Specifically—3. A word derived or formed either immediately from another, or remotely from a primitive or root: thus, 'verb,' 'verbal,' 'verbose' are derivatives of the Latin verbum; 'duke,' 'duct,' 'adduce,' 'conduce,' 'conduct,' 'conduit,' etc., are derivatives of the Latin du-cere; 'feeder' is a derivative of 'feed,' and 'feed' a derivative of 'food.' See derivation, 3. —4. In music: (a) The root or generator from which a chord is derived. (b) Same as derivative chord (which see, above).—5. In math.: (a) A derivative function; a differential coefficient. (b) The slope of a scalar function; a vector (b) The slope of a scalar function; a vector

function whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance. (c) More generally, any function derived from another. — Derivative of a manifold of points, the aggregate of all points having a number of points of the manifold greater than any assignable number within any assign-ed distance, however small.— Rational derivative of a point on a plane cubic curve, a point whose trilinear co-ordinates are rational integral functions of those of the former point.—Schwartzian derivative of any func-tion y of z, the function $y''' = 3 \langle p'' \rangle 2$.

$$\frac{y}{y'} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y}{y'}\right)^2$$

where the accents signify differentiations relative to z. derivatively (de-riv'a-tiv-li), adv. In a deriva-tive manner; by derivation.

The character which essentially and inherently belongs only to him [Christ] will derivatively belong to them [his disciples] also. Horne, On Ps. xv. derivativeness (de-riv'a-tiv-nes), n. The state

derivativeness (dē-riv'a-tiv-nes), n. The state of being derivative. Imp. Dict. derive (dē-riv'), v.; pret. and pp. derived, ppr. deriving. [< ME. deriven, < OF. deriver, F. dé-river = Sp. Pg. deriver = It. derivare = G. de-riviren = Dan. derivere = Sw. derivera, < L. de-rivare, lead, turn, or draw off (a liquid), draw off, derive (one word from another, in last sense for earlier ducere), < de, away, + rivus, a stream: see rival.] I. trans. 1t. To turn aside or divert, aswaterorother fluid from its natural or divert, as water or other fluid, from its natural course or channel: as, to derive water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

The solemn and right manner of deriving the water. Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 190.

The whole pond is very great; but that part of it which is derived towards this font is but little. Coryat, Cruditles, I. 36.

2†. Figuratively, to turn aside; divert.

And her dew loves deryv'd to that vite witches shayre. Spenser, F. Q., I. iit. 2. That saving grace which Christ originally is or hath for the general good of his whole Church, by sacraments he severally deriveth into every member thereof. Hooker, Eccles, Polity, v. 57. The Siamites are the sinks of the Easterne Superstitions

The Signites are the sinke of the Easterne Superstitions,

The stantles are the sinke of the Lakerne superstitions, which they derive to many Nations. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 460. If we take care that the sickness of the body derive not itself into the soul, nor the pains of one procure impa-tience of the other, we shall alleviate the burden. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 332.

To draw or receive, as from a source or ori-3. gin, or by regular transmission: as, to *derive* ideas from the senses; to *derive* instruction from a book; his estate is *derived* from his ancestors.

For by my mother I derived am From Lionel duke of Clarence. Shak., 1 Hen, VI., H. 5. Elizabeth clearly discerned the advantages which were to be *derived* from a close connection between the monarchy and the priesthood. *Macaulay*, Hallan's Const. Hist.

It is from Rome and Germany that we derive our do-nestic law. W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 186. mestic law. Specifically-4. To draw or receive (a word) Specifically -4. To draw or receive (a word) from a more original root or stem: as, the word 'rule' is *derived* from the Latin; 'feed' is *de-rived* from 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.-5. To deduce, as from premises; trace, as from a deduce, as from premises; trace, as from a case; neuralgia of the skin. Also dermatalgia, source or origin: involving a personal subject. A sound mind will derive its principles from insight. (Gr. depua, skin, Car. depua, skin, State of the skin of the skin

A sound mind will derive its principles from insight. Emerson, Society and Solitude.

These men derive all religion from mytha. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 202. I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the village of Allonley, in Cumberland. N. and Q., 6th ser., IX, 207. 6. To communicate or transfer from one to another, as by descent. [Rare.]

His [Bathurst's] learning, and untainted manners, too, We find, Athenians, are derived to you. Dryden, Epilogue spoken at Oxford, 1. 22.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the passages of Holy Writ. Addison.

The plaintiff could not prove the place in question to be within his patent, nor could derive a good title of the patent itself to Mr. Rigby. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 314.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations. Felton.

Derived conductors, in *elect.*, the two or more branches, remiting further along, into which a conductor is some-times divided.—Derived current, in *elect.*, a current flowing through a derived conductor.—Derived group. **II**. *intrans.* To come, proceed, or be derived.

[Rare.]

It were but reasonable to admire Him, from whom really all perfections do derive. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.

Dermaptera

Pow'r from heav'n Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus. The wish, that of the living whole No life may fail beyond the grave, Derives it not from what we have The likest God within the soul? Tennyson, In Memoriam, Iv.

The new school derives from Hawthorne and George Eliot. Howells.

derivement; (de-riv'ment), n. [< OF. derive-ment, derivation (in lit. sense), < deriver, de-rive: see derive and -ment.] An inference or a

deduction.

I offer these derivements from these subjects, to raise our affections upward. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. 4.

deriver (de-ri'ver), n. 1. One who derives or deduces from a source. 2. One who diverts a thing from its natural course to or upon something else. [Rare.]

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sina, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himaelf. South, Sermons, II. 6. derkt, a., n., and v. An obsolete form of dark1.

Chaucer.

derling[†], n. A Middle English form of darling. derm (derm), n. [< NL. derma, q. v.] Same as derma.

as aerma. derma (der'mä), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon \rho \mu a$, the skin, hide (of beasts, later of man), $\langle \delta \epsilon \rho \epsilon \nu n$, skin, flay, = E. tear¹, q. v.] 1. The true skin, or eutis vera; the corium. -2. Skin; the skin iu general: synonymous with integument or tegu-

general: synonymous with integament of tega-mentum. Also derm, dermis. dermad (dér'mad), adv. [ζ Gr. δέρμα, skin, + L. ad, to: see -ad³.] Toward the skin—that is, from within outward in any direction; ec-tad. Barclay. dermahemal, dermahæmal, a. See dermohe-mad

mal.

mal.
dermal (der'mal), a. [< derma + -al.] 1. In zoöl., pertaining to skin, or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin; cutaneous; tegumentary. The word properly relates to the derma or corium: as, the dermal layer of the skin; but it has also acquired a more general sense: as, dermal appendagea—that is, hair, feathers, etc.; the dermal skeleton.
2. In bot., pertaining to the epidermis.—Dermal defenses, in *ickt.*, the placoid exoskeleton; the alagreen, ichthyodorulites, etc., of elasmolranchtate flahes.—Dermal defenses, in *ickt.*, the placoid exoskeleton; the alagreen, ichthyodorulites, etc., of elasmolranchtate flahes.—Dermal denticle. See denticle.—Dermal muscle, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle; a muscle developed in, attached to, or specially acting upon the derma or skin proper, as the platyama myoides of man.

As we regard the dermal nucles of man. As we regard the dermal nucles as primitively form-ing a common complex with those which belong to the skeleton, we must distinguish from it those which belong to the integument as such. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 492.

Dermal musculature, the act or system of dermal mus-cles as a wholo; cutaneous musclea, collectively considciea as a ered.

The dermal musculature is more highly developed in mammalia. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 493. Dermal skeleton, the exoskeleton of an animal, or those hard parts which cover the body, as the integument of an insect or a crustacean.

There is a constant of the skin arising from nervous dis-dimension of the skin arising from nervous dis-condition of the skin arising from nervous dis-

+ heixeiv, lick.] A genus of par-asitic mites Ģ asitic mites or acarids, of the family Sar-coptidæ, or itch-insects, found-ed by Koch, 1843: synony-mous with Anal-

SUT

A. C

mous with Anal-ges. The species are mainly parasitic on birds. The larger mainly parasitic mainly parasitic on birds. The larger mainly parasiti

Dermaptera

optera) of his Vaginata.—2. The earwigs, For-ficulida, as an order of Insecta: now usually called Explexoptera (which soc). Kirby. Also Dermatoptera.

dermapteran (der-map'te-ran), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the Dermaptera. II. n. One of the Dermaptera. dermapterous (der-map'te-rus), a. Of or per-taining to the Dermaptera.

dermatalgia (der-ma-tal'ji-ä), n. Same as dermalaia

defmatalgia (der-imi-tait ji-g., n. Same as der-malgia. Dermatemydidæ (der'ma-te-mid'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dermatemys(-temyd-) + -idæ.]$ In Gray's classification, a family of eryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus Dermatemys. It includes those which have the alveolar surface of the upper jaw sur-mounted by a triangular ridge parallel to the proper edge of the jaw, and a short transverse ridge attached in the middle in front and separated from the front by a dcep plt; the lower jaw with 3 or 5 strong teeth in front fitting into a pit in the upper jaw; and the alveolar surface flat, with a subcentral groove along each side. The toes are weak and breadly webbed. The group includes several fresh-water tortoises of Central and South America, and some fossil species have also been (crroneously) referred to the Ty most cheloneologists the group is referred to the family Emydide. Also Dermatemyde. Dermatemydimæ (der-ma-tem-i-dī'nē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dermatemys(-temyd-) + -inæ.]$ A sub-family of emydoid tortoises. Also Dermatemy-inæ.

ina.

Dermatemys (dèr-mat'e-mis), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau-), \text{skin}, + \epsilon \mu \epsilon_{\mathcal{C}} (\epsilon \mu v \delta-),$ the fresh-water tortoise.] The typical genus

the fresh-water tortoise.] The typical genus of Dermatemydidw. dermatic (der-mat'ik), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta \epsilon \rho \mu a rus \delta c, \langle \delta \epsilon \rho \mu a (\tau-), skin: see derma.]$ Dermal; eutane-ous; pertaining to the skin. Also dermatine. dermatin, dermatine² (der'ma-tin), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \epsilon \rho \mu a (\tau-), skin, + -in^2, -ine^2.$] A dark olive-green variety of hydrophyte, of a resinous lus-ter, found in Saxony: so called because it fre-quently occurs as a skin or erust upon serpen-tine. It also occurs in reniform masses. dermatine¹ (der'ma-tin), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta \epsilon \rho \mu a \tau rus c, \langle \rangle$

tine. It also occurs in reniform masses. dermatine¹ (dér'ma-tin), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta e \rho \mu \dot{a} \tau v v \sigma \varsigma \langle$ dermatoskeleton (dèr'ma-tō-skel'c-ton), n. $\delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau)$, skin.] Same as dermatic. dermatitis (dèr-ma-tī'tis), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho - dermatoxerasia$ (dèr-ma-tok-sō-rā'si-ä), n. $\mu a(\tau)$, skin, + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the skin. Also called cytitis. Dermatobranchia, Dermatobranchiata(der'-ma-tō-braug'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'tä), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau-)$, skin, + $\beta \rho \dot{a} \gamma \chi i a$, gills.] Same as Dermobranchia. $(dermatogen (der-mat'ō-jen), n. [\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau-),] i dermatogen (der-mat'ō-jen), n. [\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau-),] i dermatogen (der-mat'ō-jen), n. [\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau-),] i dermatogen (der-mat'ō-jen), n. [\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau-),] i dermatogen (der-mat'ō-jen), n. [\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau-),] i dermatogen (der-mat'ō-jen), n. [\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau-),] i dermatogen (der-mat'ō-jen), n. [\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau-),] i dermatogen (der-mat'ō-jen), n. [\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau-),] i dermatogen (dermatogen (derm$

dermatogen (der-mat'o-jen), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a(\tau -),$ skin, $+ -\gamma \epsilon \nu \pi \gamma c$, producing: see -gen.] In bot, the primitive or nascent epidermis; the primordial cellular layer from which the epidermis is developed.

dermatography (dèr-ma-tog'ra-fi), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta \xi \rho \mu a(r-)$, skin, + - $\gamma \rho a \phi i a_i \langle \gamma \rho a \phi e \nu v$, write.] The anatomical description of the skin. Also dermoaranhu

dermatoid (dèr'ma-toid), a. [$\langle \text{ Gr. }^*\delta\epsilon\rho\mu a\tau o-$ eiðig, contr. $\delta\epsilon\rho\mu a\tau \omega \delta\eta \varsigma$, like skin, $\langle \delta\epsilon\rho\mu a(\tau-)$, skin, $+ \epsilon l \delta \varsigma$, form.] Resembling skin; skinlike.

dermatological (der'ma-tō-loj'i-kal), a. Hav-ing to do with dermatology; pertaining or devoted to dermatology.

The case is one to which no precedent has been found after a careful search of dermatological literature. Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 484.

dermatologist (der-ma-tol'o-jist), n. dermatologist (der-ma-tol'o-jist), n. [< der-matology + -ist.] One who is versed in dermatology

matology. dermatology (dèr-ma-tol' $\bar{0}$ -ji), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \ell \rho$ - $\mu a(\tau)$, skin, +- $\lambda \gamma i a$, $\langle \lambda \ell \gamma \varepsilon v$, speak: see - $\partial o g y$.] The science of the skin; knowledge concerning the skin and its diseases. Also dermology. dermatolysis (dèr-ma-tol'i-sis), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \ell \rho$ - $\mu a(r-)$, skin, $+ \lambda \delta a \varsigma$, solution, dissolution, $\langle \lambda \delta \varepsilon v$, loose.] In pathol.: (a) A relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin. (b) Pachy-dermia.

bears, the Podosomata, and certain mites, as **Dermobranchiata** (der-mộ-brang-ki-ā'tä), n. Demodex, characterized by the absence of dis-tinet respiratory organs. Also Dermophysa. In [NL., neut. pl. of dermobranchiatus: see dermobranchiate.] Same as Dermobranchia. dermatophyte (der'ma-to-fit), n.

permatophyte (der matof-fit), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta i \rho_{-} \mu a(r_{-})$, skin, + $\phi v r \delta v$, a growth, plant.] A plant that grows upon the skin; a fungus of a low type which is parasitic upon the chi which is parasitic upon the skin of men and other animals, causing various diseases. The best-known species are Achorion Schænleini, the fun-gus of favus; Trickophyton tonsurans, the fungus of ring-worm; and Microsporen furfur.

worm; and Microsporen furfur. dermatophytic (dér'ma.tō-fit'ik), a. [$\langle derma.tophytic (dér'ma.tophytic), a. [\langle derma.tophytic diseases. by, dermatophytes: as, dermatophytic diseases.$ $Dermatopnoa (dér-ma.top'nō-ä), n. pl. [NL., <math>\langle derma.tophytic diseases. by, dermatophytic diseases. by, dermatophytes: as, dermatophytic diseases.$ $Dermatopnoa (dér-ma.top'nō-ä), n. pl. [NL., <math>\langle derma.tophytic diseases.tophytes: as, dermatophytic diseases.tophytes: as, dermatophytes: as, dermatophytic diseases.tophytes: as, dermatophytes: as, dermatophytes: as, dermatophytes: as a sphargididae (dermochelys: as a spharg$ Appeusta,

Dermatoptera (dér-ma-top'te-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dermatopterus, $\langle Gr. \delta\epsilon\rho\mu\sigma(r-), skin,$ + $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\delta\nu$, a wing. Cl. Dermoptera, dermopter-ous.] 1. In entom., same as Dermaptera.-2. In mammal., same as Dermoptera.

dermatorrhea, dermatorrhea (der "ma-tō-rē'ā), n. [NL. dermatorrhea (der "ma-tō-skin, + beia, a flowing, $\langle beiv, flow.$] In pathol., a morbidly increased secretion from the skin. dermatosclerosis (dér'ma-tõ-sklê-rõ'sis), n. [< Gr. $\delta\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha(\tau-)$, skin, $+\sigma\kappa\lambda\dot{\eta}\rho\omega\sigma_{1}c$, a hardening: see sclerosis.] Same as sclerodermia.

dermatosis (dermato'sis), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta i_{P-\mu}a(r-), \text{skin}, + -osis.$] 1. The state or condition of having a bony integument, or osseous exoskeleton, as exemplified by a sturgeon, turtle, or armadillo.—2. In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

dermatoskeletal (der ma-tō-skel'e-tal), a. [< dermatoskeleton + -al.] Same as dermoskeletal.

tide. The harve devour dead bodies, akiaa, leather, and other animal aubstances. One species, D. lardarius, is known by the name of bacon-beetle; another, D. or An-threms unscornen, is peculiarly destructive in museums of natural history. See cut under bacon-beetle.

dermestid (der-mes'tid), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the Dermestidæ. II. n. A member of the Dermestidæ.

II. n. A member of the Dermestidæ. Dermestidæ (dêr-mes'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Leach, 1817), ζ Dermestes + -idæ.] A family of elavi-corn Coleoptera. The doraal segments of the abdomen are partly membranens; the ventral segments are free; the tarai are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or anall; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior come are large, conical, and prominent; the posterior come are not prominent; the antenne are moderate in length, and capitate; the posterior come are sulcate for the thighs; and the body is usually scaly or publescent.

dermic (der'mik), a. [< derm or derma + -ic.]
1. In anat., dermal; enderonie; of or pertaining to the dermis: as, the dermic layer of the dermic lay skin.

When the dermic process is papilliform, and aunk in a pit of the dermia, the conical cap of modified epidermia which coats it is either a hair or a feather. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 40.

2. In med., cutaneous; pertaining to the skin: as, a *dermic* disease. — Dermic remedies, remedies which act through the skin.

dermia. dermatomycosis (dér'ma-tō-mī-kō'sis), n. [

Gr. $\delta \epsilon \mu \alpha (r-)$, skin, $+ \mu \delta \kappa n$; fungus, + -osis: see

mycosis.] In pathol., any disease of the skin

eaused by a vegetable parasite.

dermatonosis (dér-ma-ton'o-sis), n. [NL.,

Gr. $\delta \epsilon \mu \alpha (r-)$, skin, $+ i \delta cos,$ disease.] In pathol.,

any disease of the skin.

Dermatophili (dér-ma-tof'i-lī), n. pl. [NL.,

Gr. $\delta \epsilon \mu \alpha (r-)$, skin, $+ \phi \delta cos,$ disease.] In pathol.,

any disease of the skin.

Dermatophili (dér-ma-tof'i-lī), n. pl. [NL.,

Gr. $\delta \epsilon \mu \alpha (r-)$, skin, $+ \phi \delta cos,$ loving.] A group

of minute parasitic arachnids or folliele mites.

Dermatophysa (dér'ma-tō-fī'sä), n. pl. [NL.,

Gr. $\delta \epsilon \mu \alpha (r-)$, skin, $+ \phi \delta cos,$ loving.] A group

of minute parasitic arachnids or folliele mites.

Gr. $\delta \epsilon \mu \alpha (r-)$, skin, $+ \phi \delta cos,$ a bellows.] In

Owen's system of classification, an order of

Arachnida, including the Arctisca or water-

98

pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dermobranchialus: see dermobranchiate.] Same as Dermobranchia. dermobranchiate (dér-mō-brang'ki-āt), a. [< NL. dermobranchiatus, < Dermobranchia, q. v.] Pertaining to the Dermobranchia; nudibranchiate.

Dermochelydidæ (dér'mö-ke-lid'i-de), n. pl. [NL., (Dermochelys (-*clelyd-*) + *ide.*] A fam-ily of soft-shelled turtles, named from the ge-nus Dermochelys: usually called Sphargididæ

mentary canal with the integument; furnishing communication between the intestinal tube and the exterior of the body: as, a dermogastric pore.

The number of the pore-canals (dermo-gastric pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 111.

dermography (der-mog'ra-fi), n. Same as dermatoaraphy

dermohemal, dermahemal (dèr-mō-, dèr-ma-hē'mal), a. [Improper forms for *dermemal, *dermæmal, or *dermathamal, ζ Gr. δέρμα(τ-), skin, + $\epsilon_{\mu\sigma}$, blood.] Pertaining to the skin on the hemal or ventral aspect of the body: specifically applied to dermoskeletal elements of the median ventral fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with dcrmoneural. Also spelled dermohæmal, dermahæmal.

dermohemia, dermohæmia (der-mö-hē'mi-ä), n. [NL. dermohæmia, improp. for *dermæmia n. [NL. dermohæmia, improp. for "dermæmia or "dermathæmia, \langle Gr. $\delta\ell\rho\mu a(r-)$, skin, $+ ai\mu a$, blood.] In pathol., hyperemia of the skin. **dermohumeral** (der-mö-hū'me-ral), a. [\langle NL. dermohumeralis, \langle Gr. $\delta\ell\rho\mu a$, the skin, + L. hu-

merus, prop. nmerus, humerus.] Connecting the humerus with the skin; specifically, per-taining to the dermohumeralis.

dermohumeralis (der[#]mö-hü-me-rā'lis), n.; pl. dermohumerales (-löz). [NL.: see dermohumer-al.] That part of the panniculus carnosus, or fleshy panniele, by which the humerus is indi-rectly attached to the skin: a muscle in many

rectly attached to the skin: a muscle in many animals, not represented in man. dermoid (dér'moid), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta \ell \rho \mu a, skin, + \epsilon i \partial o_{\zeta}$, form. More accurately dermatoid, q. v.] Same as dermal.— Dermoid cyst, a cystic tumor of congenital origin, found in the ovary, the teaticle, the re-gion of the mouth, neck, and orbit, and rarely elaewhere, containing sebaceous matter. Its walls resemble, true skin, and may develop hairs and teeth. dermology (dér-mol' \bar{o} -ji), n. Same as derma-tology,

tology.

dermomuscular (der-mō-mus'kū-lär), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta \ell \rho \mu a$, the skin, + L. *musculus*, muscle.] Per-taining to skin and muscle; consisting of dermal and muscular tissue : as, the dermomuscular tube of a worm.

The suckers lound in the Trematoda, Cestoda, and Hi-rudhnea are special differentiations of the dermo-muscu-lar tube. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 143. subscent. dermestoid (dér-mes'toid), a. [$\langle Dermestes + lar tube.$ -oid.] Resembling the genus Dermestes; of or pertaining to the Dermestidæ. pertaini ments of the median dorsal fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: con-trasted with *dermohemal*. Also *dermaneural*, dermatoneural.

dermatoneurat. dermoösseous (der-mö-os'ē-us), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \ell \rho \mu a$, skin, + L. os (oss-), bone.] Having the char-acter of ossified integument or bony tissue de-veloped in the skin; bony, as the dermal skeleton; exoskeletal.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid melecular conditions, be-ing characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet de-velopmentally), as the cartilaginous, osceus, and exos-tosed or dermoisseous characters distinguish otherwise or and the denserved substances. nearly allied genera. E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46, E. d. Cope, Origin of the Kitshon), n.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Ashon), n. dermoössification (der-mö-os'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta_{\ell p \mu a}, \text{the skin}, + E. ossification.] Dermal ossification; formation of bony tissue in the integument as a part of the dermoskeleton, or a bony cxoskeletal element: as, "dermossification of the cranium," E. D. Cope, Origin of the View of View of the View of View of the Vie$ the Fittest, p. 48. dermoössify (der-mö-os'i-fi), v. i.; pret. and pp.

dermoössified, ppr. dermoössifying. [(Gr. dépµa,

athy.

dermopathy (dèr-mop'a-thi), n. [$\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta \dot{\epsilon} \rho \mu a$, skin, $+ \pi \dot{a} \theta o_{c}$, suffering.] Surgical treatment of the skin. Dermophysa (der-mo-fi'sä), n. pl. [NL.] Same

as Dermatophysa. Dermoptera (der-mop'te-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dermopterus: see dermopterous.] A sub-order of Insectivora, containing the single fami-ly Galcopitheeidæ (which see). Also Dermatop-

- If Gaccoprince and (when see). Also Dermatop-tera, Pterophora.
 dermoptere (der'mop-ter), n. A vertebrate of the group Dermopteri.
 Dermopteri (der-mop'te-rī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of dermopterus: see dermopterous.] In Owen's system of classification, the lowest of five sub-lasses of the alass Pieses characterized by a classes of the class *Pisces*, characterized by a vermiferm limbless body, a notochordal membrano-cartilaginous endoskeleton, and no skull, or a skull with no lower jaw. It thus covered the acranial, leptocardian, chrostomous, or pharyngobranchi-ate vertebrates, as the lancelets; and the monorthine, cy-clostomous, or marsipoloranchiate vertebrates, as the hags and tampreys. It was divided into two orders, *Cirrostomi* and *Cyclostomi*, respectively containing the lancelets and the hags and lampreys. These groups are very distinct from each other, and are now generally regarded as differ-ent classes of *Vertebrata*. Also called *Dermopterygii*. [Not in use.]
- dermopterous (der-mop'te-rus), a. [$\langle NL. der-mopterus$, $\langle Gr. \delta\epsilon\rho\mu\delta\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$; having membranous wings, as a hat (Aristotle), $\langle \delta\epsilon\rho\mu a$, the skin, + $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\delta\nu$, wing.] Having the characters of the Dermopteri.
- dermopterygian (der-mop-te-rij'i-an), a.

- dermorhynchous (der-mö-ring'kus), a. [\langle NL. dermorhynchus, \langle Gr. $\delta\epsilon\rho\mu a$, skin, + $\dot{\rho}\nu\gamma\chi\circ\varsigma$, snout.] Having a skinny bill, as a duck; spe-cifically, pertaining to the *Dermorhynchi*.
- dermosclerite (der-mo-skle'rīt), n. [<Gr. δέρμα, skin, $+ \sigma \kappa \lambda \eta \rho \delta \varsigma$, hard: see selerotic.] A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the *Actinozoa*.
- dermoskeletal (der-mö-skel'e-tal), a. [$\langle der-moskeletan + -al$.] Pertaining to the dermo-skeleton; exoskeletal.
- dermoskeleton (der-mö-skel'e-ton), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon \rho \mu \alpha$, skin, $+ \sigma \kappa \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \tau \delta v$, skeleton.] The coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or bony cornaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the hody and as a fixed point of attachment to the organs of movement. In fishes and reptiles the dermoskeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is the shell united with parts of the endoskeleton, such as the vertebræ and ribs; insects and crustaceans have a dermoskeleton only. See *exampleted*. Also derma-skeleton, dermatedeted.
- dermotensor (der-mö-ten'sor), n.; pl. dermoten-sores (-ten-sö'rēz). [NL., Gr. depua, skin, + NL. tensor, stretcher: sce tensor.] A tensor NL. tensor, stretcher: see tensor.] A tensor muscle of the skin. – Dermotensor patagli, the ten-sor of the skin of the pataglium, a propataglial muscle of the wings of some birds. R. W. Shufeldt. dermotomy (der-mot'o-mi), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \epsilon \rho \mu a$, skin, + - $\tau o \mu i a$, $\langle \tau o \mu \delta c$, cutting: see anatomy.] The anatomy or dissection of the skin. derm-skeleton (derm'skel"e-ton), n. Same as dermoskeleton

dermoskeleton.

dern¹[†](dern), a. [Also written dearn and darn; \langle ME. derne, dern, dærne, durne, \langle AS. dyrne, rarely derne, secret, = OS. derni = OFries. dern, dren (in comp.) = OHG. tarni, hidden, >F. terne, dull, > ternir, tarnish, > E. tarnish : see tarnish.] Hidden; secret; private.

In parfyte charitee, That ilke *derne* dede do noman ne sholde. *Piers Plouman* (B), ix. 189. Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit, Yet shoulder not all light from the dern pit. Dr. H. More, Inimortal. of the Soul, i. 10.

Through dreary beds of tangled fern, Through groves of nightshade dark and dern. J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

In dern, in secret.

My dule in dern bot gif thow dill, Doutles bot dreid I dé. Robene and Makyne (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

the skin, + ossify.] To ossify dermally; be-come dermoösseeus; form a dermoössification or a dermoskeleton. E. D. Cope. dermopathic (der-mo-path'ik), a. [$\langle dermopa-$ thy + -ie.] Relating or pertaining to dermop-athy.

1554

Ile at length escaped them by derning himself in a fox-arth. H. Miller. earth.

II. intrans. To hide one's self; skulk.

But look how soon they heard of Holoferne Their courage quail'd, and they began to derne. T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas, in England's Parnassus.

dern² (dern), n. Same as dearn². dern³ (dern), v. t. Same as darn², a minced form of damn. Also written durn. [Vulgar, U. S.] dernfult (dern'ful), a. [Irreg. $\langle dern^1 + -ful.$] Solitary; hence, sad; mournful.

The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance foretold By dernfull noise. L. Brysketl (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 268).

dernier (der'ni-er or, as F., der-nyā'), a. [F. dernier, < ML. as if "deretranarius (cf. OF. der-rain, > E. darrein, q. v.), < "deretranus, < L. de, down, + retro, back: see rear², retro.] Last; final; ultimate: new used only as French, as in the phrase *dernier ressort*, last resort, final resource.

After the dernier proof of him in this manner . . . he as dismissed. Roger North, Examen, p. 620. was dismissed. dernly; (dern'li), adv. [Also written dearnly; \langle ME. dernly, derneliche, secretly, \langle derne, se-cret, + -ly, -liche: see dern¹, a., and -ly².] 1. Secretly.

Hit watz the ladi, loflyest to be-holde, That drog the dor after hir ful dernly & stylle. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1183.

2. Solitarily; hence, sadly; mournfully.

They heard a ruefull voice, that dearnly cride. Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 35. derodontid (der-ō-don'tid), a. and n. I. a. Per-taining to or having the characters of the Derodontidæ.

II. n. One of the Derodontidæ.

II. n. One of the Derodontidæ. Derodontidæ (der- δ -don'ti-d δ), n. pl. [NL., \langle Derodontus + -idæ.] A family of elavicern beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsf are δ -jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum ts moderate or small; the papil are approximate at base; and the an-terior coxæ are conical, transverse, and seldom prominent. Derodontus (der- δ -don'tus), n. [NL. (Le Conte, 1861), \langle Gr. $\delta \epsilon \rho \eta$, the neck, + $\delta \delta o i \sigma$ ($\delta \delta o r$ -) = E. tooth.] The typical genus of the family Derodontidæ. They are moderately small beetles, two species of which, D. maculatus and D. trisignatus, are North American.

North American. derogant (der'ō-gant), a. [< F. derogant, dero-geant, now dérogeant = It. derogante, < L. de-rogan(t-)s, ppr. of derogare, derogate: see dero-gate, v.] Derogatory; disrespectful. [Obsolete or rare.]

The other is both arrogant in man, and derogant to God. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 12.

derogate (der'ō-gāt), v.; pret. and pp. dero-gated, ppr. derogating. [< L. derogatus, pp. of derogare (> It. derogare = Sp. Pg. Pr. derogar = F. déroger), repeal part of a law, take away, detract from, < de, from, + rogare, propese a law, ask: see rogation. Cf. abrogate.] I. trans. 14. To destroy or impair the force and effect of lesson the extent authority etc. of lessen the extent, authority, etc., of. of:

Neither willeth he, nor may not do, any thing including repugnance, imperfection, or that should derogate, min-ish, or hurt his glory and his name. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232. By several contrary customs . . . many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated. Sir M. Hate.

2. To detract from; abate; disparage. [Rare.] There is none so much carried with a corrupt mind ... that he will derogate the praise and honour dus to so worthy an enterprise. Hooker. 3. To take away; retrench; remove (from).

[Rare.]

Just so much respect as a woman derogates from her own sex, in whatever condition placed, . . . she deserves to have diminished from herself on that score. Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

II. intrans. 1. To take away a part; de-tract; make an improper or injurious abate-ment: with from. [The word is generally used in this sense.]

We should be injurious unto virtue itself, if we did derogate from them whom their industry hath made great. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The contemplation of second causes doth derogale from our dependance upon God. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, 1. 7.

Queen Elizabeth answer'd, That tho' she would no way derogate from her Right, yet she should be loth to endan-ger her own security. Baker, Chronicles, p. 331.

Derostomum

2. To fall away in character or conduct; degenerate. [Rare.]

Would Charles X. derogate from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? Hazlitt.

Shall . . . man Derogate, live for the low tastes alone, Mean creeping cares about the animal life? Browning, Iking and Book, II. 80.

Browning, King and Book, 11. 80. =Syn. 1. Depreciate, Derogate from, etc. See deery. derogate (der'ō-gāt), a. [< L. derogatus, pp. of derogare : see the verb.] Lessened in ex-tent, estimation, character, etc.; invalidated; degenerate; degraded; damaged. [Rare.] The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authoritie of the substitute was clerely derogate. Mall, Hen. VI., an. 10. From her derogate body never spring A babe to honour her! Shak, lear, 1. 4.

derogately (der'õ-gāt-li), adv. In a manner to lessen or take from; disparagingly. That I should

Once name you derogately, when to sound your name It not concern'd me. Shak., A. and C., II. 2.

It not concern'd me. Shak, A. and C., II. 2. derogation (der- \tilde{q} -gā'shon), n. [= F. déroga-tion = Sp. derogacion = Pg. derogação = It. derogazione, $\langle L. derogatio(n-)$, a partial abro-gation of a law, $\langle derogate, repeal a part of a$ law, derogate : see derogate, v.] 1. The act of impairing effect in whole or in part; limitation ac to extent or rectaring the to correction: as a as to extent, or restraint as to operation: as, a statute in *derogation* of the common law must not be enlarged by construction.

Such a demand may not, in strictness, he in derogation I public law. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 420. of public law. 2. The act of impairing or seeking to impair merit, reputation, er honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

What dishonor is this to God? Or what derogation is this to heaven? Latimer, Sermon of the Plough. The derogations therefore, which grow to learning from the fortune or condition of learned men, are either in re-spect of scarity of means, or in respect of privateness of life. Eacon, Advancement of Learning, 1, 25. Ile counted the no derogation of his manhood to be seen Robertson.

to weep. derogative (dē-rog'a-tiv), a. [< L. as if *de-rogativus, < derogare, derogate: see derogate, v.] Lessening; belittling; derogatory.

Absurdly derogative to all true nobility. State Trials, Marquis of Argyle, an. 1661. derogatively (dē-rog'a-tiv-li), adv. In a derog-ative manner; derogatorily. derogatorily (dē-rog'a-tē-ri-li), adv. In a de-

tracting manner.

It is the petition of a people: I should act derogatorily to its importance if I did not state that. Grattan.

to its importance if I did not state that. Grattan. derogatoriness (dē-rog'a-tō-ri-nes), n. The quality of being derogatory. Bailey, 1727. derogatory (dē-rog'a-tō-ri), a. and n. [= OF. derogatoire, F. dérogatoire = Sp. Pg. It. deroga-torio, < LL. derogatorius, < L. derogare: see dero-gate, v.] I. a. Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something away; that lessens extent, effect, estimation, etc.: with to, sometimes from. Deroadary from the wisdom and power of the Author

Derogatory from the wisdom and power of the Author nature. Cheyne.

His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See clause.=Syn. Depreciative, discreditable, disgraceful. II.† n. A derogatory act or statement; a dis-

paragement. Cotyrave. Deroptyus (de-rop'ti-us), n. [NL. (Wagler), $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon \rho \eta$, neck, $+ \pi \tau i \circ v$, a winnowing-shovel or fan, < $\pi \tau \dot{v}$ -

east out, = E. spew, q. v.] A genus of South Amer-ican shortican short-tailed parrots, having a large erectile nu-chal crest. D. eoronatus is the crested hawk - parret, also called hia. Derostomidæ (der-o-stom'idē), n. pl. [NL., < De-rostomum +

-idæ.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellari-ans, having the mouth anterior and a dilated pharvnx.

Derostomum (de-ros'tǫ-mum), n. [NL., < Gr. δέρη, ueck, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical geδέρη, neck, + στόμα, mouth.]

South American Hawk-parrot (Deroplyus accipitrinus).

Derostomum

nus of the family Derostomida. D. schmidtinus of the family Derostomidæ. D. schmidti-anum is an example. Also Derostoma. **Derotremata** (der- \bar{o} -tré σ' ma-tä), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. dépn, neck, + $\tau p \bar{n}_{2} a (\tau -)$, a hole, \langle rerpaireu ($\sqrt{}$ " $\tau p a$), boro.] A group of urodele batrachians. They have no external gill-tufts, but usually gill-slits or branchial apertures. The maxillary and vomerine teeth are in single aeries. The group is distinguished on the other from the salamandrines proper. It consists of the genera Amphiuma, Cryptobranchis, and Megalobatrachus, and corresponds to the families Cryptobranchide and Am-phiumidæ. Also Derotrena.

Other [than perennibranchiate] Urodela are devoid of ex-ternal gills, but (as is the case in Menopoma and Amphi-uma) present une or two annal gill-clefts on each side of the neck, and are thence called *Derotromata*. *Huxley*, Annt. Vert., p. 102.

derotrematous (der-o-trem'a-tus), a. f < Dero-

derotrematous (dero-trem a-tus), d. [$\langle Dero-tremata + -ous.$] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derotremata*. derotreme (der'ō-trēm), a. and n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \epsilon \rho \eta$, neck, + $\tau \rho \bar{\eta} \mu a$, hole.] I. a. In Amphibia, having holes in the neck in which gills are concealed; cryptobranchiate, as an amphibian; derotremetous trematous.

II. n. One of the *Dcrotremata*. derrick (der'ik), n. [Formerly sometimes spelled *derric*; from *Derrick*, also written *Dcrick*, a hangman employed at Tyburn, London, at the beginning of the 17th century, and often mentioned in contemporary plays: c. g.,

The theele that dyes at Tyburne . . . is not halfe so dangerous . . . as the Politick Bankrupt. I would there were a Derick to hang him up too. Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins (ed. Arber), p. 17.

He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light. The Bellman of London (1616).

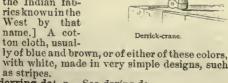
The name was applied to a gallows, and then The name was applied to a gallows, and then to a sort of erane. The name *Derrick* is $\langle D.$ *Dierrijk*, contr. *Dirk*, earlier *Diederik*, also (af-ter G.) *Dietrick* = OHG. *Diotrich*, MHG. G. *Dictrick* = AS. *Theodorica* = Goth. **Thiudareiks* (Latinized *Theodoricus*, *Theodericus*), lit. chief of the people, \langle *thiuda* (= AS. *theod*, etc.), people, + *reiks* = AS. *rice*, chief, mighty, rich: see *Dutch* and *rich*. The same term. *-rick* see Dutch and rich. The same term, -rick appears in the proper name Frederick, and dis-guised in Henry.] An apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights. It is similar to the crane, but dilares from it in having the boom, which cor-responds to the jib of the crane, pivoted at the lower end so that it may take different inclinations from the perpendicular. The weight is suspended from the end of the boom by ropes or chains that pass through a block at the end of the boom and thence directly to the crade, a whinding-apparatus or motor at the foot of the post. An-other rope connects the top of the boom with a block at the top of the post, and thence passes to the motor be-low. The motions of the derick are a direct lift, a circu-lar motion round the axis of the post, and a radini motion within the circle described by the point of the boom. On ahipboard a derrick is a spar raised on end, with the head ateadied by guys and the heel by lashings, and hav-ling one or more purchases depending from it to raise heavy weights.—Floating derrick, a movable derrick supported at some elevation on the post and carrying a trav-eling carringe which hears the block from which the lead is auspended. The boom is support, and a herizontal boom sup-ported at some elevation on the post and carrying a trav-eling carringe which hears the block from which the lead is auspended. The boom is supported by stays from the derrick used by the Department of Docks in New York has a lifting capacity of 100 tons, and a clear lift of 50 feet. derrick-car (der 'ik-kär), n. A railroad-car appears in the proper name Frederick, and dis-

derrick-car (der'ik-kär), n. A railroad-car upon which a small derrick is mounted, used especially for clearing the line of wrecks or other obstructions.

derrick-crane (der'ik-krān), n. A crane in which tho post is supported by fixed stays in the rear and the jib

is pivoted like the boom of a derrick. It has the radial motion of a derrick without lisfreedom of circalar motion, the irav-ci of the lead being limited by the fixed stays.

derries (der'iz), n. pl. [Prob. a var. of dhurries, the Indian fab-



derring-dot, n. Sce daring-do.

derring-doert, n. See daring-docr.
derringer (der'in-jer), n. [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barreled pistol of large caliber, very efficient at short range.
derry (der'i). [Repr. Ir. doire, an oak-wood, & dair (gen. darach), daur (gen. daro), an oak, = W. dar and derw, an oak, = Gr. δρiç, an oak, orig. tree, = Goth. triu = AS. trećw, E. tree, q. v. A. A frequent element in Irish place-names: v.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, Derry, Derrybrian, Londonderry.

The ancient name of Londonderry was Derrycalgagh, the oak wood of Caigach. After St. Columba erected his monastery there, in 546, it was called Derry-Columkilic, until James I. granted it to a company of London mer-chanta, who named it Londonderry. Sootsman (newspaper).

derry; derry-down; A meaningless refrain or chorus in old songs. derth; n. An obsolcte form of dearth. dertra, n. Plural of dertrum.

dertra, n. Fural of dertrum. dertron (dér'tron), n. Same as dertrum. dertrotheca (der-trộ-thể kặ), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \epsilon \rho \tau \rho o r$, a vulture's beak (see dertrum), $+ \theta i \mu \epsilon \eta$, a sheath.] In ornith., the integument of the dertrum, however distinguished from the rest of the covering of the beak. It is quite dis-tinctin event bids, cartenda tinct in some birds, as petrels.

tinet in some birds, as petrels. dertrum (dèr'trum), n.; pl. dertra (-trä). [NL., also dertron, ζ Gr. déprpor, the caul or membrane enveloping the bowels (L. omentum), also later used of a vulture's beak, ζ dépen, skin, flay, = E. tearl, q. v.] In ornith., the extremity of the upper mandible of a bird, in any way distin-guished from the rest of the bill, as by the hook in a bird of prey or a petrel, the hard part in a pigeon, or the nail in a duck. dervich (der'ris), u. [Also formerly derris der-

hook in a bird of prey or a petrel, the hard part in a pigeon, or the nail in a duck. dervish (dervish), n. [Also formerly dervis, der-vise, dervisse, derviche, darvise, etc.; = F. der-viche, dervis = Sp. Pg. derviche = It. dervis = G. derwisch, \langle Turk. dervish, Ar. darwish, \langle Pers. darvish or darwish, a dervish, so called from his profession of extreme poverty, lit. poor, indi-gent, being equiv. to Ar. faqir, a fakir, lit. poor, indigent: see fakir.] A Mohammedan mouk, professing poverty, humility, and chas-tity; a Mohammedan fakir. There are thirty-sk or-ders of regular dervishes, who for the most part observe cellbacy, and live in convents of not more than forty per-sons, nader the supervision of a shelk or elder. Some, however, are permitted to marry and live with their fami-lies, but are required to spend at least two nights of each week in the monastery. The novilate is severe, and the rules of the orders are strict. They are generally divided into two classes, viz. : apinning or whirding dervishes (Mee-lwis) and horeling dervishes (Rufai). To the violent cir-cular dances and pironetting of the spinning dervishes the latter add vociferons shouting and cries to Allah. The most important order of dervishes is that of the Mevelva, whose unonasteries (Turkish tekye) are found at Kouleh in Asia Minor, at Constantinople, and else where. And many of these Darwises there maintained, to look to his Sepuichre, and to receine the offerings of such as

And many of these Darwises there maintained, to look to his Sepuichre, and to receive the offerings of such as come. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 308.

A small Oothic chapel... is now converted into a mosque, belonging to a Mahometan convent, in which there is only one derviche. Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 23.

There were dervishes with beards stained of a fiery-red color, and wearing queer conteal hats, who, if they did not regularly belong to the howling sect of Constantinople, most decidedly showed themselves qualified for admission host decidedly showed inemselves quained for admission to it by the fashion in which they yelfed, acreamed, and groaned, exhorting me in the name of the blessed All, and the inmans Hassan and Husseln, not forgetting Haziret Abass, and many other holy people, to give them hearity. O'Donovan, Merv, x.

Abass, and many other holy people, to give them charity. O Donovan, Merv, x. Desargues's theorem. See theorem. desart (a. and n. An obsoleto form of desert!. descant (des'kant), n. [Also discant; $\leq OF$. descant, descaunt, usually deschant, F. déchant (as a historical term), descant, = Pr. deschans, descant, = Sp. discante = Pg. descante = G. Dan. Sw. diskant, descant, $\leq ML$. discantus, a part-song, refrain, descant, $\leq L$. dis-, away, apart, + cantus, song, a concert (see cant² and chant); or rather from the verb, ML. discantare, sing, descant: see descant, v. The word has also been explained as a variant (with dis-, Gr. de-, de-, for L. bis-) of an assumed ML. "biscantus; 'dou-ble-song,' \leq L. bis-, bi-, two-, + cantus, song.] 1; In music: (a) A counterpoint added to a given melody or cantus firmus, and usually written above it. (b) The art of contriving such a counterpoint, or, in general, of compos-ing part-music. Descant was the first stage in the development of counterpoint; it began about 1100. (c) In part-music, the upper part or voice, especially the soprano or air. He that alwayes singeth one note without destant breed.

He that alwayes singeth one note without deskant breed-th no delight. Lyly, Enphues, Anst. of Wit, p. 137. eth no delight.

The merry Larke hir maitins sings alofi ; The Thrush replyes; the Mavis descant playes. Spenser, Epithalamion, 1. 81.

He... should hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet descants. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26. After the angel had told his message in plain song, the whole chorus joined in descant. Jcr. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

2 A varied song; a song or tune with various

modulations.

Late in an even, I walked out alone, To heare the descant of the Nightingale. Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 87. Wee must have the descant you made upon our names, ere you depart. Marston, Antonio and Meilida, I., il. 1. 1 hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow descant more. Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

The descant of the watch, relieved by violent cock-crowa, isturbed us all night. Harper's Mag., LXIV. 643. disturbed us all night. 3. A continued discourse or series of comments upon a subject; a disquisition; comment; re-

mark.

And look you, get a prayer-book in your hand, And stand between two churchineu, good my lord; For on that ground Til inake a holy descant. Shak, Rich, Ill., ill. 7. Upon this oceasion . . . the disciplea of Jeaua in after-ages have pleased themselvea with faucies and imperfect descants, as that he eursed this tree in mystery and secret intendment. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 289.

But books of jests being shown her, she could read them well enough, and have cunning des-cants upon them. C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vl. 7. Descant clef, the soprano or ireble clef-that is, the C clef when placed on the first line of the staff.-Plain, florid, double descant. See Descant counterpoint.

descant (des-kant'), v. i. [= OF. descanter, deschanter, dechanter, later sometimes discanter, sing, descant, also recant, F. déchanter, change one's note, = Pr. deschantar = Sp. discantar = Pg. descantar, chant, sing, compose or recite verses, quaver upon an air, discourse copiously, (ML. discantare, sing, descant, (L. dis-, apart, + cantare, sing: see cant², chant, and cf. des-cant, n. Cf. ML. discantare () It. discantare = OF. descanter, deschanter), disenchant, $\langle L. dispriv. + cantare$, sing. Cf. also decantate².] 1_t. In music, to run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; sing.

g. Come, Philomel, that sing st of ravisinment, . . . For burden-wise I'll hum on Tarquin still, While thou on Terens descant at better skill. Shak., Lucrece, 1, 1134.

2. To make copious and varied comments; discourse; remark again and again in varied phrase; enlarge or dwell on a matter in a va-riety of remarks or comments about it: usu-ally with on or upon before the subject of re-mark: as, to descant upon the beauties of a score or the shortness of life. scene, or the shortness of life.

Affirming that he chased him from him, of which aone descant whether it [be] by exile or excommunication, or some other punishmeni. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

Thus old and young still descant on her name. Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat (ed. Hazlitt), p. 21. A virtnous man should be pleased to find people descant-ing on his actions. Addison.

descanter (dcs-kan'tèr), n. Ono who descants. descant-viol (dcs'kant-vi^eol), n. The smallest or treble viol; a violin: so called because it is fitted to play the descant or upper part in part. music part-music.

between the second of The rain descended, and the floods came. Mat. vil. 25.

Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point, And must descend. Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 2.

From Cambrian wood and moss Druida descend, auxiliars of the Cross. Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 10.

[He], with hollest meditations fed, Into himself descended. Milton, P. R., li. 111. To come or go down in a hostile manner; invade, as an enemy; fall violently: with on. The Grecian fleet descending on the town. Dryden

And on the sultors let iby wrath descend. Pope, Odyşsey.

3. To proceed from a source or original; be de-rived lineally or by transmission; come or pass

descend

downward, as offspring in the line of generation, or as property from owner to heir. From these our Henry lineally descends. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 3.

Another was Cardinal Pool, of a Dignity not much lu-ferior to Kinga, and by his Mother descended from Kinga. Baker, Chronicles, p. 318.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded atore, Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor. Pope, Moral Essays, ii, 149.

4. To pass, as from general to particular state-ments: as, having explained the general sub-ject, we will *descend* to particulars.

Omitting . . . introductions, I will descend to the de-scription of this thrise worthy citie [Venice]. Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

Historians rarely descend to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

5. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; lower or abase one's self morally or socially: as, to *descend* to acts of meanness; to *descend* to an inferior position; heuce, to condescend; stoop.

That your Orace would descend to command me in any thing that might conduce to your Contentment and Ser-vice. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 14.

His birth and hringing vp will not suffer him to descend to the meanes to get wealth. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Younger Brother.

6. In astron., to move to the southward, or to-

ward the south, as a star. II. trans. To move or pass downward upon or along; come or go down upon; pass from the top to the hottom of: as, to descend a hill; to descend an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheek descended.

Byron, Parisina, at. 20. descendable (dē-sen'da-bl), a. [⟨OF. descen-dable, ⟨ descendre, descend: see descend and -able.] Same as descendible.

descendant, F. descendant = Sp. descendente, de-scendente = Pg. descendant = It. descendente, de-scendente = D. G. Dan, Sw. descendent, < L. descenden(t-)s, ppr. of descenderc, descend: see descend, descendent. The adj., not common in either spelling, is usually spelled descendent, after the L.; but the noun is nearly always de-scendant. Cf. ascendant, ascendent, dependant, dependent, etc.] L. a. See descendent. II. n. 1. An individual proceeding from an excent of part degree i sever of ferring a peer

ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, near or remote.

It happeneth sometimes that the grandchild, or other descendant, resembleth the ancestor more than the son. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 19.

As we would have our descendants judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers. Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Are not improved steam engines or clocks the lineal de-scendards of some existing steam engine or clock? Is there ever a new creation in art or acience any more than in nature? A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 295.

Before a cocoa-nut tree has ripened its first cluater of nuts, the descendants of a wheat plant, supposing them all to survive and multiply, will have become numerous enough to occupy the whole aurface of the earth. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 339.

2. In astrol., the descending or western horizon or cusp of the seventh house.=syn. 1. See of mino

as descendent (dē-sen'dent), a. and n. [The same as descendant, conformed in spelling to the orig. L. descenden(t-)s, ppr. of descendere, descend: see descend, descendant.] I. a. 1. Going or coming down; falling; sinking; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above down-wards; and this descendent juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. Ray, Works of Creation.

2. In her., flying downward and showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing.-3. Proceeding or descending from

an original, as an ancestor.

More than mortal grace Speaks thee descendent of ethereal race, Pope.

Descendent displayed, in her., flying downward with the wings displayed or opened widely. II. n. See descendant.

descendentalism (dē-sen-den'-tal-izm), n. [< descendent + -al + -ism, after transcendentalism.] A disposition or tendency to depreciate or lower; depreciation.

With all this Descendentalism, he continues a Transcen-dentalism no leas superlative ; whereby if on the one haud he degrade man below most animals, except those jacketed Gouda cows, he on the other exalts him beyond the visible heavens, almost to an equality with the gods. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, 1. 10.

descendentalist (dē-sen-den'tal-ist), n. [< de-scendentalist (dē-sen-den'tal-ist), n. [< de-scendentalist," Harper's Mag., LXV. 579.
descender (dē-sen'der), n. 1. One who descender (dē-sen'der), n. 1. One who descendig letter (which see, under descending).
descendibility (dē-sen-di-bil'i-ti), n. [< descensive, descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors: as, the descendibility of a estate or of a crown.
descendible (dē-sen'di-bl), a. [< descendibility of a construction of a crown.
descendible (dē-sen'di-bl), a. [< descender was performed. Chaucer.
descendible (dē-sen'di-bl), a. [< descender with safety or comparative ease; that permits of a stafe downward passage: as, a descendible hill.

safe downward passage: as, a descendible hill. -2. That can descend from an ancestor to a descendant; capable of being transmitted, as from father to son: as, a *descendible* estate.

There are some who... [assert that] the Benefices, which at first were held for life, became at last descendi-ble from father to son. Maine, Village Communities, p. 132.

Also spelled descendable.

descending (dē-sen'ding), p. a. [Ppr. of de-seend, p.] 1. Moving or directed downward; characterized by downward direction.

He cleft his head with one descending blow. Dryden. Specifically -(a) In bot, turned downward: as, a descend-ing ovule; the descending axis of a plant, the root, in dia-tinction from the stem or ascending axis. (b) In entom, aloping atceptly from the surface behind; directed oblique-ly downward or toward the ventral surface of the body; as, the rostrum of a weevil with descending acrobes. (c) In here, having the head turned toward the base of the shield; said of an animal used as a bearing.

2. Characterized by descent or decrease as regards the value or importance of its constituent members; indicating a continued lowering as regards position, value, or importance: as, a The moders'; indicating a continued lowering as regards position, value, or importance: as, a descending scale or series.—Descending axis. See axis1, 8.— Descending letters, in type-founding, letters with a long stem that descends below the line, as g_1, p, q_2 , — Descending node, the point at which a planet passes from the north to the south side of the ecliptic or of the equator.—Descending rhythm, in pros., a rhythm composed of feet in which the metrically unaccented part, commonly known as the thesis, follows the metrically accented part, commonly known as the thesis, follows the metrical excented part, commonly known as the thesis, follows the metrical accented part, commonly known as the thesis, follows the metrical accented part, commonly known as the thesis, follows the metrical excented part, commonly known as the thesis, follows the metrical accented part, commonly known as the thesis, follows the metrical accented part, commonly known as the thesis, follows the metrical part of such feet took the stress, and the second not, regardless of pitch. The trochee ($\pm \circ$), dactyl ($\pm - \circ \circ$), lonic a majore ($\pm - \circ \circ \circ$), forst pixon ($\pm - \circ \circ \circ \circ$), and antibacchius ($\pm - \circ \circ \circ$) form cola or verses with descending rhythm, in contrast with the iambus ($\pm - \circ \circ \circ - 2$), and Bacchius ($\pm - 2 \circ \circ \circ - 2$), which form are set or lines with ascending rhythm. — Descending series, in math., a series in which each term is numerically less than that preceding it; also, an infinite series in descending powers of the variable—that is, a series of the form $a + bx^{-1} + cx^{-2} +$, etc. descenses, descenses, a going down, descent, $\langle descense, descender, p, descensus, descend: see descend.] Descent.$

pp. descensus, descend: see descend.] Descent.

A Reloynder to Doctor Hil concerning the Descense of Christ into Ilell. By Alexander Hume, Maister of Artes. A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Pref., ix.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Frei, K. descension (dē-sen'shon), n. [Formerly also descention; < ME. descension, < OF. descension, descension = F. descension = Sp. descension = Pg. descensão = It. descensione, < L. descensio(n-), < descendere, pp. descensus, descend: see descend.] 1. The act of going down or downward; de-scont, either liveral or fourative scent, either literal or figurative.

In Christ's descension, we are to consider both the place rom which it did commence, and the place to which it did roceed. South, Works, VII. i. proceed.

2. A falling or precipitation; fall; declension. Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base descention, and sinks beneath hell. Middleton, Sir R. Sherley Sent Ambassador.

31. In old chem., the deposition or precipitation of the essential juice dissolved from the dis-tilled matter. See distillation by descent, un-der descent.—4. In old astron., negative ascen-sion, the angular amount by which the projec-tion of a draft must be also be a draft of the second tion of a star from the pole upon the equinoction of a star from the pote upon the equination that is below some horizon. If this horizon passes through the poles and equinoctial points, the angle is called right descension; if the horizon passes through the equinoctial points but not through the poles, the angle is called oblique descension.

The lord of the assendent say they that he is fortunat, whan he is in god place, . . and that he be nat retrograd, . . . ne that he be nat in his descencioun, ne foigned with no planete in his descencioun. Chaucer.

descensional (dē-sen'shon-al), a. [< descen-sion + -al.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent. — Descensional differencet, in old astron., the difference hetween the right and the oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

any form of motion.

The descent of the mountains I found more wearysome ... than the ascent. Coryat, Crudities, I. 92. 2. A downward slope or inclination; a de-

clivity. I see no danger yet; for the descent, methinks, is thus far green, even, and easy. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 231.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down The dark descent, and up to reascend. Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

3. A fall or decline from a higher to a lower state or station; declension; degradation.

O foul descent / that I, who erst contended With gods to ait the highest, am now constrain'd Into a beast. Milton, P. L., ix. 163.

4. A sudden or hostile coming down upon a person, thing, or place; an incursion; an inva-sion; a sudden attack.

They feared that the French and English fleets would make a descent upon their coasts. Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

Ferdinand, who had already completed his preparations in Sicily, made a descent on the southern extremity of Ca-labria. Prescott, Ferd. and Iaa., ii. 2.

In 1778 he [Paul Jonea] made a descent upon Whitehaven, in Scotland, set firs to the shipping, [and] took two forts. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

5. In *law*, the passing of real property to the heir or heirs of one who dies without disposing of it by will; transmission hy succession or inheritance; the hereditary devolution of real property either to a single heir at law (common in England) or to the nearest relatives in the same degree, whether in a descending, ascending, or collateral line. See *heir*.

Jefferson . . . had taken care for the equal descent of real estate, as well as other property, to children of both sexes. Baneroft, Hist. Const., I. 113.

6. Genealogical extraction from an original or progenitor; lineage; pedigree; specifically, in biol., evolution; derivation: said of species, etc., as well as of individuals.

Trust ne, Clara Vere de Vere, From yon blue heavens above us hent The gardener Adam and his wife Smile at the claims of long descent. Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere. The researches of Professor Marsh into the paleoutology of the horse have established beyond question the *descent* of the genus equus from a five-toed mammal not larger than a plg, and somewhat resembling a tapir. J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 366.

7t. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy, traced from the common ancestor.

No man living is a thousand descents removed from Adam himself. Hooker, Ecclea. Polity.

From son to son, some four or five descents. Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

8t. Offspring; issue; descendants collectively.

If care of our descent perplex us most, Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton*, P. L., x. 979.

9t. A rank; a step or degree.

Infinite descents Beneath what other creatures are to thee. Milton, P. L., vill. 410.

There were about forty-three degrees of seats, and eleven descents down from the top [of the theater], which are two teet wide, and the uppermost are about fity-five feet apart; those descents are made by dividing each aeat into two steps. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 73. 10. The lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head, To the descent and dust beneath thy feet. Shak., Lear, v. 3.

11. pl. In fort., a hole, vault, or hollow place made by undermining the ground.—12. In music, a passing from a higher to a lower pitch. —13. In logic, an inference from a proposition containing a higher term to a proposition containing a lower term. This is also called arguitive descent, in opposition to divisive descent, which is a prop-osition dividing a genus into its apecies.—Angle of de-





descent

scent. See angle3. - Collateral descent, descent from a cellateral relative, as from brother or sister, uncle or aunt. - Descent cast, in law, the devolution of an estate in land upon the heir at the death of the ancestor or possessor; descent which has apparently taken effect. The special significance of the term, as contrasted with descent, is in the use to designate the devolution of an estate of inherit-ance chimed by the heirs of a wrongful possessor. While the wrongful possessor lived, the rightful owner could enter against him. Alter his death, the right of entry was aid to be toiled, or taken away, because not allowable after descent east. - Descent of bodies, in mech., their motion or tendency toward the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves. The curve of awiltest descent is the cycloid. - Descent of souls, the supposed entrance of preexistent souls into their bodies. - Descents into the ditch, cuts and exca-vations unade by means of saps in the counterscarp heneath the covered way. Withelm, Mil. Dict. - Distillation by descent, in old chem., a mode of distillation in which the try was at the bottom, by which means the vapors were made to distil downward. - In descent, in her, in the act or atitude of deasending; thus, a lion in descent is one rep-resented with the hind legs in one corner of the chif, and the head and fore pawa in the diagonally opposite corner of the hase. - Lineal descent, an else ent from father to son, through ancessive generations. = Syn. 2, Gradient, grade. - 3, Debasement. - 4. Forsy, rail. - 6. Generation, parontage, derivation. scent. See angle3. - Collateral descent, descent from a parentage, derivation. descloizite (dā-cloi'zīt), n.

[After A. L. O. Des Cloizeanx, a French mineralogist (born 1817).] A rare vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in small black or dark-brown crystals. It is related in form and composition to the copper phos-phato libethenico, and is found in the Argentine Republic, and in various localities in Arizona and New Mexico, describable (des-krif ba-bl), a. [< describe +

ble (des-krī'ba-bl), a. [< describe + That may be described; capable of -able.] -able.] The description.

Kelih has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and describable. Paley, Nat. Theol., ix.

Patey, Nat. Theol., ix. describe (des-krib'), v.; pret. and pp. described, ppr. describing. [Earlier descrive (the form describe being a reversion to the L. form), (ME. descriven, deserven (see descrive), < OF. de-scrivre, contr. describer, F. décrire = Pr. de-scrivre = Sp. describir = Pg. descrever = It. de-scrivere, < L. describere, copy off, transcribe, sketch off, describe in painting or writing, < de, off, + scribere, write: seo scribe and shrive.] I. trans. 1. To delineate or mark the form or figure of; trace out; outline: as, to describe a circle with the compasses. circle with the compasses.

He that would have a sight of these things, let him re-sort to Thomaso Poreacchi his Funershi Aulichi, where these things are not only discontsed in words, but de-scribed in artificiall pletures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

2. To form or trace by motion: as, a star describes an ellipse in the heavens.

The bucket, which was a substitute for the earth, de-aeribing a circular orbit round about the globular head and ruby visage of Professor Von Poddlageoft, which formed no had representation of the aun. Irving, Kulckerbocker, p. 39.

St. To write down; inscribe.

His name was described in the book of life. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

4. To represent orally or by writing; portray in words; give an account of: as, to describe a person or a scene; to describe a battle.

Similes are like songs in love: They much describe; they nothing prove. Prior, Alma, iil.

There are no books which I more delight in than in travela, especially those that describe remote countries. Addison, Frozen Words.

57. To distribute into classes or divisions; divide for representation.

The men went and passed through the land, and de-seried it by cities into seven parts in a book. Joah. xviii. 9.

=Syn. 4. Describe, Narrate, portray, explain. Describe applies primarily to what exists — space, and by extension to what occurs — time, but narrate applies only to the lat-ter: as, to describe a view, a race, or a siege; to narrate an experience or a history. Describe implies often the vivilness of personal observation; narrate is more appli-cable to long series of events. A alugie narrative may contain many descriptions of separate events.

He is described as a mighty warrior, wielding preter-atural powers. N. A. Rev., CXL \$32. natural powers.

Hlustrating the events which they narrated by the philosophy of a more enlightened age. Macaulay, History.

II. intrans. To make descriptions; use the

11. untrains. To make descriptions; use the power of describing. describent (des-kri'bent), $n. [\langle L. describen(t-)s, ppr. of describere, describe: see describe.] In geom., the line or surface from the motion of$ which a surface or a solid is supposed to be gen-

erated or described. describer (des-krī'ber), n. One who describes or depicts by words or signs.

Seven of these stones (of the burnt pillar) now remain, though an exact describer of Constantinopie says there were eight. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. II. 131.

Our chronicler [the author of the book of Genesis] does not profess to be a zoölogist, but only an observer and describer of a passing scene. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 157.

descrier (des-kri'er), n. [$\langle descry + -er1.$] One who discovers or comes in sight of; a discoveror; a detector.

Streams closely allding, erring in and out, But seeming pleasaut to the fond descrier. Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.

description (des-krip'shon), n. [< ME. de-scription, descripcioun, < OF. description, de-scripcion, description, descrision, F. description = Sp. descripcion = Pg. descripção = It. descri-zione, < L. descriptio(n-), a marking out, de-lineation conv transcript lineation, copy, transcript, representation, description, < describere, pp. descriptus, describe: see describe.] 1. The act of delineating or depicting; representation by visible lines, marks, colors, etc.

The description is either of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles, or of the water con-sidered by itself; and is not so much a description of that, as of the mariner's course upon it, or to show the way of a ship upon the sea. J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 257.

2. The act of representing a thing by words or signs, or the account or writing containing such representation; a statement designed to make known the appearance, nature, attri-butes, accidents, or incidents of anything: as, a description of a house or of a battle.

The seventh species of imperfect definition consists of The seventh species of imperfect definition consists of a coacervation or heaping up of circumstances and com-mon adjuncts. And this is properly a description; al-though use has now obtained that every imperfect defini-tion be called a description. For example: Man is a two-footed animal uncovered with hair or feathers, of an creet countenance, and endued with hands: which formula of definition is used by historians and poets in the description of persona, facts, places, and the like singular things. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The poet makes a most excellent description of it. Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

For her own person, It heggar'd all description. Shak., A. and C., li. 2. Milton has fine descriptions of morning. D. Webster. Firdusi'a . . . great work abounds throughont in bold and animated descriptions, and in certain portions rises to the highest sublimity. N. A. Rev., CXL, 332.

3. The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to con-stitute a class or an individual, and would be mentioned in describing it; hence, a variety; sort; kind.

kind. Double six thousand, and treble that, Before a friend of this description Shall lose a hair through Bassanio'a fault. Shak., M. of V., Ill. 2. The plates were all of the meanest description. Macaulay.

lie had received from Shelley, as a token of remem-brance, the manuscript of three tales. . . . "They were of a very wild and romantic description," he adds, "but full of energy." E. Doueden, Shelley, I. 94. full of energy." E. Douton, charged The entertainment is said by the press throughout the country to be of the most interesting description. Washington Chronicle.

 Organic description of curves. See curve.=Syn. 2. Relation, Narrative, etc. (see accound), delineation, por-trayal, sketch.—3. Sort, cast, quality.
 descriptive (des-krip'tiv), a. [= F. descriptif = Sp. Pg. descriptivo = It. descrittivo, < LL. descriptivus, < L. descriptus, pp. of describere, describe: see describe.] Containing descrip-tion; serving or aiming to describe; having the evality of moreopenting. quality of representing: as, a descriptive diagram; a descriptive narration.

Descriptive names of honour, . . . arlaing during early militancy, hecome in some cases official names. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 400.

In the end of the end

desecrate

proposition that two triangles are equal if a side and two angles of the one are equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other, may be regarded as descriptive; while the proposition that through any point in space a single parallel to a given line can be drawn, is indisputably met-rical, not descriptive.

We have in the plane a special line, the line infinity; and on this line two special (imaginary) points, the circu-lar points at infinity. A geometrical theorem has either no relation to the special line and points, and it is then descriptive; or it has a relation to them, and it is then metrical. Sali

descriptively (des-krip'tiv-Ii), adv. By de-scription; so as to delineate or represent. The

description; so as to define the or represent. descriptiveness (des-krip'tiv-nes), n. The character or quality of being descriptive. descrive (des-kriv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-scrived, ppr. descriving. [< ME. describer, de-scrived, which has taken the place in E. of the older describer. [Old For the older descrive.] To describe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Thenne cam Couetyse, ich can nat lym diseryue, So hongerliche and so holwe. Piers Plowman (C), vil. 196.

How shall frayle pen descrive her heavenly face? Spenser, F. Q., H. III. 25.

Let me fair nature's face descrive. Burns, To William Simpson.

descry (des-kri'), v. t.; pret. and pp. descried, ppr. descrying. [< ME. descryen, discryen, OF. descrier, decryer, proclaim, announce, cry, < des-, de-, + crier, cry: see cry, and cf. decry. The word seems to have been partly confused in ME. with descrive, q. v.] 17. To proclaim; announce; make known.

Harowdes (heralds) of armes than they went For to dyscrye thya turnament In eche londys zende. Sir Eglamour, l. 1177.

And senne we on this wise

Schail his counsaile discrie, Itt nedis we vs avise, That we aaye nogt aerely. York Plays, p. 466.

He would to him descrie

Great treason to him meant. Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 12.

Ilis Purple Robe he had thrown aside, leat it should descry him, unwilling to be found. Milton, Hist. Eng., Il. 2. To detect; find out; discover (anything concealed).

Of the king they got a sight after dinner ln a gallery, and of the queen-mother at her own table; in neither place descrued, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England. Sir II. Hotton.

When ahe aaw herself descried, ahe wept. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 447. 31. To spy out; explore; examine by observation.

On. The house of Joseph sent to descry Beth-el. Judges 1. 23.

It is the soul that sees; the outward eyea Present the object, but the mind descries. Crabbe, Works, IV. 211.

4. To discover by vision; get a sight of; make out by looking: as, the lookout descried land.

Figures of men that crouch and creep unheard, And bear away the dead. *Bryant*, The Fountain. But, on the horizon's verge descried, Hangs, touch'd with light, one snowy sall ! *M. Arnold*, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

Cannot memory still descry the old achool house and its porch, somewhat hacked by jack-knives, where you apun tops and anapped marbles? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

There are Albanian or Dalmatian heights from which it is said that, in unusually favourable weather, the Garga-nian peninsula may be descried. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 316.

descry (des-kri'), n. [< dcscry, v.] Discovery; something discovered. [Rare.]

Edg. But, by your favour, How near's the other army? Gent. Near, and on speedy foot; the main descry Stands on the hourly thought. Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Stands on the houry thought. Shak., Lear, IV. 8. descerate (des' \vec{e}-kr\vec{a}t), v. t.; pret. and pp. desc-crated, ppr. descerating. [< L. as if "desceratus, pp. of "descerare (> It. dissucrare, dissagrare = OF. F. dessacrer), descerate, < de- priv. + sa-crare, make sacred, < sacer, sacred: see sacred; formed as the opposite of consecrate. There is a rare LL. descerare, desacrare, with the posi-tive sense ' consecrate,' < L. de- intensive + sacrare, make sacred.] To divest of sacred or hallowed character or office; divert from a sa-cred purpose or appropriation: treat with sacricred purpose or appropriation; treat with sacri-lege; profane; pollnte.

The Russian elergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously descerated. Tooke.

Why should we desecrate noble and beautiful souls by intruding on them? Emerson, Essaya, 1st ser., p. 192.

desecrate

There is a great friars' church on this side too, the dese-erated church of Saint Francis. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 16.

As for the material universe, that has long been almost completely descerated, so that sympathy, communion with the forms of Nature, is pretty well confined to poets, and is generally supposed to be an aniable madness in them. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 48.

desecrater (des'ē-krā-ter), n. One who dese-crates. Also desecrator.

Man, the desecrater of the forest temple. Harper's Mag., LXV. 74.

desceration (des- \bar{e} -krā'shon), n. [$\langle descerate :$ see *ation*.] The act of diverting from a hallowed purpose or use; deprivation of a sacred character or office; sacrilegious or profane treatment or use.

Various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual desceration of that holy day. Bp. Portcous, Profanation of the Lord's Day.

=Syn. Sacrilege, etc. See profanation. desecrator (des'ē-krā-tor), n. Same as desecrater.

The tide of emotion [in Burke's breast]... filled to the brim the cnp of prophetic anger against the dese-crators of the church and the monarchy of France. J. Morley, Burke, p. 129. The tide of emotion [in Burke's breast] .

desegmentation $(d\bar{e}$ -seg-men-tā'shon), n. [$\langle de$ - priv. + segment + -ation.] The process or result of uniting several segments of the body in one; the concrescence of several originally distinct metameric segments into one compo-site segment; the state or quality of not being segmented. Thus, the thorax of an insect, or the cara-pace of a lobster, or the cranium of a vertebrate, is a de-segmentation of several segments.

A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments in which the separate metameres lose their in-dividuality... This state of things results in a deseg-mentation of the hody. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anst. (trans.), p. 228.

desegmented (dē-seg'men-ted), a. [< de- priv. + segment + -ed².] Exhibiting or characterized by desegmentation; coalesced, as two or more segments in one; reduced in number of seg-

desert¹ (dē-zert'), v. [\langle OF. desertare, F. dé-serter = Pr. Sp. Pg. desertar = It. desertare, disertare = D. deserteran \langle ML. desertare, desert (desertare = Sw. deserteran, \langle ML. desertare, desert deserter = Sw. desertera, $\langle ML, desertare, desert$ (also lay waste), freq. of L. desertere, pp. deser-tus, desert, abandon, forsake, lit. undo one's $connection with, <math>\langle de$ -priv. + serere, join, bind: see series.] I. trans. 1. To abandon, either in a good or a bad sense; forsake; hence, to cast off or prove recreant to: as, to desert a failing house. to desert a failing house; a deserted village; to desert a friend or

Deserted at his utmost need By those his former bounty fed. Dryden, Alexander's Feast, 1. 80.

a cause.

On one occasion he [Cervantes] attempted to escape by land to Oran, a Spanish settlement on the coast, but was deserted by his guide and compelled to return. Sumner, Orations, I. 238.

Amidst an ancient cypress wood, A long-deserted ruined castle stood. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 324.

2. To leave without permission; forsake; escape from, as the service in which one is en-gaged, in violation of duty: as, to desert an army; to desert one's colors; to desert a ship.

Not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 149. To desert the diet, in Scots criminal law, to alsandon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.=Syn. Desert, Aban-don, etc. (see forsake); to quit, vacate, depart from, run sway from. See list under abandon. II. intrans. To quit a service or post without particular development of the service of the set of the second

permission; run away: as, to desert from the army.

The poor fellow had deserted, and was now airaid of be-ing overtaken and carried back. Goldsmith, Essays.

Minst I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who in-duces him to desert? Lineoin, in Raymond, p. 359.

dices nin to acsert: Lincoln, in Raymond, p. dos. desert1 (dez'ert), a. and n. [Earlier often de-sart; < ME. desert, desert, dezert, desart, deserd, diserd (only as noun), < OF. desert, desert, de-zert, F. désert, desert (as a noun, OF. desert, F. désert, m., OF. deserte, f., a desert), = Pr. desert = Sp. desierto = Pg. deserto = It. deserto, diserto, < L. desertus, deserte, a desert), p. of de-(nont. desertum, pl. deserta, a desert), p. of de-(neut, desertum, pl. deserta, a desert), pp. of de-serere, desert, abandon, forsake: see desert], v.] I. a. 1. Deserted; uncultivated; waste; barren; uninhabited.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling Deut. xxxii. 10 Stray all ye Flocks, and desart he ye Plains. Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Amidst thy desert walks the lapwing flies. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 45.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air.

Gray, Elegy.

2. Pertaining to or belonging to a desert; inhabiting a desert: as, the desert folk. - Desert lands, in the land law of the United States, lands which in their existing condition are nufit for cultivation, and

In their existing condition are hint for chitivation, and are sold on easy terms on condition of being made culti-vable within a certain period. II. n. A desert place or region; a waste; a wilderness; specifically, in *geog.*, a region of considerable extent which is almost if not quite destitute of vegetation, and hence uninhab-ited, chiefly on account of an insufficient sup-ply of rain: as, the *desert* of Sahara; the Great ply of rain : as, the desert of Sahara; the Great American Desert. The presence of large quantities of movable sand on the surface adds to the desert character of a region. The word is chiefly and almost exclusively used with reference to certain regions in Arabia and northern Africa and others lying in central Asia. (See steppe.) The only region in North America to which the word is applied is the Great American Desert, a tract of country south and west of Great Salt Lake, once occupied by the waters of that lake when they extended over a much larger area than they now occupy. The name Great American Desert was ori-ginally given to the unexplored region lying beyond the Mississippi, without any special designation of its lim-its. Colonel Dodge, U.S.A., says in "The Plains of the Great West" (1877): "When I was a schoolboy my map of the United States showed between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains a long and broad white blotch, upon which was printed in small capitals 'The Great American Desert - Unexplored'. . . . What was then regarded as a desert supports, in some portions, thriving populations." In Fremout's report the Oreat Basin is irequently spoken of as "the Desert." It is also called the Great Desert Messin. Than thei geven the Pilgrimes of here Vitaylle, for to

Than thei zeven the Pilgrimes of here Vitaylle, for to passe with the Desertes, toward Surrye [Syria]. Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

One simile that solitary shines In the dry desert of a thousand lines. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 111.

Oh I that the desert were my dwelling-place, With one fair spirit for my minister, Byron, Childe Harold, Iv. 177.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 177. =Syn. Wilderness, Desert. Strictly, a wilderness is a wild, unreclaimed region, unlnhabited and uncultivated, while a desert is largely uncultivable and uninhabitable owing to lack of moisture. A wilderness may be full of luxuriant vegetation. In a great majority of the places where desert occurs in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version changes it to wilderness. A pathless wilderness remains Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand. Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

Look to America. Two of buffaloes and wolves. Two centuries ago it was a wilderness boost of Macrola A work of Macrolay, Speech, 1846. A patch of sand is unpleasing; a desert has all the awe focean. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

of ocean. desert2 (de-zert'), n. [< ME. deserte, desert, dis-

 kest (OF. deserte, desserte, merit, recompense,
 deservir, desservir, desserve: see deserve.] 1.
 A deserving; that which makes oue deserving of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; good conferred, or evil inflicted, which merits an equivalent return: as, to roward or punish men according to their *deserts*. [When used absolutely, without contrary indication, the word always has a good sense.]

A rare Example, where *Desert* in the Subject, and Re-ward in the Prince, strive which should be the greater. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 124.

In squandering wealth was his peculiar art : Nothing went unrewarded but desert. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., 1. 560.

By what accident it matters not, nor upon what desert, but just then . . . I had obtained a very considerable de-gree of public confidence. Burke, To a Noble Lord. Material good has its tax, and if it came without desert or sweat, it has no root in me, and the next wind will blow it away. Emerson, Compensation.

2. That which is deserved; reward or penalty merited.

God of his grace graunte ech mane his deserte; But, for his love, a-mong your thoughtis alle As think vp-on my worfulle sorowe smerte. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65. under to them thoid desert. Render to them their desert. Ps. xxviii. 4.

These that are able of body and mind he leaves to their deserts. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 18. =Syn. 1. Desert, Merit, Worth. Desert expresses most and worth least of the thought or expectation of reward. None of them suggests an actual claim. He is a man of great worth or excellence; intellectual worth; moral worth; the merits of the piece are small; he is not likely to get his deserts.

When I compare myself with other men, it seems as if I were more favored by the gods than they, beyond any deserts that I am conscious of. Thoreau, Walden, p. 143.

A Roman soldier was allowed to plead the merit of his services for his dismission at such an age. Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

Old letters breathing of her worth. Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

desert³, n. See dessert. desert-chough (dez'ert-chuf), n. A bird of the genus Podoces. desertedness (de-zer'ted-nes), n. The state of

being deserted, uniuhabited, or desolate.

It is this metaphysical descriedness and loneliness of the great works of architecture and sculpture that deposits a certain weight upon the heart. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 62.

deserter (dē-zèr'tèr), n. [$\langle desertl, v., + -erl$. Cf. D. G. deserteur = Dan. Sw. desertör, $\langle F. deserteur = Sp. Pg. desertor = It. desertore, discrtore, <math>\langle L. desertor, a desertcr, \langle deserter, pp. desertus, desert: see desertl, v.] A person who forsakes his cause, his duty, his party, or his friends; particularly, a soldier or seaman who absents himself from his position without leave, and without the intention of returning.$ and without the intention of returning.

A deserter, who came out of the citadel, says the garri-son is brought to the ntmost capacity. Tatler, No. 59.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good, Thou, mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood ! Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, 1. 30.

desert-falcon (dez'ert-fâ'kn), n. One of sev-desert-falcon (dez'ert-fâ'kn), n. One of several large true falcons inhabiting deserts and prairies of various parts of the world, sometimes grouped in a subgenus Gennæa. They are closely related to the pergrines, but share the dull grayish or brownish coloration which characterizes many hirds of arid open regions. The well-known lanner of the old world and the prairie-falcon of western North America, Falco mexicanus or F. polyagrus, are examples.
 desertful (dezetri'ful), a. [/ desert'2 + -ful, 1.] Of great desert; meritorious; deserving. [Rare.]

When any object of desertful pity Offers itself. Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

Therein He shows himself desertful of his happiness. Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

desertfully; (de-zert'ful-i), adv. Deservedly. Upon this occasion, Aristotle (and very deserlfully) call-eth the common-wealth of the Massilians oligarchia and not aristocrateia. Time's Storehouse, p. 58.

not aristocrateia. Time's Storehouse, p. 58. **desertion** ($d\bar{e}$ -zer'shon), n. [= F. désertion = Sp. desercion = Pg. deserção = It. deserzione, \langle LL. desertio(n.), \langle L. deserere, pp. desertus, de-sert: see desert1, v.] 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a cause, or the post of duty; the act of quitting without leave, and with an intention post to rotum. and with an intention not to return.

In an evil hour for his fame and fortunes he [Fox] ... abandoned his connection with Pitt, who never forgave this desertion. Macaulay, William Pitt. 2 The state of being deserted or forsaken.

[Rare.] The descrition in which we lived, the simple benches, the unhewn raiters, the naked walls, all told me what it was I had done. Godwin, St. Leon, I. 211.

3. The state of being forsaken by God; spiri-tual despondency. [Not now in use.]

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritnal agonies of a soul under desertion, or the pressures of some sting-ing affliction. South.

A. In law, a wilful abandonment of an employ-ment or a duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation. Bigelow, Ch. J. In the law of divorce, the wilful withdrawal of one of the married parties from the other, or the voluntary refusal of one to renew a sus-pended cohabitation, without justification in either the consent or the wrongful conduct of the other. Bishop. Describen of the diet, in Sevie law, the abandoning ju-dicially, in a criminal process, of proceedings on the par-ticular libel In virtue of which a panel has been brought into conrt. into court

desertless (dē-zert'les), a. [< desert² + -less.] Without merit or claim to favor or reward; undeserving.

I was only wond'ring why Fools, Rascals, and desertless Wretches shon'd still have the better of Men of Merit with all Women, as much as with their own common Mis-tress, Fortune. Wyeherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

desertlessly (dē-zert'les-li), adv. Undeserv-edly. [Rare.]

People will call you valiant — descritessly, I think ; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight with me. Beau, and Fl., King and No King, ill. 2.

lesertnessi (dez'ert-nes), n. [< desert¹, a., + -ness.] Desert stato or condition. desertnesst (dez'ert-nes), n.

The desertness of the countrey lying waste & saluage did nothing feare them from coming to him. J. Udall, On Luke v.

desertricet (dē-zér'tris), n. [< LL. desertrix (desertric-), fem. of L. desertor, a deserter: see "deserter.] A femalo who deserts.

Cleave to a wife and let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a de-sertrice. Milton, Tetrachordon.

desert-snake (dez'ert-snāk), n. A colubriform serpent of the family Psammophidæ (or sub-

desert-snake

family Psammophine of the family Colubride); a sand-snake.

a sand-snuke. deserve (dő-zèrv'), e.; pret. and pp. deserved, ppr. deserving. [< ME. deserven, deserven, dis-serven, < OF. deservir, deservir, deserve, < L. deserver, serve devotedly, be devoted to, ML. deserve, < de- intensive + servire, serve: see serve. Cf. disserve.] I. trans. 1. To merit; be worthy of; incur, as something either desirable or undesirable, on account of good or bad quali-ties or actions; more especially, to have a just claim or right to, in return for services or meritorious actions; bo justly entitled to, as wages or a prize.

We deserve God's grace no more than the vessel doth deserve the water which is put into it. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity descreth. Job xi. 6.

"Tis not in mortals to command success; But we'll do more, Semproulus; we'll deserve it. Addison, Cato, i. 2.

21. To serve or treat well; benefit.

A man that hath so well deserved me. Massinger. 3+. To repay by service; return an equivalent for (service rendered).

Thou hast so moche don for me, That I nemay it nevere more deserve. Chaucer, Troilus, lii. 387.

4t. To require; demand the attention of.

I mention your noble brother, who is gone to Cleave, not to return till towards Christmas, except the business deserve him not ao long. Donne, Letters, lxxxvi.

II. intrans. To merit; be worthy or deserv-ing: as, he deserves well of his country.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, s men deserved of them. Hooker, Eccles. Polity. as men deserved of them. deservedly (dē-zer'ved-li), adv. Justly; ac-cording to desert, whether of good or evil.

Ood's Judgment had deservedly fallen down upon him for his Blasphemics. Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

d. and Dasphennes. Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.
 A man descreedly cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. Addison.
 deserver (dé-zèr'vèr), n. One who deserves or merits; one who is worthy: used generally in a good sense.

Whose love is never link'd to the deserver, "Till his deserts are passt. Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

deserving (dē-zer'ving), n. [ME. deserving; verbal n. of deserve, v.] The act of meriting; desert; merit or demerit.

Ye . . . have done unto him according to the deserving of his hands. Judges ix, 16. Judges ix. 16.

Ail friends shall taste The wagea of their virtue, and all foes The cup of their deservings. Shak., Lear, v. 3.

He had been a person of great deservings from the re-ublic. Swift, Nobles and Commous, ii. public.

deserving (de-zer ving), p. a. [Ppr. of deserve, c.] Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation: as, a descrving officer.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish, Where the deserving ought to rise. Otu Otroau.

deservingly (dę-zer'ving-li), adv. Meritori-ously; with just desert.

We have raised Scianus from obscure and almost un-known gentry to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and we hope deservingly. B. Jonson, Sejanus.

B. Jonson, Sejanus. B. Jonson, Sejanus. Deshler's salve. See dishabille. deshonourt, n. and v. See dishonor. desiccant (des'i-kant), a. and n. [< L. desic-ean(t-)s, ppr. of desiceare, dry np: see desiceate.] I. a. Drying; desiceating. II. a. madiging or an application that drives

II. n. A medicine or an application that dries the surface to which it is applied.

We endeavour hy moderate detergents & desiccants to cleanse and dry the diseased parts. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vill. 5.

desiccate (des'i-kāt), v.; pret. and pp. desic-eated, ppr. desiceating. [< L. desiccatus, pp. of desiccare (> It. desiccate, diseccare, diseccare = Sp. desecar = Pg. deseccar, dessecar = F. dessé-eher), dry up, < de- intensive + siccare, dry, < siccus dur, see disecus L. traver To dur, de siccus, dry: sco siccous.] I. trans. To dry; de-prive of moisture; expel moisture from; espe-eially, to bring to a thoroughly dry state for preservation, as various kinds of food.

In bodies desiccated by hest or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the sir with time getteth into the pores. Bacon.

II. intrans. To become dry. desiccate; (des'i-kāt), a. [< ME. desiccate, < L. desiccatus, pp.: see the verb.] Dry; dried.

1559

But dales thre this seede is goode heweite In mylk or meth, and after desiccate

Sette hem. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110. desiccation (des-i-kā'shon), n. [$\langle OF. desicca-$ tion = Sp. desecacion = Pg. deseccação, dessi-cação, dessicação = It. disseccazione, $\langle L. as$ if "desiccatio(n-), $\langle desiccare, dry up: see desic-$ cate, v.] The act of making dry, or the state ofbeing dry; the act or process of depriving ofmoisturo; especially, the ovaporation of theaqueous portion of a substance, as wood, meat,fruit, milk, etc., by artificial heat, as by a cur-rent of heated air.They affirm that much of this counter to prove future.

They affirm that much of this country is poorly fitted for agriculture on account of the extreme desiccation of the aoll every summer. The Atlantic, XLIX. 682. desiccative (des'i-kâ-tiv), a. and n. [= OF. desiccatif = Sp. desecativo = Pg. deseccativo, des-secativo = 1t. disseccativo; as desiccate + -ive.] [= OF.

I. a. Drying; tending to dry. **II.** n. That which dries or evaporates; an application that dries up secretions.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great desicca-tive of fistulas. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 979. desiccator (des'i-kā-tor), n. [< desiccate + -or.] 1. One who or that which desiccates or dries. Specifically—(a) One who prepares desiccates

-or.] 1. One who or that which desicedtes or dries. Specifically -(a) One who prepares desiccated foods. (b) A machine or an apparatus for drying some-thing. A desiccator used in laboratories consists of a por-celsin dish with depressions or saucers to receive the sub-stances to be dried, with a closely fitting glass cover and a recipient for some absorbent of moisture. Commercial desiccators, or evaporators, for fruit, mest, vegetables, milk, etc. operate by the sgency of heat, applied either directly or by means of a current of hot air.

-ory.] Desiceative.

Pork is desiccatory, but it strengthene and passes easily. Travels of Anacharsis, 11. 467.

desiderablet (dē-sid'o-ra-bl), a. [ME. deside-rable, desederabill, < OF. desiderable, desirable (> E. desirable) = Sp. desiderable, < L. desiderabilis, desirable, < desiderare, desire: see desiderate, v., and desirable.] Desirable; to be desired.

Sothely, Ihesu, desederabill ea thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. If ampote, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

desiderata, n. Plural of desideratum. desiderate (dē-sid'e-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. desiderated, pp. desiderating. [< L. desidera-tus, pp. of desiderare, long for, desire: see de-sire, the earlier form of the same word.] To feel a desire for or the want of; miss; desire.

We cannot look that his place can ever in all respecta be so filled that there will not atill be nuch, very nuch, to desiderate. Stubbe, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10. What we desiderate is something which may superside

the need of personal gitts by a far-reaching and infailible rule. J. II. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 251.

desiderate; (de-sid'e-rat), n. [Also desiderat; < L. desideratum : see desideratum.] A desire; a desired thing; preference.

And really gentlemen . . . deprive themselves of many advantages to improve their tyme, and do service to the desiderats of philosophy. Evelyn, To Mr. Maddox. desideration (dē-side-rā'shon), n. [= It. de-sideratione, < L. desideratio(n-), < desiderare, desire: see desiderate, v.] 1. The act of desid-erating, or of desiring with sense of want or regret.

Desire is aroused by hope, while desideration is inflicted by reminiscence. W. Taylor.

2. The thing desiderated; a desideratum. [Rare

2. The thing desiderated; a desideration. [rare in both senses.] desiderative (dē-sid'e-rā-tiv), a. and n. [= F. désideratif = It. desiderativo, \langle LL. desiderati-vus, desiderative, \langle L. desideratus, pp.: see de-siderate, v.] I. a. 1. Having or implying de-sire; expressing or denoting desire: as, a de-siderative verb.—2. Pertaining to a desidera-tive verb. tive verb.

Apart from the probable identity of origin between the desiderative and the acristic "s," there are many cases where any characteristic of desiderative formation is wanting [in Sanskrit]. Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 8.

II. n. 1. An object of desire; something de-sired. -2. In gram., a verb formed from an-other verb, and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

desideratum (dē-sid-e-rā'tum), n.; pl. deside-rata (-tā). [= F. Sp. desideratum, X L. desidera-tum, something desired, neut. of desideratus, pp.: see desiderate.] Something desired or de-sirable; that which is lacking or required.

The great desiderata are taste and common sense. Coleridge, Table-Talk

Coleridge, Table-Talk. To feel that the last word has been said on any subject is not a desiderulum with the true philosopher, who knows full well that the truth he aunounces to day will open half a dozen questions where it settles one. J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 292. desidioset, desidionst (dē-sid'i-ōs, -us), a. [= Sp. Pg. desidioso, $\langle L. desidiosus$, idle, lazy, $\langle de-$ sidia, idleness, slothfulness, $\langle desidēre$, sit long, eontinne sitting, be idle, $\langle de$, down, + sedēre, sit: see sit and sedentary.] Idle; lazy; indo-lent. lent.

Yee fight the battella of the Lord; bee neither desidious nor perfidious. N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 75. desidiousness; (de-sid'i-us-nes), n. Idleness; laziness; indolence.

Now the Germans, perceiving our desidiousness and neg-ligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spolleth them [ancient authors] and eutheth them out of libraries. Letand, To Secretary Cromweil.

desightment (dē-sīt'ment), $n. [\langle de-priv. + sight + -ment.]$ The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [Rare.]

Substitute jury-masts at whatever desightment or dam-ge in risk. Times (London). age in risk.

age in risk. **design** (dē-zin' or -sin'), r. [$\langle OF. designer, des-$ seigner, F. désigner = Pr. designar, dezignar, $desegnar = Sp. Pg. designar = It. designare, <math>\langle$ L. designare, also dissignare, mark out, point out, deseribe, design, contrive, $\langle dc$ - (or dis-) + signare, mark, \langle signum, a mark: see sign, and ef. assign, consign, etc.] I. trans. 1. To draw the outline or figure of, especially of a proposed work of art; trace out; sketch, as a pattern or model. model.

In the Flore of one of the Octogone Towers they have designed with great accurateness and neatness with Ink an Universal Map in a vast Circle. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 53.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince designs The new-elected acat, and draws the lines. Dryden. Hence-2. To plan or ontline in general; determine upon and mark out the principal fea-tures or parts of, as a projected thing or act; plan; devise.

The Roman bridges were designed on the same grand scale as their aqueducts, though from their nature they of course could not possess the same grace and lightness. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 374.

3. To contrive for a purpose; project for the attainment of a particular end; form in idea, as a scheme.

As a scheme. Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed, and they will answer, ... "As a protection for the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful." *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society. The experimenter can only obtain the result which his experiment is designed to obtain. *E. R. Laukester*, Degeneration, p. 9.

4. To devote to mentally; set apart in intention; intend.

ion; intend. One of those places was designed by the old man to his on. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion. I design him to be the refuge of the family in their dis-ress. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 30. son.

tress.

We now began to think ourselves designed by the stars something exalted. Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

we now occan to think ourselves designed by the starts to something exalted. Goldanith, Vicar, x. His lordship is patriarchal in his taste – one wife at a time was insufficient, and he designed us the honour of his left hand. Scott, Kenilworth, xl.

We fear that Aliston and Greenough did not foresee and design all the effect they produce on us. Emerson, Art. 5. To purpose; intend; mean: with an infini-tive as object: as, he designs to write an essay,

or to study law.

In the alternoon . . . we took our leaves of Damascus and shaped our course for Tripoli; designing in the way to see Balbeck, and the Cedars of Libanua. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 133.

6t. To mark out by tokens; indicate; point out; designate; appoint.

designate; appoint. King Edward the Confessor being himself without Issue, had in bis Life-time sent loto Hungary for his Nephew Edward, called the Outlaw, the Son of Edmund Ironside, with a purpose to design him his Successor in the Crown. Baker, Chronicies, p. 19.

Haker, Chromieles, p. 19. We examined the witnesses, and found them fall abort of the matter of threstening, and not to agree about the reviling speeches, and, beside, not able to *design* certainly the men that had so offended. Winthrop, Hiat, New England, I. 172.

71. To signify.

Tis much pity, madam, You should have had any reason to retain This sign of grief, much less the thing designed. B. Jonson, Case is Altered, it. 3.

II. intrans. 1. To do original work in a graphie or plastic art; compose a picture, or make an original plan, as an architect, a land-scape-gardener, or an inventor.—2. To invent. —3t. To set out or start, with a certain des-tination in view; direct one's course.

From this citty ahe designed for Collin [Cologne], con-ducted by the Earl of Arundell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 10, 1641.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1641. The venturons merchant who designed more far . . . Shall here unlade him, and depart no more. Dryden, Annus Mirabilia, I. 1193. At this Isle we thought to have sold our Sugar among the English Ships that came hither for Salt; but failing there, we designed for Trinidada, an Island near the main, inhabited by the Spanlards. Dangier, Voyages, I. 57. Joangier, Voyages, I. 57. inhabited by the Spanlards. Damyjer, Voyages, I. 57. **design** (dē-zīu' or -sīn'), n. [= OF. dessein, des-seing, desing, F. dessein, design; from the verb.] 1. A drawing, especially in outline or little more; any representation made with pencil, pen, or brush.—2. A plan or an outline in gen-eral; any representation or statement of the main parts or features of a projected thing or act; specifically, in arch., a plan of an edilice, as represented by the ground-plans, elevations, sections, and whatever other drawings may be necessary to guide its construction.

Internally the architect has complete command of the aituation; he can sult his design to his colours, or his coloura to his design. J. Fergusson, Illst. Arch., I. 35. 3. Artistic invention in drawing or sculpture; the practical application of artistic principles or exercise of artistic faculties; the art of designing.

Design is not the offspring of idle fancy; it is the studied result of accumulative observation and delightful habit.

4. The arrangement or combination of the details of a picture, a statue, or an edifice.

Slept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought Two grand designs. Tennyson, Princess, vii.

Two grand designs. Tennyson, rinness, vii. Though great elegance is found in parts, Italy can hardly produce a single church which is satisfactory as a design, or which would be intelligible without first ex-plaining the basework of those true atyles from which its principal features have been borrowed. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 428.

5. A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim.

Now, it is a Rule, that great *Designs* of State should be Mysteries till they come to the very Act of Performance, and then they should turn to Exploits. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Envious commands, invented with design To keep them low whom knowledge might exalt. Mitton, P. L. iv. 524. One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this design, to give man in the heavenly bodies, the per-petual presence of the aublime. Emerson, Misc., p. 15. Specifically-6. An intention or a plan to act in some particular way; a project; especially, in a bad sense, a plan to do something harmful or illegal: commonly with *upon*.

He helieves nothing to be in them that dissent from him, but faction, innovation, and particular designes. Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

After Christmas we went back again to the Northward, having a design upon Arica, astrong Town advantageously situated in the hollow of the Elbow or bending of the Peruvian Coast. Dampier, Voyages, I. iv., Int. He uses no artifice in the world, but makes use of men'a design again him for d a maintanance cut of them

designs upon him to get a maintenance out of them. Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

7. Contrivance; adaptation of means to a pre-conceived end: as, the evidence of design in a watch.

See what a lovely shell, . . . With delicate spire and whori, How exquisitely ninute, A miracle of design ! Tennyson, Mand, xxlv.

The so-called intelligent design and execution of an act neither implies the existence of a pre-designing conscious-ness nor requires the intervention of any extra-physical agency in the individual organism. Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 85.

8. The purpose for which something exists or is done; the object or reason for something; the final purpose.

The design of these pools are at to have been to receive the rain water for the common uses of the city, and proba-bly even to drink in case of necessity. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 26.

Something must suggest the design, and present ideas of the means tending thereto, before we can enter npon the prosecution. A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. viii. The prosecution. A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III, viii. Argument from design, the argument that the world must have an intelligent creator, because in the anatomy of animals and in other things there is seen an adaptation of means to ends of too elaborate and detailed a kind to be otherwise accounted for.—School of design, or acad-emy of design, an institution in which persons are in-structed in the arts or principles of design, especially as applied in manufacture; sometimes, an association of aritists which holds periodical art exhibitions, and also carries on courses of instruction in the fine arts, with the object of educating artists, and of promoting art in general by diffusing knowledge of it and taste for it. See academy, 3 = Syn. 1. Drawing, outline, draft, delineation.—5. Pro-ject, Scheme, etc. (see plan, n.), Intent, aim, mark, object. designable (dē-zī'- or dē-sī'nā-bl), a. [< L. as if *designabilis, < designare, design: see de-

sign, designate.] 1. Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable. [Rare.]

The designable parts of these corpuscles are therefore unseparable, because there is no vacuity at all intercepted between them. Boyle, Works, I. 413.

2. Capable of being designed or portrayed. 2. Capable of being designed or portrayed. **designate** (des'ig-nat), v. t.; pret. and pp. des- *ignated*, ppr. designating. [< L. designatus, pp. of designare, design: see design, v.] 1. To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, descrip-tion, name, or something known and determi-nate: as, to designate the limits of a country; to designate the spot where a star appears in the here where the discussion theory here the theory heavens; to designate the place where the troops landed, or shall land.—2. To point out; dis-tinguish from others by indication; name; setthe the identity of: as, to be able to designate overy individual who was concerned in a riot. -3. To appoint; select or distinguish for a particular purpose; assign: with for, to, or an infinitive: as, to designate an officer for the command of a station; this captain was designated to the command of the party, or to command the party.

A mere savage would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, *designating* the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator. J. Barlow, Advice to the Privileged Orders, 1. 27.

studied
 =Syn. 2. To mention, characterize, apecify. - 3. To allot.
 Russim. designate (des'ig-nāt), a. [< L. designatus, pp.:
 the desse the verb.] Appointed; marked out. [Obsolete in general use.]

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Glocester, . . . was the youngerson of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, *designate* by King Henry the Sixth. Sir G. Buck, Hist. Richard III., p. 3. Bishop designate, a priest nominated hy royal or other authority to a vacant bishopric, but not yet elected or con-secrated.

secrated designation (des-ig-nā'shon), n. [= F. dési-gnation = Pr. dezignacio = Sp. designacion = Pg. designação = It. designazione, \langle L. designa-tio(n-), \langle designarc, pp. designatus, design: sec design, v., designatc, v.] 1. The act of pointing or marking out; a distinguishing from others; indication: as, the designation of an estate by boundaries boundaries.

This is a plain designation of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. Swift.

2. Nomination; appointment: as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.

Ile is an Iligh-pricst, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First, by hia Father's eternal designation. Hopkins, Sermons, xxv.

3. A selecting and appointing; assignment: as, the *designation* of an officer to a particular com-mand.—4. The application of a word to indicate or name a particular thing or things; de-

Finite and infinite seem to be . . . attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts.

5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the accidents which, sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particu-lar designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.

6. That which designates; a distinctive appella-6. That which designates; a distinctive appella-tion; specifically, an addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distin-guish the person from others.—7. In Scots law, the setting apart of manses and glebes for the elergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds.—8. In oyster-culture: (a) A right to plant oysters in a given piece of ground designated for such nurpess cuture: (a) A right to plant oysters in a given piece of ground designated for such purpose by oyster-commissioners or other authority. (b) The ground itself so designated. [U. S.] =Syn. 6. Appellation, etc. See name, n. designative (des'ignā-tiv), a. [= F. designa-tif = Pr. designatiu = Sp. Pg. designativo, < ML. *designativus (adv. designative), < L. designatus, pro of designate designative, < social designatus, social designative, < social designatus, < social designatus, </social designat

assignations (adv. designative), < L. designations, pp. of designare, design, designate or indicate.</p>
designator (des'ig-nā-tor), n. [< L. designator, < designator (des'ig-nā-tor), n. [< L. designator, < designate, designate: see designate.] 1. One who designates or points out.—2. In Rom. antiq., an officer who assigned to each person bic ender and the component of th

antiq., an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremo-nies; a marshal or master of ccremonies. **designatory** (des'ig-nā-tō-ri), a. [< L. as if *de-signatorius, < designare, designate: see desig-nate.] That designates; designative. Imp. Dict. **designedly** (dē-zī'- or dē-sī'ned-li), adv. By de-sign; purposely; intentionally: opposed to ac-eidentally, ignorantly, or inadvertently.

Most of the Egyptians often lie designedly. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 398.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 398. Art creates as imagination pictures, regularly without conscious law, designedly without conscious aim. *Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 569. **designedness** (dē-zī' - or dē-sī'ned-nes), *n*. The attribute or quality of being designed or in-tended; contrivance. *Barrow.* [Hare.] **designer** (dē-zī' - or dē-sī'ner), *n*. 1. One who designs, plans, or plots; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such designers to auborn the publick interest, to coun-tenance and cover their private. Decay of Christian Piety. 2. In manuf. and the fine arts, one who conceives or forms a design of any kind, including designs for decorative work; one who invents or arranges motives and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

The Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman med-als, lived very near one another, and were hred up to the same reliah for wit and fancy. Addison.

designful[†] (dē-zīn'- or dē-sīn'fūl), a. [\langle design + -*ful*, 1.] Full of design; designing. **designfulness**[†] (dē-zīn'- or dē-sīn'fūl-nes), n. The state or quality of being designful or given to artifice.

Base designfulness, and malitions cunning Barrow, Works, II. vli.

designing (dē-zī'- or dē-sī'ning), a. [ζ desigu + -ing².] Artful; insidious; intriguing; con-triving schemes.

Twould ahew me poor, indebted, and compell'd, Designing, mercenary; and I know Yon would not wish to think I could be bought. Southern.

1 have passed my days among a parcel of cool, designing beings, and have contracted all their suspicious manner in my own behaviour. Goldsmith, To Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

esyn. Wily, cunning, crafty, tricky, aly. designless (dē-zīn'- or dē-sīn'les), a. [< design + -less.] Aimless; heedless. That designless love of sinning and ruining his own soul. Hammond, Works, IV. 513.

designlessly (dę-zīn'- or dę-sīn'les-li), adv. Un-intentionally; aimlessly; without design. In this great concert of his whole creation, the design-lessly conspiring volces are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. Beyle. designment; n. [< design + -ment.] 1. De-sign; sketch; delineation.

For though some meaner artist's skill were ahown

To mingling colonrs, or in placing light; Yet still the fair designment was his own. Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell, 1. 96.

2. Purpose; aim; intent; plot.

Know his designments, and pursue mine own. B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 2. She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's designments against her. Sir J. Hayward.

3. Enterprise; undertaking.

The desperate tempest hath ao bang'd the Turks, That ther designment halts. Shak., Othello, il. 1. **desilicated** (dē-sil'i-kā-ted), a. [< de- priv. + silica + -atc² + -cd².] Deprived of silica: as, desilicated rock.

desilicidation (dē-si-lis-i-dā'shon), n. [< de-priv. + silie(on) + -id- + -ation.] The re-moval from a substance of silicon or any of its compounds.

desilicification (de-si-lis"i-fi-ka'shon), n. [< desilicify: see -fy and -ation.] Same as desilicidation

desilicify (de-si-lis'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-

desilicity (de-silis i-n), v. e., piet and p. de-silicitied, ppr. desilicitying. [< de- priv. + sili-c(on) + -fy.] Same as desiliconize. desilicized (dē-sil'i-sīzd), a. [< de- priv. + sili-e(on) + -ize + -ed².] Freed from silicon or its compounds.

desiliconize (dē-sil'i-kon-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. desiliconized, ppr. desilieonizing. [< de- priv. + silicon + -ize.] To free from silicon or any of its compounds. Also desilicity.

and the set of the set o

process and Pattinson process, under process. 4t. To require; elaim; call for. Also spelled desilverise.

desinence (des'i-nens), n. [(OF. desinence, F. désinence = Sp. Pg. desinencia = 1t. desinenza, desinence = Sp. Fg. desinencia = 10. desinencia, ending, termination, $\langle NL. *desinentia, \langle L. desi-$ nen(t-)s, closing: see desinent.] Ending; close;termination; specifically, in gram., the termi-nation or formative or inflectional suffix of aword.

Fettering together the sories of the veraes, with the bonds of like cadenes or *desinence* of vhyme. Bp. Hall, Satires, Postscript.

desinent (des'i-nent), a. [{L. desinen(t-)s, ppr. of desinere, cease, end, close, < dc, off, + si-nere, leave.] Ending; terminal.

Six tritons, . . . their upper parts human, their desinent parts fish. B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness. their desipience ($d\bar{e}$ -sip'i-ens), n. [= Sp. desipiencia, $\langle L. desipientia, foolishness, <math>\langle desipien(t-)s, foolish: see desipient.$] Silliness; triffing; non-

sense. [Rare.]

sense. [Rare.] The desipience of such a man as John Locke is never out of place, and is as aweet to listen to now as it could have been to his thoughtful and affectionate self to indulge in. Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 37.
desipient (dē-sip'i-ent), a. [= Sp. desipiente, < L. desipien(t-)s, ppr. of desipere, be foolish, < dc-priv. + sapere, be wise: see sapient.] Trifling; foolish; playful. Smart. [Rare.]
desirability (dē-zīr-a-bil'ī-ti), n. [< desirable: see -bility.] The state or quality of being de-sirable; desirableness.
desirable (dē-zīr'a-bil). a. [< ME, desirable.

strable; desirableness. desirable (dē-zir'a-b), a. [$\langle ME. desirable, \langle OF. desirable (dē-zir'a-b), a. [<math>\langle ME. desirable, \langle OF. desirable; F. désirable; OF. also uncontract ed desiderable (<math>\rangle E. desiderable = Sp. desidera ble (cf. Sp. deseable (= Pg. desejarel), <math>\langle desear =$ Pg. desejar: see desire, v.) = It. desiderabile, $\langle L. desiderabile, \langle desiderable, \langle desiderare, long for,$ desire: see desire, v.] Worthy to be desired;that is to be wished for; fitted to excite a wishto possess.to possess.

On dears, aweete, and desireable child, how shall I part with all this goodness and virtne? Evelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685.

Here are also strong Chrrents, semetimes setting one way, sometimes another; which . . . it is hard to deacribe with that Accuracy which is desirable. Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

No school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a desirable state of feeling, called by whatever name-gratification, enjoyment, happiness. *II. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 15.

desirableness (dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being desirable; desirability.

The human character . . . is so constituted that a man's desire for things he does not possess is not in proportion to their *desirablences*, but in proportion to the ease with which they seem attainable. *W. II. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 205.

The desirableness of a pleasure must always express its relation to some one else than the person desiring the en-joyment of the pleasure. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomenn to Ethics, § 309.

desirably (de-zīr'a-bli), adv. In a desirable manner.

desirant, a. [ME. desiraunt, < OF. desirant, ppr. of desirer, desiro: see desire.] Desiring; desirous.

desire (dö-zīr'), v.; pret. and pp. desired, ppr. de-siring. [< ME. desiren, desyren, < OF. desirer, earlier desirrer, F. désirer = Pr. desirar (cf. Sp. earlier desirrer, r. desirrer = Fr. desirar (et. Sp. desear = Pg. desejar, desire, appar. in part of other origin) = It. desirare, desiare, desiderare, \leq L. desiderare, long for, desire, feel the want of, miss, regret, appar. \leq dc- + sidus (sider-), a star (see sideraal), but the connection of thought is not clear; cf. consider. Cf. also desiderate.] I. trans. 1. To wish or long for; be solicitous for; have a wish for the possession, enjoyment, or being of; crave or covet: as, to desire another's happiness; to desire the good of the common-wealth; to desire wealth or fame.

Neither shall any man desire thy land. Ex. xxxiv. 24. Certainly that man were greedy of life who should de-size to live when all the world were at an end. Siz T. Bronne, Religio Medici, Pref.

When one is contented, there is no more to be desired; and where there is no more to be desired, there is an end of it. Cervanles, Don Quixete (trans.). 2. To express a wish to obtain ; ask; request; pray for.

Then she said, Did I desire a son of my lord? 2 Ki. iv. 28.

Se desiring leave to visite him sometimes, I went away. Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671. I whispered him, and desired him to step aside a little with me. Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

3t. To invite.

I would desire My famous cousin to our Greeian tents. Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

A dolcful case desires a dolcfull song. Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

To long for, as some lost object; regret; 5 miss. [Archaic.]

1561

He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and de-parted without being desired. 2 Chron. xxi. 20. Sha shall be pleasant while she lives, and desired when a dies. Jer. Taylor, The Marriage Ring. sha dica.

Ilia chair desires him here in vain. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

=Syn. 1. To crave, want, hanker after, yearn for. - 2. To beg, noticit, entreat. II. intrans. To be in a state of desire or long-

ing.

The desired[e] the quene muche after the nalles thre War-with our lord was Inailed to the tre. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

For not to desire or admire, if a man could learn it, were more Than to walk all day like the auitan of old in a garden of apice. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 7.

apice. Tennyaon, Maud, 1V. 7.
desire (dö-zīr'), n. [< ME. desire, desire, desere,
< OF. desir, desier, I^{*}. désir (after the verb) =
Pr. desire, dezir (cf. Sp. deseo = Pg. desejo) =
It. desiro, desire, desira, desia, desio, desiderio,
L. desire, desire, desira, desia, desio, desiderio,
L. desire, long for: see desire, v.]
1. An emotion directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, whether sensual, intellectual, or spiritual is expected: a sual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion consisting in uncasiness for want of the object toward which it is directed, and tho impulse to attain or possess it; in the widest sense, a state or condition of wishing.

But upon that Montayna to gon up this Monk had gret desir; and so upon a day ha wente up. Maudeville, Traveis, p. 148.

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passion-ate desire Of their kind manager. Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 380.

By this time the Pilgrins had a *desire* to go forward, and the Shepherds a *desire* they should; so they walked together towards the end of the Mountains. *Bunyan*, Pilgrin's Frogress, p. 182.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything whose present enjoyment carries the iden of delight with it. Locke.

If cared little for wins or for beauty, but he desired riches with an ungovernable and insatiable desire. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vt.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vt. *As desirs* is found to be the incentive to action where metives are readily analyzable, it is probably the universal incentive. *II. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 43. *Desire* always in the first instance looks outward to the object, and only indirectly through the object at the acti-pleasure comea of the realisation of desire, but the desire is primarily for something else than the pleasure; and though it may gradually become tinctured by the con-selonaness of the aubjective reault, it can never entirely lose its objective reference. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 213.

2. A craving or longing; yearning, as of affec-tion; longing inclination toward something. Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over Gen. til. 16.

th 3. Appetency; sensual or natural tendency.

Fulfilling the desires of the flesh. Eph. ii. 3.

The secretion [of Drosera] dissolves bonc, and even the enamel of teeth, but this is simply due to the large quan-tity of acid secreted, owing, apparently, to the desire of the plant for phosphorus. Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 269. 4. A prayer; petition; request.

Its will fulfil the desire of them that fear him. Ps. cxlv. 19. The object of longing; that which is wished for.

I knowe no better counselle, ne more trewe; and ao shalt thow a complisshe thy desers of thyn herte that thow art moste desirannt. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), t. So.

The desire of all nations shall come. Hag. H. 7.

Here Busca and the Emperour had their desire. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.

Baptism of desire. See baptism. = Syn. 1 to 3. Inclina-tion, appetency, hankering, eraving, eagerness, aspiration. desiredly (dc-zir'ed-li), adv. In a desired man-

ner; with desire. [Rare.]

O that I had my heat from thee, most holy fire! how aweetly doat thou burn I how scoretly dost thou shine ! how desiredly dest thou infame me i Quarles (tr. of S. August, Soliloq., xxxiv.), Emblems, v.

desireful (dç-zīr'ful), a. [< desire + -ful, 1.]
 Full of desire or longing. [Rare.]
 desirefulness (dç-zīr'ful-nes), n. The state of being desireful; eager longing. [Rare.]

The pleasure of a goode turne is muche diminished whan it is at first obteyned. The desire/ulnesse of our mindes muche augmenteth and encreaseth our pleasure. Udail, Preface who the Kinges Malestie.

desireless (de-zīr'les), a. [< desire + -less.] Without desire; indifferent.

The appetite is dull and desireless. Donne, Devotions, p. 25. desirer (dē-zīr'er), n. One who desires, asks, or ealls for; one who wishes or craves.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers. Shak., Cor., il. 3.

Shak., Cor., II. s. desirous (dé-zīr'us), a. [< ME. desirous, < OF. desiros, F. désireux = Pr. desiros (cf. Sp. deseoso = Pg. desejoso) = It. desideroso, < L. as if "de-sideriosus, < desiderium, desire: see desire, n.] 1. Wishing to obtain; wishful; solicitous; envious; escare anxious; eager.

Be not desirous of his daintles: for they are deceitful test. Prov. xxiii. 3.

Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him. John xvi. 19.

Beheld at the door stood a great company of men, as desirous to go in, but durst not. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 105.

2t. Desirable. The kynge de Cent chlualers hym socoured anoon with ij^{m1} men, whiche was a worthi knyght and desirouse in armes. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

desirously (dē-zīr'us-li), adv. With desire; with carnest wish or longing.

The people of God . . . do with their hearts acknow-ledge his right and title to them, and do most desirously close with him. Bates, Everlasting Reat of the Saints. desirousness (de-zir'us-nes), n. The state of

being desirous; affection or emotion of desire.

We shall find a common desirousenes in all men to sceke their weifare. Trewnesse of the Christian Religion, p. 338 (Ord MS.).

desist (de-sist' or -zist'), r. i. [< OF. desister, F. désister = Sp. Pg. desistir = It. desistere, < L. desistere, intr. leave off, cease, tr. set down, \$\langle definition definition definition of the state some action or proceeding; forbear: used ab-solutely or with *from*.

Ceres, however, desisted not, but fell to her entreatlea and lamentations afresh. Bacon, Physical Fables, xi. amentations atreash. Baccon, Physical Fables, xi. What do we, then, but draw anew the model In fewer offices; or, at least, desixt To build at all? Shak., 2 Hen. IV., f. 3.

Travelling after fortune is not the way to accure her; and, indeed, of late, I have desisted from the pursuit. Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

= Syn. To pause, stay, deaist (from), leave (off), discon-inne, give (over), break (off).

desistance, desistence (dé-sis'tans, -tens, or dé-zis'tans, -tens), n. [= Sp. Pg. desistencia; as desist + -ance, -ence.] A desisting; a ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their desistance from giving any more, that they have given already. Boyle, Worka, I. 269. The creature's sensations will ever prompt desistance

from the more laborious conrse. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., 11. 364.

desistive; (dō-sis'tiv or -zis'tiv), a. [= Pg. de-sistivo; as desist + -ive.] Ending; concluding. [Rare.]

desitiont (dē-sish'on), n. [< L. as if "desi-tio(u-), < desinere, pp. desitus, cease: see desi-nence.] End; termination; conclusion.

The soul must be immortal and unanbject to death or esition. The Soul's Immortality Defended (1645), p. 27. desition.

desitive; (des'i-tiv), a. and n. [(L. as if *desitivns, < desitus, pp. of desinere, ccase: see desinence.] I. a. Final; conclusive.

Inceptive and desitive propositions are of this sort. The fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish : therefore the sun is not yet risen. Watts.

II. n. In logic, a proposition which relates to an end or termination.

Inceptives and desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything : as, the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten. Walls, Logic, 11. ii. 6.

torgotten. Watts, Logic, II. ii. a. **desk** (desk), n. [< ME. deske, a desk, reading-desk, < OF. *desque, disque, F. disque = Sp. Pg. disco = It. deseo, a table, < L. discus, a disk, quoit, ML. discus, also desea, a table, desk, whence also AS. disc, E. dish, and mod. E. disc, disk, and, through F., dais, which are thus all ult. the same word: see disk, disk, daiel A table conceive this all uit, the same word; see dist, disk, dais.] A table specially adapted for conve-nience in writing or reading, frequently made with a sloping top, which may lift on hinges to give access to an interior compartment, as in the ordinary form of school-desk, or combined with drawers, and sometimes with book-shelves; also, a frame or case with a sloping top, in-tended to rest on a table, and to hold a book or paper conveniently for reading or writing.

Desmodontes

The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which such a sloping frame is attached, as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morn-ing and evening services are read, in Sotch churches to the stall of the precentor, and in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a church.

desk

He is drawn leaving on a desk, with his Bible before im. I. Walton, Complete Angler. him.

Who first invented work, and bound the free And hollday-rejoicing spirit down . . . To that dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood? Lamb, Work,

The pulpit, or as it is here [in Connecticui] called, the desk, was filled by three, if not four, Clergymeu. Kendall, Travels, I. 4.

They are common to every species of oratory, though of rarer use in the *dcsk*. Adams, Lectures on Rhetoric.

Roll-top desk. Same as cylinder-desk. desk \dagger (desk), v. t. [$\langle desk, n.$] To shut up in or as if in a desk; treasure up. [Rare.]

r 28 11 11 2 000r, . In a walnut shell was desked. T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 3. Or if you into some blind convent fly, You're inquisition'd strait for heresy,

John Fe Indussion a stratt for heresy, Unless your daring frontispice can tell News of a relic or brave miracle; Then you are entertained and *deskt* up by Our Ladic's positer and the rossry. John Hall, Poems, p. 2. desk-cloth (desk'klôth), n. Eccles., the hang-

ing of the lectern. **desk-work** (desk'werk), n. Work done at a desk; habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a

literary man.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years Of dust and *deskwork*. Tennyson, Sea Dreama.

desma (des'mä), n.; pl. desmata (-ma-tä). [NL., ζ Gr. δέσμα, a band, ζ δείν, bind.] Ä kind of sponge-spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure. See the extract.

Amongst one group of Lithistid sponges (Rhabdocrepi-da) the normal growth of a strongyle is arrested at an early stage; it then serves as a nucleus upon which fur-ther silica is deposited, and in such a manner as to pro-duce a very irregularly branching sclere or desma, within which the fundamental strongyle can be seen enclosed. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

- desmachymatous (des-ma-kī'ma-tus), a. [< desmachyme (-chymat-) + -ous.] Connective, as a sponge-tissuo; specifically, of or pertaining to desmachyme: as, a desmachymatous sheath. Sollas.
- Solutes. desmachyme (des'ma-kim), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon \sigma \mu a, a$ bond, fetter, $+ \chi \nu \mu \delta \varsigma$, juice, $\chi \nu \mu a (\tau -)$, a liquid: sce chyme¹.] The proper connectivo tissue of sponges, arising from desmacytes. Desmacidon (des-mas'i-don), n. [NL.] The typical genus of the family Desmacidonidæ. Bowerbank, 1862.
- Desmacidonidæ (des-mas-i-don'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Desmacidon + -idæ.] A family of marine sponges, of the order Cornacuspongia, typ-ified by the genus Desmacidon, having diversi-form megaseleres and chelato microscleres. The genera are numerous, and the family is divided into the subfamilies Esperellina and Ectyoninæ.

Ectyonine. desmacyte (des'ma-sīt), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \acute{e} \mu a$, a band, fetter, + $\kappa i roc$, a hollow.] One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges. They are usually long fusiform bodies, consisting of a clear, colorless, and often miuntely flurillated sheath, surround-ing a highly refractive axial fiber, which is deeply stained by reagents. In some cases the desmacyte is simply a nucleated fusiform cell, with granular contents, fibrillated toward the ends. desman (des'man), n. [Also sometimes dæs-man; = F. desman = G. desman, \langle Sw. desman-råtta, a desman, lit. 'musk-rat,' \langle desman, musk; cf. Dan. desmer, musk; Icel. des, musk, in comp. des-hūs (Cleasby), musk-box, smelling-box (hūs,

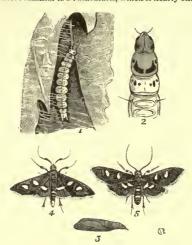


Muscovitic Desman (Myogale moschata).

house, case), des-köttr (Haldorsen), 'musk-cat,' civet-cat (köttr, cat), des-lygt (Haldorsen), the smell of musk (lygt, prop. lykt, = Dan. lugt, smell); the second element of the Sw. name

Galemys, constituting the subfamily Myogalinæ
(which See). The Muscovitic desman, M. moschata or muscovitica, is common on the Volga and the Don; it is about 8 inches long, swins and dives with great facility, and lives in holes in the banka. The Pyrenean desman, M. pyrenaica, is a smaller species with a relatively longer tail, found in southweatern Europe.
2. [cap.] [NL.] A generic name of the musk-shrews. Lacépéde.
desmata, n. Plural of dcsma.
Desmia (des'mi-ä), n. [NL. (cf. Dasmia for Desmia), < Gr. δέσμιος, binding, bound, < δεσμός, a band, < δέτι, bind.] 1. A genus of the lepidopterous family Pyralidæ, characterized chiefly by the elbowed or knotted antennæ of the male. Of the two described North American apecies,

male. Of the two described North American species, the more familiar is D. maculalis, which is nearly one inch



Grape-leaf Folder (Desmia maculalis). I, caterpillar in folded leaf; 2, head and anterior joints, enlarged; 3, chrysalis; 4, male moth, and 5, female moth, natural size.

in expanse of wings. The general color is brownish black, with a metallic luster. The fore wings bear two large oval white spots, and the hind wings one, usually divided in the female. The larva folds grape-leaves, and is known as the grape-leaf folder. 2. A genus of coelenterates, of the family Tur-binolidæ. Edwards and Haime, 1848. documid deamidian (doc/mid dea middi er) w

binolidæ. Edwards and Haime, 1848. desmid, desmidian (des'mid, des-mid'i-an), n. A plant of the order Desmidiaceæ. Desmidiaceæ, Desmidieæ (des-mid-i-ā'sö-ē, des-mi-di'é-ë), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Desmidiam (\langle Gr.$ $as if * \deltaeoµidtov, dim. of <math>\deltaeoµ\deltac$, a band, chain), the typical genus, + -accæ, -cæ.] A natural order of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algæ, belouging to the class Conjugatæ. They are usually free, but sometimes united in chains which are embedded in mucilage. The cells are cylindrical or fusiform, and sometimes have horn-like processes; or the general outline is circular or elliptic and varionsly divided, the principal constriction in the middle formlag symmetrical halves. Many of the forms are very beauti-ful. Reproduction takes place by cell-division at the mid-dle and hy conjugation. Desmidiaceæ differ from Diato-maccæ in their green color and the absence of silex. See cut under Closterium.

desmidian, n. See desmid. Desmidieæ, n. pl. See Desmidiaceæ.

desmidiologist (des-mid-i-ol'õ-jist), n. [< des-midiology + -ist.] A botanist who has made a special study of the Desmidiacea.

desmidiology (des-mid-i-ol'o-ji), n. [< NL. Desmidium (see Desmidiaceæ) + Gr. -λογία, < λέγευν, speak: see -ology.] The scientific study of Desmidiacea.

desmine (des'min), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon \sigma \mu \delta c, a \text{ band}, ligament, also, as <math>\delta \epsilon \sigma \mu \eta$, a bundle ($\langle \delta \epsilon \bar{\epsilon} v, \text{ bind} \rangle$, + -*ine*².] A zeolitic mineral commonly occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals. Also called stilbite (which see).

Desmiospermeæ (des"mi-ō-spėr'mē-ē), n. Desmiospermeæ (des^{*}mi-o-sper^{*}me-o], n. pl. [NL., \leq Gr. $\delta t \sigma \mu \omega_c$, binding (see Desmia), + $\sigma \pi t \rho \mu \alpha$, seed, + -ex.] A division of algae, of the order *Floridex*, in which the spores are ar-ranged in definite series with respect to a pla-centa or common point of attachment. **desmitis** (des-mi^{*}tis), n. [NL., \leq Gr. $\delta c \sigma \mu \delta c$, a band, ligament, + -*itis*.] In pathol., inflamma-tion of a ligament. **desmo**. [NL., et \leq Gr. $\delta c \sigma \mu \delta c$, a band or bond

tion of a ligament. desmo-. [NL., etc., $\langle Gr. \delta c \sigma \mu \delta - \varsigma$, a band or bond, anything for binding or fastening, a halter, cable, strap, chain, etc., $\langle \delta c i \nu$, bind, fasten.] An element in compound words of Greek eri-gin, meaning a 'band,' 'bond,' or 'ligament.'

(rdtta, rat) being ignored in the E., F., and G. **Desmobacteria** (des "mo-bak-te'ri-ä), n. pl. word.] 1. A musk-shrew or musk-rat: the name of two distinct species of aquatic in-sectivorous mammals of the genus Myogale or Galemys, constituting the subfamily Myogalina(which see). The Muscoville desman, M. moschata or muscovilera, is common on the Volca and the Don: it is Norther the term of the genera Bacillus,Leptothrix, etc.

Desmobrya (des-mob'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., $\langle \mathbf{Gr}, \delta c \mu \phi c, a \text{ band, chain, } + \beta \rho i o v, a kind of mossy seaweed.] Ferns in which the fronds are produced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex, and the stipes are continuous with it (not articulated)$ lated). This is the case with most ferns; but in the iribe represented by *Polypodium* the atipes are articulated with the rootstock (eremobryold).

desmobryoid (des-mob'ri-oid), a. [< Desmobrya + -oid.] Resembling or having the characters of the Desmobrya.

Desmodactyli (des-mo-dak'ti-li), n. pl. [NL. pl. of desmodactyli (desino-dak ti-i), u. pl. [NL., pl. of desmodactylus: see desmodactylous.] A name given by Forbes to the family *Eurylemi-*dw considered as a superfamily group of *Pas-*seres, and distinguished from all other *Passeres* (or *Eleutherodactyli*) by having a strong band joining the muscles of the hind toe, as in many non-nesserine birds

Joining the muscles of the hind toe, as in many non-passerine birds. desmodactylous (des-mō-dak'ti-lus), a. [$\langle NL$. desmodactylous, $\langle Gr. \delta c \sigma \mu \delta c$, a band, $+ \delta \delta \kappa \tau \nu \lambda c c$, finger, toe.] Having the flexor tendons of the toes bound together, as in the Desmodactyli: distinguished from elevitherodactylous.

Desmodidæ (des-mod'i-dö), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Des-$ modus (stem prop. Desmodont-) + -idæ.] The Desmodontes as a family of bats. **Desmodium** (des-mô'di-um), n. [NL., $\langle Gr.$ as if * $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$, like a chain, $\langle \delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\omega\varsigma$, a chain, + $\epsilon i\delta\varsigma\varsigma$, form. Cf.

desmoid.] A ge-nus of legumi-nous plants, herbs or shrubs, with pinnately trifoliplinately trifon-ate (rarcly sim-ple) leaves, small flowers, and flat, deeply lobed and



deeply lobed and jointed pods. Each joint of the pod is one-seeded and usually covered with There are about 125 species, tropical in Asia, and also extra-tropical in America, Africa, and Aus-tralia. The United States flora includes 35 species. The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian age-ciea, D. gyrans, the telegraph-plant, so called from the spontaneous movement of its leaflets. **desmodont** (des' mo-dout) a and n L a In

desmodont (des'mo-dont), a. and n. L. a. In conch., of or pertaining to the Desmodonta. II. n. One of the Desmodonta.

Desmodonta. **Desmodonta** (des-mō-don'tii), *n. pl.* [NL., \leq Gr. *desµds*; a band, + *idoi*g (*idovr-*) = E. *tooth.*] A group or order of bivalve mollusks, with the hinge-teeth absent or irregular (in the latter case connected by the ligamental processes), two equal muscular impressions or ciboria, and a sinuate pallial line. It includes the families *Muider Arctivider Machines*

a sinuate painal line. It includes the families Myidæ, Anatinidæ, Mactridæ, Solenidæ, etc. Desmodontes (des-mö-don'tēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Desmodus. Cf. Desmodidæ.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera Desmodus and Diphylla, and some-times elevated to the rank of a formit. Desmoduar Thomas of a



Teeth of Blood-sucking Bat (Desmo-dus rufus), much eularged.

pair being very large and trench-ant, and mak-ing with the lower an Incised or punctured wound; the mo-lars 1 in each half-jaw (in *Diphylla*) or none (in *Des-modus*); no tail; small interfeno-ral membrane; a ral membrane; a short calcar or none; and a short conical snout conical snort with distinct noze-leaf. The bats of this re-markable group



family, Desmodidæ. They have a long intestine-like excel diverticulum of the stomach, into which the blood that they suck flows and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper

True Vampire, or Blood-suc (Desmodus rufus). icking Bat

Desmodontes

are the true vampires, in the sense of bloodsuckers, and the only ones in the new world known to have the habit, though the term *campire* is commonly applied, like the name of the genus *l'ampjrue*, to intunerous large insec-tivorous and frugivorous species of a different section.

tiverous and frugivorens species of a different section. **Desmodus** (des'mō-dus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta c g u \delta c_s$, a band, chain, $+ \delta \delta \delta c_s (\delta \delta o v r) = E. tooth.] A$ remarkable genus of South American phyllos-tomine bats, typical of the group Desmodontes,family Phyllostomatidae, having no molar teethand no calcar. D. rufus, a common and trou-blesome blood-sneking species, is the type.**Desmognathæ**(des-mog'nā-thō), n. pl. [NL.,fem. pl. (sc. L. accs, birds) of desmognathus:see desmognathous.] In Huxley's classificationof birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is call-

of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See desmognathism.

birds. See desmognathism. **Desmognathidæ** (des-mog-nath'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Desmognathus + -idx.$] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus Desmognathus. The series of palaline tecth are transverse, and on the poaterior portion of vomers; the dentigerous plates are on the parasphenoid; the vertebre are opisthocelian; the parasphenoid tecth are in two elon-gate patches; and the tongue is free laterally and behind. **desmognathism** (des-mog'nā-thizm), n. [As desmognathism (des-mog'nā-thizm), n. [As desmognath-ous +-ism.] In ornith., the "bound-palate" type of palatal structure, such as is ex-hibited, for example, by a duek, pelican, hawk, or parrot; the state or quality of being desmog-nathous. The vomer is elther abortive or very small

desmognathous

(des-mogratinous (des-mogratinus), a. [< NL. desmog-nathus, < Gr. δεσμός, a band, + γνάθος, a jaw.] Having the ''bound - palato" type of structure; exhibiting des-mognathism; belonging or relat-ing to the Desmog-nathæ: as, a desmognathous palate; nathous palate; Pmx, premaxilla; Pl, palatine; Mx, desmoguathous maxillopalatine; Mx, maxilla; Pl, pterygoid; Bpl, basipterygoid process.

bird.

Desmognathus (des-mog'nā-thus), n. [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1849), ζ Gr. δεσμός, a band, + γνάθος, jaw.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical

F. Baird, 1949), (Gr. δεσμός, & Band, + γραθος, jaw.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family Desmognathidæ.
desmography (des-mog'ra-fi), n. [< Gr. δεσμός, a band, ligament, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of the ligaments of the body.
desmoid (des'moid), a. [< Gr. δεσμός, a band, bundle, ligament, + είδος, form.] Resembling a bundle. Specifically -(a) In pathol., applied to certain firm and tough fibromata or tunors which, on acetlon, present numerous while, gliatening fibers, htimately intervoven or arranged in bundles. (b) In zoil, and anat., ligamentous; tendinous; aponeurotic; slnewy: said of fibromat issues which hind parts together.
desmology (des-mol'Ģ-ji), n. [< Gr. δεσμός, a band, ligament, + -λογίa, < λέγευν, speak: see -ology.] The anatomy of the ligaments.
Desmomyaria (des'mō-mī-ā'ri-ij), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. δεσμός, a band, + μῦς, a musele (see mouse, muscle), + -aria.] A group of free-swimming tunicates or ascidians, the salps, regarded as an order of Thaliaeea: opposed to Cyclomyaria.

- an order of Thaliacea: opposed to Cyclomyaria. See Salpidæ. **Desmoncus** (des-mong'kns), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \varepsilon \mu \delta c_i$, a baud, $+ \delta \gamma \kappa c_i$, barb; so ealled from the long, attenuate, and strongly hooked ends of the leafstalks.] A genus of palms found in the forests of tropical America. They have long, alender, flexible stems, ellmbing among the branches of trees by the atout recurved spines which arm the elon-gated rachis of the pinnate leaves. The fruit is small and globose. There are about 25 species. **desmopelmous** (des-mō-pel'mus), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \delta c_i$, a band, $+ \pi \epsilon \lambda \mu a$, the sole of the foot, +

In ornith., having the plantar tendons ous.] bound together; having the flexor hallucis mus-cle connected by a band with the flexor digitoso that the hind toe eannot be bent indepenrum. dently of the front toes. The several ways in which the union occurs are distinguished as antiopelinous, sym-pelmous, and heteropelinous; opposed to nonopelinous or achiezopelinous; as, a desnopelinous disposition of the ten-dons; a desnopelinous bird.

1563

Desmoscolex (desmõ-skô'leks), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \delta c$, a band, $+ \sigma \kappa \omega / \eta \xi$, a worm, esp. the earthworm.] The typical genus of nematoid threadworms of the family Desmoscolicide, notable in having the body much more distinctly seg-mented than that of other Nematoidea, and the papille and setse resembling those of annelids

Desmoscolicidæ (dcs[#]mö-skö-lis'i-dő), n. pl. [NL., < Desmoscolex (-lie-) + -idle.] An aber-rant group of nomatoid worms, typified by the genus Desmoscolex.

Desmosticha (des-mos'ti-kä), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\delta\varsigma$, a band, $+ \sigma ri\chi\varsigma\varsigma$, a row, a line.] The endocyclic or regular sea-urchins, having The endocyclic or regular sca-urchins, having the ambulaera equal and band-like, and not ex-panded as in the Petalosticha or spatangoids. The group consists of the familles Cidaride, Echinide, Echinometride, etc. See cuts under Cidaris and Echinue. **desmostichous** (des-mos'ti-kus), a. [< Desmosticha etcha + -ous.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the Desmosticha. **desmoteuthid** (des-mō-tũ'thid), n. A squid of the family Desmoteuthidæ. **Desmoteuthidæ** (des-mō-tũ'thidō), n. pl. [NL., < Desmoteuthis + -idæ.] A family of decaeerous eephalopods, typified by the ge-nus Desmoteuthis. The body is much

eephalopods, typified by the gc-nus Desmoteuthis. The body is much elongated, and the siphon has three pecu-lar special thickenings, or raised pro-cesses, in its hasal portion. **Desmoteuthis** (des-mo-tū'this), n. [NL., Gr. dequéc, a band, + revéiç, a squid.] A genns of squids, giv-ing name to the family Desmoteu-thide: a synonym of Taonius. **desmotomy** (des-mot' $\tilde{0}$ -mi), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta eq \mu \delta \varsigma$, a band, ligament, + -rould, $\langle ro \mu \delta \varsigma$, cutting: see anat-omy.] The act or art of dissect-ing ligaments. **desocialization** (dē-sõ'shal-i-zã'-

ing ligaments. desocialization ($d\bar{e}$ -sö'shal-i-zā'-shon), n. [$\langle *desocialize (\langle de-$ priv. + social + -ize) + -ation.] The act of rendering unsocial; tho derangement or loss of social intimeter or holits. Also coelled instincts or habits. Also spelled desocialisation.

Their [hysterical women's] example proves also how the derangement of the social aense leads naturally and inevi-tably to a deterioration of moral leeling and will; it is demoralization following desociatisation. Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 258.

desolate (des' $\tilde{\phi}$ -lät), v. t.; pret. and pp. deso-luted, ppr. desolating. [$\langle ME. desolaten, \langle L. desolatus, pp. of desolare (<math>\rangle$ It. desolare = Sp. Pg. Pr. desolar = F. désolcr), leave alone, forsake, abandon, $\langle dc$ -intensive + solare, make lonely, lay waste, desolate ($\langle solus, alone: see sole^2.$] 1. To render lonely, as a place or region, by depopulation or devastation; make desert; lay waste ; ruin: rayage. waste; ruin; ravage.

Waste, runn, ravage. The laland of Atlantis was not awallowed by an earth-quake, but was desolated by a particular deluge. Bacon. Those who with the gun, ... Worse than the season, desolate the fields. Thomson, Winter.

Desmotenthis

Wind-blown hair Of comets, desolating the dim air. A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

We hear of storms washing away and desolating the isl-ets [atolis] to an extent which astonished the inhabitants. Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 166.

2. To overwhelm with grief; afflict; make very sorry or weary: as, his heart was desolated by his loss; your misfortune desolates me; to be desolated by ennui. [In the last example a

Gallieism.] desolate (dcs' ϕ -lāt), a. [< ME. desolate, deso-lat, < L. desolatus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Soli-tary; lonely; without companionship; forsaken.

Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gen-till mayden dysolat, and with-outen connacile. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 596.

No one is so accursed by fate, No one so utterly desolate, But some heart, though unknown, Responds unto his own. Longfellow, Endymion.

Hope touched her heart; no longer desolate, Deserted of all creatures dld she feel. William Morris, Earthly Paradlse, I. 234.

desolator

2. Overwhelmed with grief; deprived of comfort; afflicted.

And hi hym self they stode soo desolate; Whanne kyng Boylyn saw they were putte to flight, That In noo wise they wold no lenger fight. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3083.

So Tatoar remained desolate in her brether Absalom's honse. 2 Sam. xili. 20. My heart within me is desolate. Ps. exlill. 4.

3t. Destitute; lacking.

I were ryght now of tales desolat. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, 1. 33. 4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited; lonely; abandoned: as, n desolate wilderness; desolate altars; desolate towers.

I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an in-habitant. Jer. ix. it.

Behold, your house is left unto you desolate. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Mat. axill. 38, 39.

Broome. A desolate Island. This delicious Plain is now almost desolate, being suf-

This delicions Plain Is now almost devolate, being suf-ferd, for want of culture, to run up to rank weeds. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 53. Any one who sees the desolate country about Jerusalem may conclude what a sad alteration all these parts have undergone since the time of Josephua, who says that the whole territory abounded in trees. Pococke, Description of the East, 11. 1. 24.

5t. Lost to shame; abandoned; dissolute.

Ever the heyer he is of estaat, The more is he holden desolant. Chaucer, Fardoner's Tale, l. 136.

=Syn. 1. Companionless.-2. Forlorn, cheerless, miserable, wretched.-4. Abandoned, unfrequented, lonely, waste, wild, barren, dreary. desolately (des of-lät-li), adv. In a desolate manner; as one forsaken, abandoned, or overwholmed with ruin or grief.

Nehemlah, whom all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jernsalem was desolately miscra-ble. Bates, Works, IV. lv.

desolateness (des'o-lat-nes), n. The state of being desolate, in any sense of the word.

In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to egard my desolateness. Bacon, Works, VI. 33. regard my desolateness.

desolater (des' \bar{o} -lā-tèr), n. See desolator. desolation (des' \bar{o} -lā-tèr), n. See desolator. \equiv Sp. desolation \equiv Sp. desolation \equiv Sp. desolation \equiv Sp. desolation = Pg. desolação = It. desola-zione, \langle LL. desolatio(n-), \langle L. desolare: see deso-late, v.] 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; a laving wasto laying waste.

laying waste. What with your prayses of the countrey, and what with your discourse of the lamentable desolation thereof, made by those . . . Scottes, you have filled me with great com-passion. Spenser, State of Ireland. Long e'er thou shalt be to Manhood grown, Wide Desolation will lay wast this Town. Congrese, Illad.

A desolate place; a waste, devastated, or

lifeless place or region. How is Babylon become a desolation among the nations | Jer. I. 23.

Let the rocks Groan with continual surges; and behind me

Make all a desolation. Beau. and Fl., Mald's Tragedy, II. 2. Some great world, as yet unknown, alow moving in the outer desolation beyond the remotest of the present plan-etary family. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 55. 3. A desolate or desolated condition or state;

destruction; ruin.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to deso-ution. Mat. xil. 25. Between York and Durliam, the space of 60 Miles, for nine Years together, there was so ntter Devolation, as that neither any Honse was left standing, nor any Ground tilled. Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

Choose them for your lords who spoll and burn whole conntries and call desolation peace. Fisher.

The wide area of watery desolation was spread out in dreadful clearness around them. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 7. 4. Personal affliction; the state of being deso-

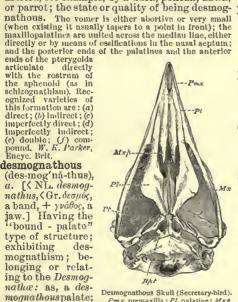
late or forsaken; sadness.

The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with desolation. Ezek. vil. 27. Buron

This bosom's desolation. She reated, and her desolation came Upon her, and she wept beside the way. Tennyson, Geraint.

=Syn. 1. Ravage. -- 3 and 4. Miaery, wretchedness, gloom, desolator (des'ō-lā-tor), n. [< LL. desolator, < L. desolare, desolate: see desolate, r.] One who desolates or lays waste; that which desolates. Also spelled desolater.

If e shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations, be a desolater or make desolation. J. Mede, On Daniel, p. 39.



desolator

The desolator desolate ! The victor overthrown ! The arbiter of others' fate A suppliant for his own. *Byron*, Ode to Napoleon Buenaparte.

Pity, not scorn, I felt, though desolate The desolator now. Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

desolatory (des'õ-lā-tō-ri), a. [< LL. desolato-rius, making desolate, < L. desolatus, pp.: see desolate, v.] Causing desolation. [Rare.]

The desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of lod'a mercy. Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 55. God'a mercy.

God'a mercy. Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 55.
desophisticate (dē-sǫ̃-fis'ti-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. desophisticated, ppr. desophisticating. [< depriv. + sophisticate.] To elear from sophism or error. Hare. Imp. Diet. [Rare.]
Desoria (de-sǫ̃'ri-šį), n. [NL., from Édouard Desor (1811-82), a Swiss geologist and paleontologist.] I. A genus of collembolous insects, of the family Poduridae, or springtails; the glacier-fleas, found on the glaciers of the Alps. They differ from the common flea in that they jump by the solid of a special apparatus provided for the purpose at the posterior extremity, and not by means of the legs. Nicolet, 1841.
2t. A genus of spatangoid see unchines and the legs. Nicolet, 1841.

posterior extremity, and not by means of the legs. Aucolet, 1841.
2t. A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins: same as Linthia. J. E. Gray, 1851.
desoxalate (des-ok'sa-lāt), n. [< desoxal-ic + -atel.] In ehem., a salt of desoxalic acid.
desoxalic (des-ok'sa-lāt), a. [< *des- for dispriv. + oxalie.] In ehem., formed by the deoxidation of oxalie acid. — Desoxalic acid. C₅InO₈, a tribasic acid. Also called racemo-carbonic acid.
despair (des-păr'), r. [< ME. despayren, despeyren, despeiren, < CF. desperare, deseprerer, mod. F. désespérer = Pr. Sp. Pg. desesperer = It. desperare, disperare, < L. desperare, be without hope, < de- priv. + sperare, hope, < spes, hope. Cf. desperate, disesperate, etc.] I. intrans. To lose hope; be without hope ; give up all hope or expectation: followed by of before an object. We despaired even of life. 2 Cor. i. 8.

We despaired even of life. 2 Cor. i. 8.

The sucients seem not to have despaired of discovering methods and remedies for retarding old age. Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl. Never despair of God's blessings here or of his reward Wake,

hereafter.

 Nature, whose free, light, cheerful air, Oft made thee, in thy gloom, despair. M. Arnold, Morality.
 =Syn. Despair, Despond. See despond.
 I. To give up hopo of; lose con-fidence is the second second. fidence in.

I would not despair the greatest design that could be attempted.

2. To cause to despair; deprivo of hope.

Having no hope to *despair* the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands. Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 30.

despair (des-păr'), n. [\langle ME. dispair, despeir, despeyre, also desespeire, desespeyre, \langle OF. de-sespeir, desespoir, F. désespoir = Pr. desesper, despair; from the verb.] 1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; ntter laek of hope or expecta-tion tion.

We are perplexed, but not in despair. 2 Cor. iv. 8. Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uncasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indo-lency. Locke, Iluman Understanding, II. xx. § 11.

Nothing is more certain than that *despair* has almost the same effect upon us with enjoyment, and that we are no sooner acquainted with the impossibility of satisfying any desire, than the desire itself vanishes. Hume, Human Nature, Int.

2. That which causes hopelessness; that of which there is no hope.

which there is no nope. The mere despair of surgery, he cures. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. The attempt of the Alexandrian Platonists to substitute the visions of trances for the conclusions of intellect has been called the despair of reason; and modern spiritual-ism, when it is not a drawing-room anusement, is too often a moment in the despair of faith. Encyc. Brit., II. 202.

Stort a moment in the despair of faith.
 Encyc. Brit., II. 202.
 Syn, 1. Despondency, Despair, Desperation. Despondency is a loss of hope sufficient to produce a loss of courage and a disposition to relax or relinquish effort, the despendent person tending to sink into spiritless inaction. Despair means a total loss of hope; despondency and stops all effort, thut may produce a new kind of courage and flere activity founded upon the sense that there is nothing worse to be feared. In this despair is akin to desperation, which is an active state and always tends to produce a turions stuggle against adverse circumstances, even when the situation is utterly hopeless.

hation is utterly nopecess. The calmness of his temper preserved him alike from extravagant elation and from extravagant despondency. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh. What reinforcement we may gain from hope; If not, what resolution from despair. *Millon*, P. L., i, 191.

Pride and despair have often been known to nerve the weakest minds with fortitude adequate to the occasion. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist,

None of his division were made prisoners, though many were killed; a circumstance that testifies the *desperation* of their resistance. Scott, Marmion, vi. 35, note. despairer (des-par'er), n. One who despairs er is without hope.

He cheers the fearlul, and commends the bold, And makes despairers hope for good success. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

despairful (des-păr'ful), a. [< despair + -ful, 1.] Full of or indicating despair; hopeless. [Rare.]

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with de-spairful outcries. Spenser, State of Ireland.

His conscience made despairfull. Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

Marston, Duch Courtezan, in 1. despairing (des-pär'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of despair, v.] 1. Prone to despair or lose hope: as, a de-spairing disposition.—2. Characterized by or indicating despair: as, a despairing ery. despairingly (des-pär'ing-li), adv. In a de-spairing manner; in a manner indicating hope-lessness; in despair.

He speaks severely and . . . despairingly of our society, Boyle, Works, I. 237.

In our overcharged House of Commons, . . . for ene thing of consequence that is done, five or ten are despair-ingly postponed. N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 207.

inglý postponed. N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 207.
despairingness (des-pär'ing-nes), n. The state of being despairing; hopelessness. Clarke.
despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach'), v. [First found in early mod. E. (also spelled dispach); < OF. despechier, despeschier, despecehier, despecehier, despecehier, despecehier, despecehier, despecehier, despecehier, despecehier, despeceher, depecher, depecher, depecher, depecher, depecher, depecher, depecher, the. despechen, E. depeach, q. v.), mod. F. dépécher, rid, discharge, hasten, expedite, despatch; ef. Sp. Pg. despachar, It. dispaceiare, spaceiare, spiceiare, despatch, ete. If these forms had a common source, some eonfusion or corruption must have oceurred in If these forms had a common source, some con-fusion or corruption must have occurred in their development. (1) The F. form suggests ML. *dispedicare, lit. disentangle, \leq dis-priv. + *pedicare (found in LL. impedicare, entangle, Since the second syllable is the same as the secon flexive.

I had clean dispatched myself of this great charge. J. Udall, Pref. to Matthew.

To send to a destination; eause to start for 2. or go to an appointed place; put under way: usually implying urgent importance or haste as to purpose, or promptness and regularity as to the sa, to *despatch* a messenger or a let-ter asking for assistance; to *despatch* an envey to a foreign court; to *despatch* a ship.

to a foreign court; to the private a surface The King was at Beverly when he heard of his Brother's Death, and presently thereupon dispatched away Edmund Earl of Mortalgne into Normandy. Baker, Chronicles, p. 176.

What peace of mind a sinner can have in this world who knows not how soon he may be dispatched to that place of torment, Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

Some hero must be dispatch'd, to bear The mournful message to Pelides' esr. Pope, Iliad, xvii.

Moses was . . . despatched to borrow a couple of chairs. Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

3. To transact or dispose of speedily or with promptness; attend to; bring to an end; ac-eomplish: as, to despatch business.

Speak with poor men when they come to your houses, and despatch poor suitors. Latimer, Sermon bei. Edw. VI., 1550.

Ere we put ourselves in arms, *despatch* we The business we have talk'd of. Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Wheresoever they [merchants] go they certainly dis-patch their business so as to return back again with the next or contrary Monseon. Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 22.

The Three First Books I have already dispatched, and am now entring upon the Fourth. Addison, Spectator, No. 321. Hence-4. To finish or make an end of by

promptly putting to death ; kill.

The company shall stone them with stones, and dispatch them with their swords. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

If 't please your grace to have me hang'd, I am resdy; Tis but a miller and a thiel despatch'd, Fletcher and Riowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

The infidel . . . was instantly dispatched, to prevent his giving an alarm. Irong, Granads, p. 31. =Syn. 2. To hasten off.—3. To make short work of, dis-pose of (quickly).—4. Slay, Murder, etc. See kill. II.; intrans. 1. To go expeditiously; be

quiek. Despatch, I say, and find the forester. Skak., M. N. D., iv. I.

2. To conclude or dispose of an affair or matter; make a finish.

They have despatch'd with Pompey, he is gone. Shak., A. and C., iii. 2.

Shake, A. and C., iii. 2.
Shake, A. and C., iii. 2.
"Twill be
An hour before I can dispatch with him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his llumeur, iii. 2.
I might have finish'd ere he went, and not
Delay'd his businesse much; two or three words,
And I had dispatch (d. Shirley, The Traitor, ii. I.
despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach'), n. [=
D. depéche = G. Dan. depesche = Sw. depesch,
< OF. despeche, despesche, haste, riddanee, dis-
charge, despatch, F. dépéche, despatch; cf. Sp.
Pg. despacho, It. dispaecio, spaceio, despateh;
from the verb.] 1. A sending off or away; a
pormpt or regular starting or transmission, as
of seme ene on an errand or a commission, as
of seme ene on an errand or a commission, as of a ship, freight, etc., on its prescribed course or toward its destination: as, the *despatch* of the mails; the *despatch* of troops to the front.

The several messengers From hence attend despatch. Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

But because it would have taken up a long time to Load our Vessel with our own Boat only, we hired a Peri-ago of the Logwood-cutters to bring it on Board; and by that means made the quicker dispatch. Dampier, Voysges, II. ii. 18.

2. A sending away or getting rid of something; a putting out of the way, or a doing away with riddanee; dismissal.

A despatch of complaints. Shak., M. for M., iv. 4. Cato gave counsel in open senate, that they should give him (Carneades) his dispatch with all speed, lest he should infect and inchast the minds and affections of the youth. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

Prompt or expeditious performance; complete or regular excention or transaction; the aet of bringing to a conclusion.

The daughter of the king of France, On serious business, craving quick despatch, Importunes personal conference with his grace. Shak., L. L. L., H. I.

Despatch of each day's little growth Of household occupation. Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

Their permanent residence was assigned in the old al-cazar of Seville, where they were to meet every day for the despatch of business. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9. 4. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence: as, repairing done with neatness and despatch;

go, but make despatch.

Sets down her babe, and makes all swift dispatch In pursuit of the thing she would have stay. Shak., Sonnets, exliii.

Letters of greater consequence, that require dispatch, are sent by foot messengers across the deserts directly to Cairo. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 14.

Cairo. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 14. Our axes were immediately set to work to cut down trees, and, our men heing dexterons in the use of them, great despatch was made. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 234. The earl's utmost despatch only enabled him to meet the queen as she entered the great hall. Scott, Kenilworth, xv. No two things differ more than hurry and despatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one. Colton, Lacon.

5t. Conduct; management.

This night's great business into my despatch. Shak., Macbeth, 1. 6.

6. A written message sent or to be sent with expedition: as, a telegraphic despatch. -7. An official letter relating to public affairs, as from a minister to an ambassador or a commauder, or from the latter to the former, usually conveyed by a special messenger or bearer of despatches.

Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt In the *despatch*. Byron

A conveyance or an organization for the expeditious transmission of merchandise, money, etc.: as, the Merchants' Despatch; it was sent by despatch .- 91. A decisive answer.

despatch

To-day we shall have our despatch, On Saturday we will return to France. Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. Bearer of despatches, a person employed, either spe-cially or regularly, in conveying official despatches, as be-tween a government and its foreign envoys, or to or from a military or naval commander.—Happy despatch, a humerous name given to the form of judicial auticide knewn among the Japanese as hara-kiri.—Pneumatic despatch. See pneumatic. despatch-boat (des-pach'bōt), n. A govern-ment vessel for the conveyance of despatches. despatch-box (des-pach'boks), n. A box or case in which official despatches are carried by a special messenger.

a special messenger.

despatcher, dispatcher (des-, dis-pach'er), n. One who despatches: as, a train-despatcher; a mail-despatcher.

despatchful; dispatchful; (des-, dis-pach'ful), a. [< despatch, dispatch, + -ful, 1.] Marked by or exercising despatch; energotic; spoedy.

Fall like a secret and despatchful plague On your secured comforts. Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, ii. 2.

So saying, with dispatchful locks in haste She turns, on hospitable throughts intent, What choice to choose for delicacy best. Millon, P. L., v. 331.

Milton, P. L., v. 331. Let one dispatchful bid some awain to lead A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. Pope. despatch-tube (des-pach'tūb), n. The tube or pipe of a pneumatic dospatch system. See pneumatic.

prive aspecificate (dē-spē-sif'i-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. despecificated, ppr. despecificating. [< de-priv. + specificate.] To change the specific use or meaning of; make specifically different; differentiate. [Rare.] Inaptitude and Ineptitude have been usefully despecifi-cated; and only the latter now imports "folly." F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305.

despecification (dē-spes"i-fi-kā'shon), n. [$\langle de$ -specificate: see -ation.] Change of specific use or meaning; differentiation. [Karc.] It is their despecification — not the words themselves—that belongs to our period. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 306, note.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 306, note.
despect (dē-spekt'), n. [< L. despectus, a looking down upon, contempt, < despicere, pp. despectus, look down upon: see despice, and cf. despite, a doublet of despect.] Despection; contempt. Coleridge. [Rarc.]
despectant (dē-spek'tant), a. [< L. despectan(t-)s, ppr. of despectare, look down upon: see despite, c.] In her., looking downward; having the head bent downward: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also dejectant.
despection (dē-spek'shon), n. [= OF. despectus, look down upon; centempt; disdain. [Kare.]
They who take either of these guides, reason or grace.

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to this ctiff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm despection of all those shining attractions which they ace to be so transitory. *W. Montague*, Devonte Essays, J. xix. § 6.

W. Montague, Devonte Essays, I. xix. § 6. despencet, n. An obsolete form of dispense. despendt, v. t. See dispend. despenset, n. An obsolete form of dispense. desperado (des-pe-fa'dō), n.; pl. desperados or -docs (-dōz). [< OSp. desperado, < L. desperatos, pp., desperate: see desperado.] A desperato or reckless man; one urged by furious passions; one habituatod to lawless deeds either for him-self or for others. self or for others.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private desperadoes of that faction. The Cloak in its Colours, p. 9 (1079).

A frowzy desperado, ahaggy as a bison, in a red shirt and jack-boots, hung about the waist with an assortment of six-shooters and bowie-knives. T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

With a cool, professionally murderous look, like that of our border desperadoes. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

desperancet, n. [ME., also desperance, $\langle OF.$ desperance, desparance (also desesperance, $\langle OF.$ désespérance) (= It. desperanza, disperanza), \langle desperer, despair: see despair, v.] Despera-tion; despair.

I am in tristesse all amidde And fulfilled of desperaunce, Gower, Conf. Amant., H. 119.

Gover, Conf. Amant., H. 119. **desperate** (des'pe-rāt), a. [= D. desperaat = G. Dan. Sw. desperat = OF. desperet = OSp. desperado = It. disperato, < L. desperatus, pp. of desperare, bo without hope, despair: see despair, v.] 1^t. Having no hope; hopeless; despairing.

1 am desperate of obtaining her. Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. May he not be desperate of his own merit to think himself the only extled abject, banished from out the scceptance of a lady's favour? *Furd*, Honour Triumphant, 1st Pos.

2. Without caro for safety; extremely rash; reckless from despair, passion, or ferocity: as, a desperate man.

Proceed not to this comhat. Be'st thou desperate Of thine own life? yet, dearest, plty mine ! Fletcher (and another), Love'a Cure, v. 3.

Supposing that it was a Malaya Vessei, he ordered the men not to go aboard, for they are accounted desperate Feliows. Dampier, Voyages, I. 401.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave, And level for the charge your arms are faid, Where lives the *desperate* foe that for such onset staid? Scott.

3. Done or resorted to without regard to con-sequences, or in the last extremity; showing despair or recklessness; extremely hazardous: as, à desperate undertaking; desperate remedies. Som new disguised garment, or desperate hat, fond [foolish] in facion. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 54. Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day, Live till to-morrow, will have passed away. Couper, Needless Alarm.

His enthusiasm, barred from the career which it would have selected for itself, accents to have found a vent in desperate levity. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

The highest results are often accomplished by those who work with desperate energy, gatte regardless of self. J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 322.

4. Beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irremediable; hopeless: as, desperate fortunes; a desperate situation or condition.

They are now They are now But desperate debts again, I ne'er look for 'em. Middlefon (and others), The Wilow, v. 1. For e'en the perfect angels were not stable, But had a fail more desperate than we. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, vili. They were fellows of desperate fortunes, forced to fly from the places of their birth on account of their poverty or their crimes. Swift, Guiliver's Travels, iv. 4. 5. Such as to be despended of: autromedy dife.

5. Such as to be despaired of; extremely difficult to do, manage, cure, or reelaim.

Your bended honesty we shall set right, sir; We surgeons of the law do desperate cures, sir. Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1. Concluding atl were desp'rate sots and fools, That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 271.

=Syn. 2 and 3. lleadlong, violent, mad, wild, furious, frantic.

desperately (des'pe-rāt-li), adv. 1. In a desperato manner; recklessly; without fear or restraint.

The French, rather than to endure the Arrows of the English, or be taken, desperately leaped into the Sea. Baker, Chronicies, p. 119.

Ye all want money, and you are liberal captains, And in this want will talk a little desperately. Fletcher (and another), False One, III. 2.

2. Excessively; violently; unrestrainedly. The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. Jer. xvii. 9.

She fell desperately in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. Addison.

desperateness (des'pe-rat-nes), n. Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence.

Tury, rash precipitation, tocated You are too rash, you are too hot, Wild desperateness doth valour hot. Lust's Dominion, il. 3. The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and desperateness next hour. Carlyle.

desperation (des-pe-rā'shon), n. [< ME. des-peracion, < OF. desperacion, desperation (cf. de-sesperation = F. desesperation) = OSp. despera-cion (Sp. desesperacion = Pg. desesperação) = It. desperazione, disperazione = G. Dan. Sw. desperation, < L. desperatio(n-), hopelessness, despair, < desperare, despair : see desperate, despair, v.] 1†. A despairing ; hopelessness ; despair.

This desperation of success chilis all our industry, and we sin on because we have sinned. Hammond. 2. A desperate state of mind, either active or passive; recklessuess arising from failure or

misfortune; despairing rashness or fury: as, deeds of desperation.

deeds of desperation.
 Drede of desperation dryuch a-weye thanne grace,
 That mercy in her mynde may naugt thanne faile:
 Good hepe, that helpe shulde, to wanhepe [despair] torneth.
 Fiers Plouman (B), xvii. 307.
 The very place puts toys of desperation,
 Without more motive, into every brain.
 Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.

The Portuguese, ever mindful of Don Christopher, fought with a bravery like to desperation. Eruce, Source of the Nile, II. 190.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 10. =Syn. 2. See despair. despicability (des^{*}pi-ka-bil'i-ti), n. [< despi-cable: see-bility.] Despicableness; contempt-ibleness. [Rare.]

despiser Such courage we indeed esteem an exceeding small matter, capable of co-existing with a life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and despicability. Carlyte, Misc., III. 04.

Contrie, Misc., 111, 04. despicable (des'pi-ka-bl), a. [= It. despieabile, < LL. despieabilis, contemptible, < despieari, despise, < L. despieare, despise: see despise. Cf. despisable.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; vile; worth-less: applicable equally to persons and things: as, a despicable man; a despicable gift. It is lost despicable to beg a surply to a mun's burger

It is less despicable to beg a supply to a man's hunger han his vanity. Steele, Tatler, No. 251. than his vanity.

than his vanity. Steele, Tatler, No. 251. In proportion as he became contemptible to others, he became despicable to himsell. Goldsmith, Vicar, HL Such a disposition to fly to piecea as possessed the minds of the Grecks would divide America into thomsands of petty, despicable states. J. Adams, Works, IV. 509. =Syn. Pattry, Pitiful, etc. See contemptible. despicableness (des' pi-ka-bl-nes), n. The quality or stato of being despicable; vileness; worthlessness.

worthlessness.

Even in the vilest [creatures], the maker's art shines through the despicableness of the matter. Boyle, Works, II. 13.

despicably (des'pi-ka-bli), adv. Meanly; base-ly; contemptibly: as, despicably stingy.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore, Nor vainly rich, nor despicably poor. Addison.

despiciencet, despiciencyt (dē-spish'ens, -en-si), n. [< despicient: see -ence, -ency.] A look-ing down upon; a despising; contempt. [Rare.]

ing down upon; a despising; contempt. [Rare.] It is very probable, that to show thetr despiciency of the poore Gentiles, and to pride themselves on their peroga-tive and discretion from them, they (the Jews) affected to have such acts there done. J. Mede, Diatriber, p. 191.
despicient; (dē-spish' ent), a. [< L. despicie-en(t-)s, ppr. of despicere, look down, despise: see despise.] Looking down upon. Bailey, 1731.
despight; despightfult. False spellings of despirt, despireful.
despiritualization (dē-spir'i-tū-al-i-zā'shon), n. [< *despiritualize (< de- priv. + spiritualize) + -ation.] The act of lessening the force, or impeding and removing the influences, of the nobler or spiritual nature and relations of men;

nobler or spiritual nature and relations of men; the state of being so affected.

Worldliness includes the materialism of sin, the despiri-tualization of man. The Congregationalist, Feb. 19, 1885. **despisable** (des-pi'za-bl), a. [< OF. despisable, despicable, < despiser, despise: see despise and -able.] Deserving to be despised; despicable; contemptible. [Colloq.] **despisalt** (des-pi'zal), n. [< despise + -al.]

Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despisal*, and may find means to shew his resentment. *Bp. Patrick*, On Prov. xi. 12.

Bp. Patrick, On Prov. xi. 12. **despise** (des-pīz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. despised, ppr. despising. [< ME. despisen, dispisen, < OF. despiser, despieer, despise, < despis, despise, of despire, despire, dispire, despise, < L. despi-eere, look down npon, despise, scorn, < de, down, + specere, look at, behold: see species, spectacle, spy. Cf. despicient, despect, despite.] 1. To look down upon; contemn; scorn; dis-dain. dain.

YI any Brother of the florsayd firaternyte and crafte dysspysse anoder, callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname, he schall nay, at the first def-faute, xij. d. English Güds (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Fools despise wisdom and instruction. Prov. 1. 7. Nen have despised what in instruction. Frov. 1. /. Men have despised to be conversant in ordinary and com-non matters. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, it. 261. Till it [the fire] had galued so considerable a force that it despised all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the bulldings which stood in its way. Stillingfeet, Sermons, I. i.

The Oriental Christiana, who have been despised for cen-turles, are, with some few exceptiona, despicable enough. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracea, p. 104.

Hence - 2+. To reject; throw away.

In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes Dispiseth alle the labour and expence. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

37. To look upon; contemplate. [A forced and doubtful use.]

Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his pre-cepta, if thou despisest to live with him for ever. Bacon. =Syn. 1. Contemn, Disidain, etc. See scorn.

despisedness (des-pī'zed-nes), n. being despised. The state of

with a bravery like to desperation. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 190. The mass of men lead lives of quict desperation. is called resignation is confirmed desperation. =Syn. 2. See despair. =Syn. 3. S a scorner.

Behoid, ye despisers, and wonder, and periah. Acts xiii. 41.

despisingly (des-pi'zing-li), adv. With contempt.

tempt. despite (des-pit'), n. [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, despight; < ME. despite, despit, despite, dispite, dispit, < OF. despit, despite, f. dépit = Pr. despieyt, despieg = Sp. despecho = Pg. despeito = It. dispetto, < L. despectus, a look-ing down upon, contempt, < despicere, pp. de-spectus, look down upon, despise: see despise. Hence by apheresis spite, q. v.] 1. Scorn; contempt; extreme malice; malignity; con-temptuous aversion; spite. Gawein undiraiode her manaces, and hir pride, and he

Gawein vndiratode her manaces, and hir pride, and he hadde ther-of grete dispite. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462. Wherin, as it is asyde, Absolon is buryed, and whan so ener any Sarrasyn cometh by yt acpulce he casteth a stone thereat with grete violence and despyte, bycause yt the sayd Absolon pursued his father kyng Danid and caused hym to fie. Sir R. Guydforde, Pylgrymage, p. 34. Thon hast...rejoiced in heart with all thy despite against the land of Israel. Ezek. xxv. 6.

2. Defiance with contempt of opposition; contemptuous challenge.

Receive thy friend, who, acorning flight, Goes to meet danger with despite, Prondly as thou the tempest's might, Dark-rolling wave! Longfellow, tr. of Evald's King Christian.

3. An act of malice or injury. [Poetic.]

Mitton, P. L., vi. 906. But, as I said to him, his own despites Are for his breast the fittest ornaments. Longfellave, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiv. 71. In despite of, in defiance or contempt of; in defiant op-position to; notwithstanding: later abbreviated to in spite of, or simply despite as a preposition. Why doo I longer live in lifes despight, And doo not dye then in despight of death? Spenser, Daphnaïda, vi.

Seized my hand in despite of my efforts to the contrary.

despite (des-pit'), v. t.; pret. and pp. despited, ppr. despiting. [(OF. despiter() ML. despitare), F. dépiter = Pr. despechar, despeytar = Sp. de-spechar = Pg. despeitar = It. dispettare, (L. de-spectare, look down upon, despise, freq. of de-spicere, pp. despectus, look down upon, despise: see despise. Hence by apheresis spite, v. t.] 1. To treat with contempt; set at naught; despise. [Rare.]

Hee chuseth him as the fittest subject in whose ruine to despite his Maker. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25. The great founder of Rome, I heard in Holland, slew his brother for despiting the weakness of his walls. Landor, Peter the Great and Alexis.

2. To vex; offend; spite. [Rare.]

2. To vex; offend; spite. [Lare.] Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to despite Bacchus. Sir W. Raleigh.
 despite (des-pit'), prep. [Short for in despite of: see despite, n.] In despite of; notwithstand-ing. See in despite of, under despite, n. But archwyfea, eger in their violence, Ferse as a tigre for to make affray, They haf, despite and agayne conscience, list not of pride theyre hornya cast away. Political Poema, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 46. Plants of creat view will almost alwaya struggle into

blo

Plants of great vigor will almost alwaya struggle into lossom, despite impediments. Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 49.

Faith held fast, *despite* the plucking fiend. *Browning*, Ring and Book, 1. 199.

despitefulness (des-pīt'ful-nes), n. Malice; ill will; malignity. Let us examine him with despitefulness and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his pailence. Wisdom, fi. 19.

despiteous, dispiteous (des-, dis-pit'ē-us), a. [Extended from earlier despitous, dispitous (as

piteous from earlier pitous), < ME. despitous: seo despitous. In mod. poet. use appar. re-garded as < dis- priv. + piteous.] Despiteful; malicious; furious. [Archaic.]

I Pilate am. . . that by unrighteous And wicked doome, to Jewes despiteous Delivered up the Lord of life to dye. Spenser, F. Q., II. vil. 62.

The most dispiteous out of all the gods. A. C. Swinburne, Phaedra.

despiteouslyt (des-pit'e-us-li), adv. [Extended

despiteously (des-pit'e-us-h), ddv. [Extended from earlier despitously, q. v., as despiteous from despitous.] Despitefully; eruelly. Spenser.
despitous, (OF. despitous, as gespitos, despiteus, later despiteux, F. dépiteux (= Sp. despetoso = Pg. despetoso = 1t. dispettoso), (despit: see despiteus.] Same as despiteous.

And though he holy were, and vertuons, He was to sinful man nought despitous. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 516. Thei ben . . . more dispytous than in ony other place, snd han destroyed alle the Chirchea. Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

Receive thy friend, who, acoming light,
Goes to meet danger with despite,
Prondly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave!Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.Prondly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave!Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.Dark-rolling wave!despitously; dispitously; adv. [ME. despi-
tously, dispitously; maliciously; angrily; eruelly.
On the child he hente
Despitously.An act of malice or injury. [Poetic.]
Do not presume, because you see me young;
Or caste despites on my profession.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.Which would be all his solace and revenge,
As a despite done against the Most High.
Mitton, P. L., vi. 906.But, as I said to him, his own despites
Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiv. 71.
ton to; notwithatanding: later abbrevlated to in spite
r simply despite as a preposition.Why doo I longer live in lifes despight, country.

The Dom schalle begynne, suche houre as oure Lord de-acended to Helle and dispoyled it. Mondeville, Travels, p. 114.

2. To deprive by spoliation; strip by force; plunder; bereave: with of: as, to despoil one of his goods or of honors.

Of his goods of of honors.
 The carl of March, following the plain path which his father had trodden out, despoiled llenry the father and Edward the son both of their lives and their kingdoma. Rakelyh, llist. World, Pref., p. 12.
 Waited with helish rancour imminent To intercept thy way, or send thee back Despoil of innocence, of faith, of bliss ! Nilton, P. L., ix. 411.

3. To strip; divest; undress: used absolutely or with of. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ile bad That wommen sholde dispoilen hir ryght there. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 318. And despoylled hym of alle hys clothes in to his sherte. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

And thei made *despoile* the quene to go to hir bedde. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain, The aurgeons soon despail d them of their arms, And some with salves they cure, and some with charms. Dryden, Pal. and Arc.

despoilt (des-poil'), n. [< despoil, v.] Spoil; plunder; spoliation.

plunder; sponation. My houses be, by the oversight, despoil, and evil behav-lour of such as I did trust, in ruin and decay. Wolsey. **despoiler** (des-poi'ler), n. One who despoils or strips by force; a plunderer. Henry VII., the founder of the reformation in this coun-try, and the despoiler of the cleryy. Pelre, Reflections, p. 20. Pelre, Netherland, p. 20.

The moon will draw the sea, despite of between. Stedman, Vict. Poeta, p. 123. Stedman, Vict. Poeta, p. 124. Stedman, Vict. Poeta, p. 124. Stedpoliation, (LL. despoliation, (LL. despoliation, (LL. despoliation, C LL despoliation, C L despoliation,

The Pilgrims then, especially Christian, began to de-spond, and looked this way and that, but could find no way by which to escape the River. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 210.

Others depress their own minds [and] despond at the first difficulty.

The men who labour and digest things most Will be much apter to despond than boast. Roscommon, On Translated Verse, 1. 162.

Scott, Letters. I should despair, or at least despond. = Syn. Despoir, Despond. Despair implies a total loss of hope; despond does not. Despoir implies a disposition to relax or relinquish effort; despair generally stops all effort. See despair, n.

I shall despair .- There is no creature loves me. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I have seen, without desponding even for a moment, the hours which America has styled her gloomy ones. Washington, in Bancroft'a Hist, Const., I. 281.

despond (des-pond'), n. [< despond, v.] De-spondency. [Archaic.]

This miry slough is the descent whither the acum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run; and therefore it is called the Slough of *Despond*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress.

despondence (des-pon'dens), n. [< desponden(t) + -ee.] A despondent condition; despondency. [Rare.]

The people, when once infected, iose their relish for hap-piness, saunter about with looks of despondence. Gadamith, Citizen of the World, kwiii. **despondency** (des - pon'den-si), n. [$\langle desponden(t) + -ey$.] A sinking or dejection of spirits from loss of hope or courage in affliction or diffi-culty; deep depression of spirit.

Let not disappointment cause despondency, nor difficulty espair. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1. We poets in our youth begin in gladness: But thereof come in the end despondency and madness. Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7. despair.

=Syn. Desperation, etc. (see despair), discouragement, melancholy, gloom.

despondent (des-pon'dent), a. [< L. despon-den(t-)s, ppr. of despondere, despond: see de-spond, v.] Losing courage; falling into dejec-tion; depressed; spiritless.

A man might be despondent had he spent a lifetime on a difficult task without a gleam of encouragement. Jecons, Pol. Econ., 11. 8.

despondently (des-pon'dent-li), adv. In a despondent manner.

He thus despondently concludes, Barrow, Sermons, p. 819. desponder (des-pon'der), n. One who desponds.

I am no desponder in my nature. Swift. desponding (des-pon'ding), p. a. Given to or caused by despondency; despondent.

There is no aurer remedy for auperatitions and despond-ing weakness than, . . . when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven. Sir R. L'Estrange.

despondingly (des-pon'ding-li), adv. In a de-sponding manner; with dejection of spirits. Swift, without a penny in his purse, was despondingly looking ont of his window to gape away the time. Sheridan, Swlft.

desponsaget (des-pon'sāj), n. [As desponsate + -age.] Betrothal.

-age.] Betrothal. Ethelbert... went peaceable to King Offa for despon-sage of Athlirid, his daughter. Faxe, Martyrs, p. 103. **desponsate**; (des-pon'sāt), v. t. [$\langle L. despon-$ satus, pp. of desponsare (> It. disposare = Sp. Pg.desponsar), betroth, intensive of despondere, pp.desponsus, promise to give: see spouse and de-spond, v.] To betroth. Coekeram.**desponsation** $† (des-pon-sā'shon), n. [<math>\langle LL.$ desponsatio(n-), $\langle L. desponsure, betroth: see$ desponsate.] A betrothing.For all this desponsation of her (Maryl according to the

For all this desponsation of her [Mary], according to the desire of her parents, and the custom of the nation, she had not set one step toward the consummation of her mar-riage. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

rage. Jer. Taylor, works (ed. 1830), I. 25.
desponsory; (des-pon'sō-ri), n. [< LL. desponsor, one who betroths, < L. despondere, pp. desponsus, betroth. See desponsate.] A written betrothal. Worcester.
despot (des'pot), n. [Formerly also despote; = D. despot = G. Dan. Sw. despot, < OF. despot, despost, F. despote = Sp. despota = Pg. despota = It. despota, despoto, < ML. despota, despota, compart, lord, ruler, appart, orig. = 1t. despota, despoto, \langle ML. despota, despota, \langle Gr. $\delta c \sigma \pi \delta \tau \eta \varsigma$, a master, lord, ruler, appar. orig. comp., \langle $\delta c \sigma$ -, origin unknown, + $* \pi \delta \tau \iota_{\varsigma}$, later $\pi \delta \sigma \iota_{\varsigma}$, husband, orig. master, = Skt. pati, lord, = Lith. patis, lord, = L. potis, able, cf. L. po-ten(t-)s, strong, potent: see potent, posse.] 1. An absolute ruler; one who governs according to his own will, under a recognized right or cus-tom, but uncontrolled by constitutional restric-tions or the wishes of his subjects; a sovereign who is himself theoretically the source of all who is himself theoretically the source of all law.

- The case of Pansanias and other such cases were re-garded by the Spartans themeelves as showing the tea-dency of generals to become despots. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

The nation knew that the king was not an arbitrary des-pot, but a sovereign bound by oaths, laws, policies, and necessities, over which they had some control. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 366.

-2. A tyrant; an oppressor; one who Henceor a body which exercises lawful power tyran-nically or oppressively, as either sovereign or master.

A despot is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose benefit such a government is carried on. A des-pot may thus include any number of persons from unity upward — from a monarch to a mob. Chambers's Encyc. 3. An honorary title of the Byzantino emperors, afterward of members of their families, and then conferred as a title of office on vassal rulers and governors: as, the despots of Epirus.

Paleologus was both by the patriarke and the young em-peror honored with the title of the despot, enother step into the empire. Knolles, Hist. Turks, p. 112 (Ord MS.). =Syn. Autocrat, dictator.

despotat (des'pot-at), n. [< F. despotat; < des-pot + -ate³.] Government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot. See despot, 3. [Rare.]

The absence of all fendal organization . . . gave the des-potat of Epirus a Byzantine type. Finlay, Medieval Greece and Trebizond, vi. § 1.

despotet, n. An obsolete form of despot.

despote, n. An obsolute form of despot. despotic, despotical (des-pot'ik, -i-kal), a. [= OF, and F. despotique = Sp. despótico = Pg. It. despotico (ef. D. G. despotisch = Dan. Sw. despo-tisk), \langle Gr. $\delta c \sigma \pi \sigma \tau u \kappa \delta c$, of a lord or despot, $\langle \delta c - \sigma \pi \sigma \tau \eta c$, a lord, despot: see despot.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a despot or despotism; unlimited: arbitrary: tyrunuical: as a despotism; nnlimited; arbitrary; tyrannical: as, a despotic ruler; despotic government or power; a despotic

We may see in a neighbouring government the iil conse-quences of having a *despotick* prince. Addison. In a barbarous sge the imagination exercises a *despotic* power. Macaulay, Dryden.

Despotte monarchy. See monarchy. SYden. imperious, dictatorial. despotically (des-pot'i-kal-i), adv. In a despot-

ic manner; with unlimited power; arbitrarily. Alike in Hindu and in Russian village-communities we find the group of habitations, each despotically ruled by a pater-familias. J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 41.

despoticalness (des-pot'i-kal-nes), n. The quality of being despotie; absolute or arbitrary authority.

despoticon (des-pot'i-kon), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \epsilon \sigma \pi \sigma r \kappa \delta \nu$ (se. $\sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu a$, body), the Lord's body (the name being given by specialization to the largest por-tion of the host), neut. of $\delta c \sigma \sigma \sigma r \omega \delta c$, of the Lord, of a lord or despot: see *despotic*.] In the *Coptic Ch.*, the central part of the corban or oblate, occupying the intersection of the upright and transverse pieces of the cross marked upon it. The despolicon itself is divided by a cross into four divi-sions, the whole objate containing sizteen. Also isbodicon

Coecuption is eff is divided by a transverse option is eff is divided by a transverse option is eff is divided by a transverse option is eff is divided by a transverse option.
The Priest . . . dips the despotion in the challee. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, 1. 521.
Coepotism (des' pot-Jam), n. [= F, despotismo = D. despotie, despotismus = G. despotismus = Dan. des-potice, despotismus = G. despotismus = Dan. des-potisme = Sw. despotism; as despot + -ism.] 1. mate + -ire.] Idelating to, consisting in, or par-potisme = Sw. despotism; as despot + -ism.] 1. mate + -ire.] Idelating to, consisting in, or par-taking of the character of desquamation. — De-squamative nephritis, a nephritis, a nephritis, is which the cplihe-lium of the urinary tubules and Maipightan bodies is shed to a greater or less extent.
Constant + -ory.] I. a. Relating to desqua-tive.

We are ready to wonder that the best gifts are the most sparingly bestowed, and rashly to conclude that *despotism* is the decrees of heaven, because by far the largest part of the world lies bound in its fetters. *Ames*, Works, 11, 258. [Crear Borgia] tolcrated within the sphere of his iron demetion no physical concernes to but binsed! despotism no plunderer or oppressor but himself. Macaulay, Machisvelii.

2. An arbitrary government ; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Even the mighty Roman Republic, . . . after attaining the highest point of power, passed, seemingly noder tha operation of irresistible causes, into a military despotism. Calhoura, Works, I. 85. The Roman government, at least from the time of Dio-cletian and Constantine, was a pure and absolute deepot-term. Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 33. 3. Figuratively, absolute power or controlling

influence. Such is the despotism of the imagination over uncuiti-vated minds. Macaulay.

vated minds. =Syn. I. Despotism, Tyranny, Autocracy, Absolutism, All these words imply absolute power. Tyranny is the abuse of absolute power, legal or usurped, and implies oppression. Despotism, In its earlier and still frequent menning, does not necessarily imply either regard or disre-gard for the welfare of the subject; but there is also a ten-dency to give it essentially the same meaning as ignanny, using absolutism or autocracy where au unfavorable mean-ing in but the subject.

using absolutism or autocracy where an unfavorable mean-ing is not intended. See oppression. The crueity and inhumanity which flourished in the [Roman] republic, professing freedom, found a naturai home under the emperors — the high-priests of despotim-based by the second second second second second Summer, Orations, I. 215. Is there any tyranny anywhere equal to that which a savage ruler exercises upon his subjects, with abject sub-mission on their part, in enforcing the sacred "customs" of the tribe? Maudeley, Body and Will, p. 176.

as a champion of Absolutism, and of the Church, Charles

As a champion of Absolution, and of the Church, Charles Felix was naturally attracted towards Austria. E. Dicey, Vietor Emmanuel, v. despotist (des'pot-ist), n. [< despot + -ist.] One who supports or who is in favor of despot-ism. [Rare.]

I must become as thorough a despotist and imperialist as Strafford himself. Kingeley, Life, If. 66.

despotize (des'pot-iz), v. i.; pret. and pp. despotized, ppr. despotizing. [= F. despotiser; as despot + -ize.] To be a despot; act the part of a despot; be despotic.

despotocracy (des-po-tok 'ra-si), n. [ζ Gr. δεσπότης, despot, + -κρατία, ζ κρατεΐν, govern: see -cracy.] Government by a despot; despotism as a principlo of government. [Rare.]

Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages, the toprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king. Theodors Parker, Works, V. 202.

Theodors Parker, Works, V. 202. **despumate** (dē-spū'māt or dea'pū-māt), v. ; pret. and pp. despumated, ppr. despumating. [< L. despumatus, pp. of despumare (> F. de-spumer = Sp. despumar = It. dispumare), skim off, deposit a frothy matter, < de, off, + spu-mare, foam, < spuma, foam: see spume.] I. intrans. To throw off impurities; froth; form froth or seum: elarify. [Bare.] froth or seum; elarify. [Rare.]

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help It the sooner and faster to despumate and purify, and so to get into perfect good health. G. Cheyne, English Malady, p. 304.

II. trans. To throw off in froth. [Rare.]

They were thrown off and despumated upon the larger emunctory and open glands. G. Cheyne, English Malady, p. 360.

despumation (des-pū-mā'shon), n. [=F. des-pumation = Sp. despumacion, < LL. despuma-tio(n-), < L. despumare, skim off: see despumate.] The rising of excrementitious matter to the surface of a liquor in the form of froth or acum; a seumming.

p. 41. a seumming. The desquamate (des-kwā'māt), v. i.; prot. and pp. trary desquamated, ppr. desquamating. [< L. desqua-matus, pp. of desquamare (> F. desquamer), seale matus, pp. of desquamare, seale.] To seale off; off, $\langle de, off, + squama, scale. \rangle$ To scale off; peel off; exfoliate; be shed, east, or molted in the form of scales or flakes.

The enticle now begins to desquamate. S. Plumbe, Diseases of the Skin. desquamation (des-kwā-mā'shon), n. [= F. desquamation; as desquamate + -ion.] The pro-cess of desquamating; a scaling or exfoliation, as of skin or bone; especially, separation of the epidermis in scales or patches: a common result of certain discases, as scarlatina.

II. n. Pl. desquamatories (-riz). In surg., a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the laminæ of exfoliated bones.

dess (des), n. [E. dial. and Sc., also dass; \langle leel. des, a heap, mound (in comp. hey-des, a hay-stack).] 1. A portion cut from a hay-stack with a hay-knife for immediate use.—2. The portion of a sheaf or lot of grain or of a stack of hay which is left when a part is removed for use. dess (des), v. t. [E. dial. and Se., < dess, n.]

To lay close together; pile in order. -2. To eut (a section of hay) from a stack. Halliwell. lesset, n. [ME. des., dese, deis, a dais: see dais.]

desset, n. An obsolete form of dais.

And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare, Ne ever once did looke up from her desse, Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 50.

dessert (de-zert' or -sert'), n. [Sometimes spell-ed desert; < OF. dessert, F. dessert, dessert, < desservir, elear the table, < des-, dev., away, + servir, serve: see serve.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a repast; the last course at table: in the United States often used to include nice puddings and other servet used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes.

At your desserf bright pewter comes too lata, Wheu your first course was well serv'd up in plate. W. King, Art of Cookery.

The supper, with a handsome dessert, would do honour to the Guildhali. Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 109.

Dessert-service, the dishes, plates, etc., used in serving

dessert-spoon (de-zert'spön), n. A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, used for eating dessert. dessiatine, dessystime (des'ya-tin), n. [< Russ.

desyntian, a measure of land (see def.), lit. a tenth, $\langle desyntimes = E. ten, q. v.$] A Russian land measure equal to 2.702 English acres. Also written desiatine, dessatine, and (I dessatina, and, improperly, deciatine. and (Latinized)

The right of personal vote belongs to those who possess 100 male serfs, or 300 dessiatines of ground. Brougham.

The calculation is made per desentation, or, as we should ay, per acre. D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 518. The calculation is that D. M. Wallace, Edusia, p. sec. say, per acre. D. M. Wallace, Edusia, p. sec. It is singular, however, that where the extent of pro-ductive forest in Russia is smaller, the yield per dessiatine Nature, XXX. 393.

dessus (de-sü'), n. [F. dessus, soprano, lit. up-per part, noun use of dessus, over, upon, < de, from, + sus, over, upon, < L. susum, oceasional from, + sus, over, upon, < z, one and < contr. of "subcorsum, < sub, below, + vorsum, orig. neut. pp. of vertere, turn; cf. sub-ver-t.] The French name for soprano, formerly used also by English musicians.

destancet, n. An obsolete form of distance. destemper (des-tem'per), v. and n. See distem-

per2.

- destint, n. [< OF. destine, f., destiny, end, destin, m., F. destin (= Pr. desti = Sp. Pg. It. destino), destination, intention, < destiner, des-tine: see destine. Cf. destiny.] Destiny: as, "the destin's adamanting band," Marston.
- destinable (des'ti-na-bl), a. [ME., < OF. desti-nable, < destiner, destine: see destine and -able.] Determinable by fate or destiny; fated.

By the order of necessite destynable. Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

destinably; (des'ti-na-bli), adv. In a destinable

manner. Chaucer. destinal; (des'ti-nal), a. [ME., < destine + -al.] Pertaining to destiny; determined by destiny; fated.

But I axe ylf ther be any ilberte of fre wil, in this ordre of causes, that clyven thus togidere in hymself, or elles I wolde if that the *destynal* cheyne constreynith the mov-ynges of the corages of men. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 2.

destinatet (des'ti-nāt), v. t. [L. destinatus, pp. of destinare, destine: see destine.] To design or appoint; destine.

A destructive God, to create our souls, and destinate them to eternal damnation. Burton, Anat. of Mei., p. 652.

Decking their houses with branches of cypresse : a tree destinated to the dead. Sandys, Travalles, p. 65.

Birds are destinated to fly among the branches of trees nd bushes. Ray, Works of Creation. and bushes.

destinate; (des'ti-nāt), a. [$\langle L. destinatus, pp.:$ see the verb.] Appointed; destined; determined.

Ye are destinate to mother dwelling than here on er J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II.

destination (des-ti-nā'shon), n. [< OF. destination, destination, F. destination = Pr. destination nacio = Sp. destination = Pg. destinação = It. destinazione, < L. destinatio(n-), < destinare, pp. destinatus, destine: see destine.] 1. The act of destination of the second secon destining or appointing; appointment; designation.

Designed by nature . . . for the propagation of the spe-cies; which destination . . . appears to have been pre-ordained by the author of mankind for the continuation of it. Bayle, Works, V. 423.

2. The purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; prede-termined object or use: as, every animal is fitted for its destination.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular destinations without losing their way. Glanville, Scep. Sci.

3. The place to which a thing is appointed or directed; the predetermined end of a journey, voyage, or course of transmission; goal: as, the ship's destination was unknown; the destination of a letter or package. -4. In Scots law, a term. generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or mova-ble property, by the provision of the law or title, or by the will of the proprietor: but usually ap-plied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor. = Syn. 2. Purpose, inten-tion, lot, fate. - 3. Goal, harbor, haven.

destine

destine (des'tin), v. t.; prot. and pp. destined, ppr. destining. [\ ME. destenen, desteynen, < OF. destiner, F. destiner = Pr. Sp. Pg. destinar = It. destinare, < L. destinare, make fast, establish, determine, design, intend, destine, appar. < de-intensive + *stan-are, an assumed form, < stare, stand: see stand.] 1. To set apart, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, office, or place.

The rain comes down, it comes without our call, Each pattering drop knows well its destined place. Joues Very, Poems, p. 87. The tyrant ceuld not bear to see the triumph of those whom he had destined to the gallows and the quartering-block. Macaulay, Nagent's Hampden.

What fitter use

Was ever husband's money destined to? Browning, Ring and Book, II. 139.

2. To appoint or predetermine unalterably, as

by a divine decree; doom; devote.

And makes us with reflective Trouble see That all is destin'd, which we fancy free. Prior, Solomon, iil. We are decreed,

Reserved, and destined to eternal woe. Nitton, P. L., ii. 160.

Net enjoyment and not sorrew ls our destined end or way. Longfellow, Psalm of Life. =Syn. To intend, mark out, consecrate, dedicate, decree,

destinezite (des-ti-nā'zīt), n. [After M. Des-tinez.] A variety of diadochite from Visé in Belgium.

Belgium. destinism (des'ti-nizm), n. [< destiny + -ism.] Fatalism. E. D. [Rare.] destinist (des'ti-nist), n. [< destiny + -ist.] A believer in destiny. Imp. Dict. [Rare.] destiny (des'ti-ni), n.; pl. destinies (-niz). [< ME. destynie, destenge, destence, destence, distyne, < OF. destinee, F. destinée = Pr. destinada = It. destinata, < ML. as if *destinata, destiny, prop. pn fem of L destinere 1] pp. fem. of L. destinare, destine: see destine.] 1. An irresistible tendency of certain events to come about by force of predetermination, whatever efforts may be made to prevent them; overruling necessity; fate.

On monday by goode distyne we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 582.

On montag by general definition of the second definition o

2. That which is predetermined and sure to

come true.

The kith that hee comme fro or hee com till, The kith that hee comme fro or hee com till, Hee shall bee doluen [buried] & ded as destenir talles. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1026.

'Tis destiny unshunnable, like death. Shak., Othello, lii. 3.

3. That which is to become of any person or thing in the future; fortune; lot; luck: often in the plural.

Now wot i neuer in this werld of wham y am come, ne what destene me is digt, but god do his wille! William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 315. Buttann of Futerne (E. E. 1. S. J. 1. J

The revolutions in England could not but affect the des-tinies of the colenies. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 195. **4.** [cap.] pl. In classical myth., the Fates or Parce; the powers supposed to preside over human life. See fate.

Destinies do cut his thread of life. Shak., Pericles, i. 2. The destinies, or the natures and fates of things, are justly made Pau's sisters. Bacon, Fable of Pau. The Destinies, I hope, have pointed out Our ends alike, that theu mayst die for love, Though not for me. Beau. and Fl., King and Ne King, iv. 2.

East and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2. Manifest destiny, that which clearly appears destined to come to pass; a future state, condition, or event which can be foreseen with certainty, or is regarded as inevitable. This phrase has been much used in American politics, especially about the time of the Mexican war, by those who believed that the United States were destined in time to occupy the entire continent. The manifest destiny of the "Anglo-Saxon" race and the Muge dimensions of our country are favourite topics with Fourth-ef-July orstors, but they are none the less inter-esting on that account when considered from the point of view of the historian. J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 102. **Syn. Destiny, Fate, Doom.** Fate is stronger than des-tiny, and less the appointment of a personal being or oth-er discernible cause; but the words are often used Inter-changeably. Doom is an unhappy destiny.

1568

No man of woman bern, Coward or brave, can shun his *destiny. Bryant*, Iliad, vi.

Love is not in our choice, but in our fate. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 328.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., 1. 323. In the midst of its reveis [the Greek world] trembled at the thought of the doom that was awaiting it; despir was at its heart. Faiths of the World, p. 172. **destituent**; (des-tit'ū-ent), a. [ζ L. destitu-en(t-)s, ppr. of destituere, forsake; improp. used in sense of 'wanting': see destitute.] Want-ing: deficient

ing; deficient.

ing; deneted. When any condition . . . is destituent or wanting, the duty itself tails. Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantiann, I. 446. **destitute** (des'ti-tūt), v. t. [$\langle L. destitutus,$ pp. of destituere (\rangle F. destituer = Pr. Sp. Pg. destituir = It. destituire), set down, put away, hence layer 6 for the boundary descent $\langle destituter = V \rangle$ leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert, $\langle de, de, de, de, de, de, de, abandon e est, a position: see statute, set, put, place, <math>\langle status, a position: see statute, state, and cf. constitute, institute.] 11. To forsake; desert; abandon;$ leave to neglect.

We see also that the science of medicine, if it be desti-tuted and forsaken by natural philosophy, it is not much better than an empirical practice. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 182.

It is the sinfuliest thing in the world to forsake or destitute a plantation (colony). Bacon, Plantations. 2. To deprive, as of property, proferment, or office; divest: used absolutely or with of. [Archaic.]

He was willing to part with his places, upon hopes not to be *destituted*, but to be preferred to one of the baron's places in Ireland. *Bacon*, Letters, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

Jacon, Letters, p. 48 (Ord MS.). I have given you... the amount of a considerable fortune, and have destituted myself, for the purpose of realizing it, of nearly four times the amount. Shelley, To Godwin, in Dowden, II. 323.

31. To disappoint.

37. 10 disappoint.
 It is good in all cases for every man to understand not only his own advantages, but also his disadvantages; lest . . . he be needlessly offended when his expectation is destituted. Fotherby, Atheomastik, p. 8.
 destitute (des'ti-tūt), a. and n. [< ME. destitute = F. destitute = Sp. Pg. destituido = It. destituto, destitutio, < L. destitutus, pp. of destitutere, standard on destitute and near the second destitute and near the

forsake, abandon, desert: see destitute, v.] I. a. 1. Deprived; bereft; under complete lack or privation, whether of what has been lost or of what has never been possessed: with of: as, destitute of honor or of prudence; destitute of the necessaries of life.

Of all places, Sucz is the most destitute of every thing that the earth produces. They have neither water, grass, corn, nor any sort of herb or tree near it. *Pecceke*, Description of the East, I. 136. Totally destitute of all shadow of influence. *Burke*.

The moon . . . has withered into a dry, volcanic cinder, destitute of water and air. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 90.

2. Without means; indigent; needy; poor: as, The family has been left destitute. = Syn. 2. Penuiless, necessitons, pinched, distressed.
 II. n. sing. and pl. A destitute person, or destitute persons collectively.

He will regard the prayer of the destitute. Ps. cii. 17. Have pity on this poor destitute. P. St. John, Sermons (1737), p. 224.

P. St. John, Sermons (1737), p. 224. destituteness (des'ti-tūt-nes), n. The state of being destitute; destitution. [Rare.] destitution (des-ti-tū'shon), n. [= F. destitu-tion = Sp. destitucion = Pg. destituição = It. destituzione, < L. destitutio(n-), a forsaking, < de-stituere, forsake: see destitute.] 1. Depriva-tion : a becare of expiting desired tion; absence of anything desired.

I am unhappy — thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a destitution? Sterne, Letters, xci.

2. Deprivation of office; dismissal; discharge.

See destitute, v., 2. [Rare.] The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempting a defence, his destitution follows: "Give an account of thy stewardship: for thou mayest be no longer steward." Abp. Trench, On the Parables, p. 326.

3. Deprivation or absence of means; indigence; poverty; want. Left in so great destitution.

Syn. 3. Indigence, Penury, etc. (see poverty); privation, di

distress. **desto** (des'to), *adv*. [It., awaked, lively, ac-tive, brisk, $\langle destare$, awake, rouse, renew, $\langle L$. *de*, off, away, + *stare*, stand.] In a sprightly manner: a direction in music.

destraint, v. An obsolete form of distrain. **destraint**, v. An obsolete form of distran. **destra** mano (des'trä mä'nö). [It.: destra, fem. of destro, $\langle L. dexter, right; mano, \langle L. ma-$ nus, hand: see dexter and manual.] In music,the right hand: in pianoforte-music used as adirection over a passage to be played with theright hand. Abbreviated D. M.**destreinet**, v. A Middle English form of dis-train

train.

destrert, n. [ME. destrer, destrere, dextrer, OF. destrier, destrer = Pr. destrier = It. destri-ere, destriero, < ML. dextrarius, a war-horse (so called becauso led at the right hand until wanted in battle), < L. dexter, right hand: see dexter.] A war-horse.

destruct

By him baiteth his dextrer Of herbes fyne and goode, Chaucer, Sir Thopas, 1, 202. As for the Duke, we left him on foot, an enemy as dan-gerous on foot as when mounted on his destrier. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, 111, 325.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 325. destriet, v. t. A Middle English form of destroy. destroy. destroy. destroy (des-troi'), v. t. [< ME. destroyen, de-stroien, destruyen, destryen, destruen, destrien, distroyen, etc. (also by apheresis stroyen: see stroy), < OF. destruire, F. détruire = Pr. Sp. Pg. destruire = It. destruire, destruere, distruggere, < L. destruere, pull down, ruin, destroy, < de-priv. + struere, build: see structure, construct, in-struct, etc., and also destruct, destruction, etc.] 1. To pull down; unbuild (that which has been built or constructed); demolish: as, to destroy built or constructed); demolish: as, to destroy a building or a fortification; to destroy a city.

On the west side the Cyclopean wall of the acropolis of Mycenæ is almost totally destroyed for a distance of forty-five feet. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX, 522. 2. To overthrow; lay waste; ruin; make des-

olate. Sir, lo yonder theym by whos comsundement the londe is destroied of yow and youre baronns. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 598.

Go up against this land, and destroy it. Isa. xxxvi. 10. Solyman sent his army, which burnt and destroyed the country villages. Knolles, Ilist. Turks.

3. To kill; slay; extirpate: applied to men or animals.

Ye shall destroy all this people. Num. xxxii. 15. "Tis that unruly regiment within me, that will destroy be. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 10.

If him by force he can destroy, or, worse, By some false guile pervert. Milton, P. L., iii. 91.

4. To bring to naught; put an end to; annihilate; obliterate entirely; cause to cease, or to cease to be: as, to destroy one's happiness or peace of mind by worry.

Ouer-plente pryde norssheth, ther pouerte destructh hit. Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 234. Our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be destroyed. Rom. vi. 6.

Venice is a still more remarkable instance : in her his-tory we see nothing but the state : aristocracy had de-stroyed every seed of genins and virtue. Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

The fury of a corrupt populace may destroy in one hour what centuries have slowly consolidated. Story, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

5. To counteract or render of no avail; take away, detract from, or vitiate the power, force, value, use, or beauty of; ruin; spoil: as, to destroy a person's influence.

The exceptions do not destroy the authority of the rule. Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill. 6. To refute; disprove.

Destroy his fib or sophistry, in vain, The creature's at his dirty work again ! Pope, Prol. to Satires, 1. 91. *Pope*, Froi. to Satres, I. 91. It is by making the unphilosophic inference that be-cause we cannot know the objective reality therefore there exists none, that idealism destroys itself. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 79.

Destroying angels. See angel. = Syn. To consume, throw down, raze, subvert, dismantle, desolate, devastate, extin-guish, quench, eradicate, root ont. destroyable (des-troi'a-bl), a. [< destroy + -able.] Capable of being destroyed; destruc-tible [Bare]

-able.] Capable tible. [Rare.]

Propagating themselves in a manner everywhere, and scarcely destroyable by the weather, the plough, or any perham, Physico-Theol., iv. 11. art.

destroyer (des-troi'er), n. [\langle ME. destroyer, distriere; \langle destroy + -e¹.] One who or that which destroys; one who or that which kills, ruins, or makes desolate.

By powring-forth the pure and plentious Flood Of his most precious Water-mixed Blood, Preserue his People from the drad Destroyer. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe. Neither murmur ye, as some of them also murmured, and were destroyed of the destroyer. 1 Cor. x. 10.

Te be styled great conqueronrs, Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods; Destroyers rightlier cali'd, and plagues of men. Milton, P. L., xi. 697. destruct (dā-strukt'), v. t. [< L. A. 69. pp. of destructe, destroy: see destroy. Cf. con-struct, instruct.] To destroy. The creatures belonging to them . . . either wholly de-structed or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. J. Mede, Paraphrase on St. Feter (1642), p. 12.

destructibility

destructibility (dö-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), n. [= Sp. destructibilidad = Pg. destructibilidade; as de-structible + -ity.] The quality of being enpable of destruction.

destructible (dç-struk'ti-bl), a. [= F. destruc-tible = It. distruggibile, < LL. destructibilis, < L. destructus, pp. of destruere, destroy.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Batter, 1727.
destruction (dē-struk'shon), n. [< ME. destruction, destruction, destruction, < OF. destruction, also destruison, F. destruction = Sp. destruction = Pg. destruição = It. distruzione, < L. destruction-), a pulling down, destroying, < destruction</p> pp. destructus, pull down, destroy: see destroy.] 1. Tho act of destroying; demolition; a pull-ing down, as of a building; subversion or overthrow, as of a government or a principle; ruin, as of a town, a crop, reputation, virtue, etc.; annihilation or deprivation of existence, as of a man or a forest.

And 5 myle fro Sarphen is the Cytee of Sydon: of the whiche Citee Dydo was Lady, that was Eneas Wyf aftre the *Destruction* of Troye. Mandeville, Travels, p. 30. The messagers of Cornewallo and of Orcanye com to hem and tolde hem the losse and the distruction of the Sarazins that dide thourgh ther londes. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172. There was a deadly destruction throughout all the elty.

If material equality is ever to be secured at all, it will be secured only by the *destruction* of civilization, not by any distribution of the finer existing fruits of it. W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 39.

2. The state of being destroyed; ruin.

When that which we immortal thought, We saw so near *destruction* brought, We fold what you did then endure, And tremble yet, as not secure.

Waller. Such longings, as the knew, To swift destruction all her glory drew. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 114.

3. Cause of destruction ; a consuming plague or ruinous infliction; a destroyer.

The destruction that wasteth at noon-day. Ps. xct. 6 The destruction of the poor is their poverty. Prov. x. 15.

Sym. 1 and 2. Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, eradication, extermination, extinction, devastation. **destructionist** (dē-struk'shon-ist), n. [$\langle de-struction + -ist$.] **1.** One who favors or engages in destruction; a destructive.

An Anarchist may or may not he a destructionist — revo-hutionist — though most of them are, N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 204.

2. In theol., one who believes in the final complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

an annihilationist. destructive (dě-struktiv), a. and n. [= F. de-structive = Pr. destructiu = Sp. Pg. destructive = It. distruttivo, < LL. destructivus, < L. destructus, pp. of destruere, destroy: see destroy.] I. a. I. Causing destruction; having a tendency to destroy or the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischiovous; pernicious; hurtful: with of or to before an object on a destructive for a dest to before an object: as, a destructive fire; a de-structive disposition; intemperance is destructive of health; evil examples are destructive to the morals of youth.

Rewards that either would to virtue bring No joy, or be destructive of the thing. Pope, Essay on Man, tv. 182.

Now I myself, A Tory to the quick, was as a boy Destructive, when 1 had not what I would. Tennyson, Walking to the Mall. 2. In logic, refuting; disproving: as, a destruc-2. In logic, refuting; disproving: as, a destructive dilemma. — Destructive dilemma. See dilemma. ma. — Destructive distillation. See distillation. — Destructive hypothetical syllogism. See hypothetical.
= Syn. 1. Mortal, deadly, fatal, malignant, baleful, fell, deleterious, desolating, subversive.
II. n. One who or that which destroys; one who favors the destruction of anything for some ultariar purpose. as procress or public.

some ulterior purpose, as progress or public convenience; au overthrower of existing institutions, customs, or the like.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dyslogistic names of the day, Anarchist, Destructive, and the like. Finday, Hist. Greece.

and the like. Finlay, Ilist. Greece. Notwithstanding his akepticism, Ockam is not an extreme destructive. J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptice, 11. 400. destructively (dē-struk'tiv-li), adv. With de-struction; ruinously; mischievously; with pow-or to destruct

er to destroy. 99

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so destructively foolish i Decay of Christian Fiety.

The doctrine that states the time of repentance destruc-vely to a pion life, South, Sermons, VII. vi. tively to a pious life.

destructiveness (de-struk'tiv-nes), n. 1. The

Helmont doth somewhere wittily call the fire the de-structor and the artificial death of things. Boyle, Workm, I. 527.

2. Specifically, a furnace or cremstory for the burning of refuse.

Bearing in mind the undesirability of filling up hollows with refuse, and subsequently erecting buildings upon it, the destructor becomes a most destrable means of dealing with it. A. Hill, Sanitarian, XVII. 85. the dest with it.

destruiet, v. t. A Middle English form of destroy.

desudation (des-ū-dā'shon), n. [= F. désuda-tion = Pg. desudação, < LL. desudatio(n-), a vio-lent sweating, < L. desudare (> It. desudaro = Sp. desudar), pp. desudatus, sweat greatly, $\langle de$ -in-tensive + sudare, sweat, = E. sweat, q. v.] In med., a profuse or morbid sweating, frequently causing or accompanied by sudamina or heatpimples.

pimples. desudatoryt (dē-sū'dā-tō-ri), n. [$\langle NL. *desu datorium, \langle L. desudare, sweat: seo desudation.]$ A sweating-bath. Bailey, 1727. $desuete (des.wōt'), a. [<math>\langle L. desuetus$, pp. of desuescere, disuse, put out of use, grow out of use, $\langle de$ - priv. + suescere, inceptive of suere, be used, be accustomed.] Out of use; fallen into desuetude. [Pore]

be used, be accusioned.] Out of use; failen into desuetude. [Rare.] **desuetude** (des 'wē-tūd), n. [= F. désuétude = It. desuetudine, dissuetudine, < L. desuetudo, disuse, < desuescere, pp. desuetus, disuse: see desuete.] Discontinuance of use, practice, cus-tom, or fashion; disuse: as, many words in avery lowgrave beau fellon into desuctude. every languago have fallen into desuetude.

The laws give place, and . . . disappear by desuetude. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 279.

The gradual demietude of old observances. Lamb, Elta, p. 32.

After the fourteenth century, the practice of cathedral architecture of the old kind fell fast into desuetude, C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 103.

Of every form of and desuctude and picturesque decay Haddon Hall contains some delightful example. *H. James, Jr.*, Trana. Sketches, p. 28.

desulphur (de-sul'fer), v. t. [= F. désulfurer; as de- priv. + sulphur.] To free from sulphur; desulphurize.

A yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has pre-lously been de-sulphured. W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 85.

desulphurate (dö-sul'fū-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. desulphurated, ppr. desulphurating. [< de-priv. + sulphur + -ate2.] Same as desulphurize. desulphuration (dö-sul-fū-rā'shon), n. [= F. desulfuration; as desulphurate + -ion.] Same as desulphurization.

desulphuretted, desulphuretted (dē-sul'fü-ret-ed), a. [< de- priv. + sulphuret + -ed².] Deprived of sulphur.

The desulphuretted sodn makes the best white-eurd soap. Ure, Diet., 111. 847.

desulphurization (dē-sul "fū-ri-zū 'shon), n. [< desulphurization (dē-sul "fū-ri-zū 'shon), n. [< desulphurization.] The act or process of depriving (an ore, a mineral, etc.) of sulphur. desulphurize (dē-sul 'fū-rīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. desulphurized, ppr. desulphurizing. [< de-priv. + sulphur + -ize.] To free from sulphur; re-move the sulphur from (an ore, a mineral, etc.) by some suit able process: as iron ores contain by some suitable process: as, iron ores contain-ing pyrites may be desulphurized by roasting; coke may be desulphurized by heating to redness in a current of steam.

desultorily (des'ul-to-ri-li), adv. In a desultory or random manner; without method; loosely.

Mind ar consciousness is anpposed to follow, desultority and accidentally, after matter of fact. Grote, in Shairp'a Culture and Religion, p. 187.

desultoriness (des'ul-tō-ri-nes), n. The char-acter of being desultory; disconnectedness; discursiveness: as, the desultoriness of a speaker's remarks.

It is customary to reproach the natives of Oceania with Invincible indolence; and, if it be a fault, I fear they must be convicted of desultoriness and unsteadiness in their work. Pop. Sci. No., XXX. 204.

their work. Pop. Set. Mo., XXX. 204. desultorioust (des-ul-tő'ri-us), a. [{ L. desul-torius: see desultory.] Desultory. Jer. Taylor. desultory (des'ul-tộ-ri), a. [{ L. desultorius, of or pertaining to a vaulter or eireus-rider, inconstant, fickle, < desultor, a vaulter, eireus-rider, who leaped from horse to horse without storping (desilter on desults loop desuts) stopping, < desilire, pp. desultus, leap down, < de, down, + satire, leap: see sulient.] I. Leaping; hopping about; moving irregularly. [Archaic.]

It was amazing that the desultory and rapid motions of this dam should not oblige her litter to quit their hold. Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

Swerving from point to point; irregularly shifting in course ; devious : as, desultory movements; a desultory saunter.

The broken surface of the ground . . . was peculiarly favorable to the *desultory* and lilusory tactics of the Moors. *Preseott*, Ferd. and Isa., l. 14.

Thenceforth their uncommunicable ways Follow the desultory feet of Death. D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, xxx., Known in Vain.

3. Veering about from one thing to another; whiffling; unmethodical; irregular; disconnected: as, a desultory conversation.

He knew nothing accurately; his reading had been des-ultory. Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith. To turn these moments to any profit at all, we must re-ligiously methodize them. Desultory reading and desul-tory reveries are to be forever abandoned. R. Choate, Addresses, p. 212. Desultory research however it may anyware hourdst

Desultory research, however it may anuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hiat, p. 41.

4. Coming suddenly, as if by leaping into view; started at the moment; random.

The not for a devideory thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for anything but the super-inducing of a virtuous habit upon a vielous one, to qualify an effectual conversion. Sir R. L'Estrange.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Rambling, roving, unaystematic, Irregu-

Lar. See irrenular. **desumet** (dē-sūm'), v. t. [$\langle L. desumere$, pick out, choose, tako upon oneself, $\langle de$, from, + sumere, take: see assume, consume, etc.] To take from; borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*. Sir M. Hale, Ortg. of Mankind, p. 76.

Sir M. Hale, Ortg. of Mankind, p. 76. desynonymization (dē-si-non'i-mi-zā'shon), n. [< desynonymize + -ation.] The act or process by which synonymous words come to be dis-criminated in meaning and use; the differenti-ation of words. Coleridge. desynonymize(dē-si-non'i-mīz), e. t.; pret. and pp. desynonymized, ppr. desynonymizing. [< dc-priv. + synonymize.] To deprive of synony-mous character, as words of similar meaning; differentiate in signification; discriminate (sy-nonymous words or phrases). Also spelled de-synonymise. synonymise.

The process of desynonymizing, . . . that is, of gradually coming to discriminate in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed. *Abp. Trench,* Study of Words, p. 178. In an eloquent review of Goethe's Leben, hy Prof. Blackle, . . these two forms tegolom and egotism] are thus desynonymized. *N* and *Q*, 6th ser., 1X, 426.

det (det), n. A Middle English and early mod-ern English form of debt. detach (dē-tach'), v. [First in the military sense; $\langle F. détacher, OF. destacher, destachier,$ destechier (= Pr. Sp. Pg. destacar = It. distac- $eare), detach, separate, unfasten, <math>\langle des-priv.$ + -tacher, fasten, only in this verb and its op-posite attacher: see attach.] I. trans. 1. To unfasten; disunite; disengage and separate, as one thing from another : as, to detach a locomoone thing from another : as, to detach a locomo-tivo from a train; to detach a rock from its bed; to detach the seal from a document; to dctach a man from his party.

Thus tragedy was gradually detached from its original institution, which was entirely religious. Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

The ingenuity of man has always been dedicated to the solution of one problem — how to detach the sensual sweet, the sensual strong, the sensual bright, etc., from the moral aweet, the moral deep, the moral fair. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Never once does he detach his eye From those ranged there to slay him or to save. Browning, Ring and Book, I. St.

2. To separate for a special purpose or service; send away, as from a post of duty or a larger body, on a distinct mission: chiefly in military use: as, to detach a ship or a regiment for some special duty; to detach an officer from a ship or station.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter detach only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their auperiority? Addison.

 =Syn. 1. To sever, withdraw, draw off, disjoin, disconnect, unlitch. - 2. To detail.
 II. intrans. To become detached or separated; separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.]

The formation of the sector of the stern. [Inter.] Detaching, fold by fold, From those still heights, and slowly drawing near, A vapour heavy, hucless, formless, cold, Came floating on. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, ili.

detachability (detach-a-bil'i-ti), n. [< detach-able: see -bility.] The capability of being de-tached; detachable character or condition: as, the detachability of the parts of a thing.

It is believed that the feature of detachability, as ar-ranged in the Lee system, will particularly commend itself to the minds of military authorities. Farrow, Mil. Encyc., II. 194.

detachable (dē-tach'a-bl), a. [$\langle detach + -able.$] Capable of being detached or separated.

Dante is not ao absolutely individual as to seem to us de-tachable from his time; he was led up to through genera-tions of Florentine history. W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

detached (dē-tacht'), p. a. [$\langle detach + -ed^2$.] 1. Disjoined or dissociated; not united or not contiguous; being or hecoming separate; unat-tached: as, detached rocks or portions of rock; tached: as, detached rocks or portions of roc a detached house; detached bodies of troops.

The Europeans live in detached houses, each surrounded by walls inclosing large gardens. W. H. Russell.

A detached body of the French lying in their way, there followed a very sharp engagement. Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709. 2. Of a separate character; belonging to a detached person or body: chiefly military: as, to be employed on *detached* service or duty;

a detached mission. – Detached bastion, escape-ment, etc. See the nouns.– Detached bastion, escape-tions, for the sake of brevity. detachedly (dē-tach'ed-li), adv. In a separate or isolated form or manner; disconnectedly.

brief notices of different particulars of this case are given detachedly by Rushworth and Whitelocke. State Trials, Judge Jenkina, an. 1647. **detaching-hook**: (dē-tach'ing-hůk), n. 1. A safety-appliance for releasing a hoisting-cage when the hoisting-rope is overwound.—2. A daviae for releasing a horse from a vahiela device for releasing a horse from a vehicle.-3. A device for releasing a boat from a ship's davits.

detachment (dē-tach'ment), n. [\langle F. détache-ment (= Sp. Pg. destacamento = It. distacca-mento), \langle détacher, dctach: see detach.] 1. The act of detaching, unfastening, or disconnect-ing.—2. The state of being detached or apart; in recent use, a state of separation or withdrawal from association or relation with something.

The same quiet clearness, the detachment from error, of woman whose self-scrutiny has been as sharp as her de-ection. The Century, XXX, 257. flection.

Her detachment, her air of having no fatuous illusions, and not being blinded by prejudice, seemed to me at times to amount to an affectation. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

3. That which is detached; specifically, a body of troops selected or taken from the main army or body, and employed on some special service or expedition, or a number of ships taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.

A strong detachment of Sarsfield's troops approached. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

Sparta . . . sent a detachment to support the partisans of aristocracy in Argolis, Achaia, and Arcadia. J. Adams, Works, IV. 497.

An order detaching an officer from duty at

4. An order detaching an officer from duty at a given station. - Gun detachment, the men detailed for the service of a gun or mortar. detail ($d\bar{e}$ -tāl'), v. [$\langle OF$, detaillier, detailler, detailher, destaillier, F. détailler (= Sp. detaillar = Pg. detalhar = It. distagliare, stagliare, eut up, divide, cf. dettagliare, after F., detail, cut up, retail, narrate in particulars), $\langle de$ -, L. dis-, apart, + tailler, cut: see tail², tailor, tally, and cf. retail.] I. trans. 1. To divide or set off; specifically, to set apart for a particular ser-vice; appoint to a separate duty: chiefly in military use: as, to detail a corporal's guard for fatigue duty or as an escort; to detail an for fatigue duty or as an escort; to detail an officer.-2. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; recite the particulars of; particu-larize; tell fully and distinctly: as, to detail all the fastic in due order the facts in due order.

Strange as the events detailed in the succeeding narra-tive may appear, they are . . . true to the letter. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 176.

tions

II. intrans. To give details or particulars about something.

There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were evitably graphic, - when they detail like a witness in ourt. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 273. in

nervasiy graphic, *T. D. Baraeli*, Amen. of Lit., 1. 273.
To detail on the plane, in arch., to appear in profile or section on a plane, as a molding which abuts against the plane, or is cut by it.
detail (dō-tāl' or dō'tāl), n. [= D. G. Dan. detail = Sw. detail, < OF. detail, F. détail (= Sp. detaile = Pg. detailhe = It. detaglio), detail, retail; from the verb.] 1. An individual part; an item; a particular: as, the account is accurate in all its details; the point objected to is an unimportant detail; collectively (without a plural), particulars; particulars consid- out a plural), particulars; particulars consid-ered scparately and in relation to the whole: as, a matter of detail.

It is a fact of history and of observation that all effi-clent men, while they have been men of comprehension, have also been men of detail. Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 288.

In the fine arts, etc., a relatively small, sub-2 ordinate, and particular part, as distinguished from a general conception or from larger parts

one detail that he went astray. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 251.

E. A. Freeman, venues, p. 201. The Assyrian honeyanckle . . . forms as elegant an ar-chitectural detail as is anywhere to be found. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 254. In the works of Alma Tadema, the most careful study of antiquarian detail is united to an artist's vivil recollec-tion of the colour and annahine of the South. P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arta, iv.

There is a castle at Nantes which resembles . . . that of Angers, . . . but has, . . . within much more interest of detail. H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 103.

3. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars: as, he gave a detail of all the transaction.

We spend the first five minutes in a detail of symptoms. Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 93. 4. Milit., the selection of an individual or a

body of troops for a particular service; the person or persons so selected; a detachment. The force so organized will constitute the guard of the line from Duckport to Milliken's Bend. They will fur-nish all the guards and details required for general hos-pitals. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 470.

Details of a plan, in arch., drawings or delineations for the use of workmen. Otherwise called *working-draw-*ings.—In detail. (a) Circumstantialiy; item by item.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail without becoming dry and tedious. ope. (b) Individually; part by part.

"Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, ad overwhelm him *in detail*," ia the great principle of iitary action. Macdougall, Modern Warfare, iii. military action. Office of detail, in the United States Navy Department, the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders to officers regarding their duty, leaves of absence, etc., are issued.=Syn. 3. Relation, recital.-4. Sanad

Related in particulars; minutely recited: as, a detailed account. -2. Exact; minute; particular.

A detailed examination. Macaulay. A detailed picture of the inhabitants of the largest Arab ty. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptiana, Pref., p. iv.

city. detailer (de-ta'ler), n. One who details.

Individuality was sunk in the number of detailers. Seward, Letters, VI, 135.

Seward, Letters, VI, 135. **detain** (dē-tān'), v. t. [$\langle OF. detenir, detener$, F. détenir = Sp. detener (cf. Pg. deter) = It. di-tenere, $\langle L. detinere, hold off, keep back, detain,$ $<math>\langle de, off, + tenere, hold: see tenable, tenant. Cf.$ abstain, contain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain, etc.] 1. To keep back or away; withhold; spe-eifably to keep or protein unively. (Forcel cifically, to keep or retain unjustly. [Rare.]

Detain not the wages of the hireling. Jer. Taulor. 2. To keep or restrain from proceeding; stay

or stop: as, we were detained by the rain. Those theeves, which her in bondage strong Detaynd. Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 2.

Let us detain thee, until we shall have made ready a kid for thee. Judges xiii. 15.

Whole captive hosts the conqueror detains In painful bondage and inglorious chains. Addison, The Campaign.

3. In law, to hold in custody.=Syn. 2. To retard,

delay, hindér, check, retain. detaint (dē-tān'), n. [< detain, v.] Detention.

lie detailed to them the history of all the past transac-ons. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6. OF, detencor, detencor, one who detaine \exists . One OF. deteneor, deteneur, one who detains.] One who withholds; one who detains, stops, or prevents from proceeding.

The detainers of tithes, and cheaters of men's inherit-Jer. Taylo ane

detainer² (dē tā'ner), n. [\checkmark OF. detener, inf. (used as a noun): see detain, v. Cf. retainer².] In law: (a) A holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. It usually implies wrongfulness. (b) In Great Britain, a process lodged with the sheriff authorizing him to continue to hold a person already in his custody; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor may be detained at the suit of

detainment; (de-tainer, See forcible, detainment; (de-tainent), n. [< OF. deteno-ment, < detenir, detain: see detain and -ment.] The act of detaining; detention.

Concerning our surprise, detainment, and escape. R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 324). Though the original taking was lawful, any subsequent detainment of them after tender of amends is wrongful. Blackstone.

from a general conception or from larger parts or effects; also, such parts collectively (in the singular). One or two capitals show that the Ragusan architect knew of the actual Renalssance. But it was only in that we defind that he went astray. Detarium (de-tā'ri-um), n. [NL., < detar, the mative name in Senegal.] A genus of legu-tion of two species are known, D. Sonegalense and D. two species are known, D. Sonegalense and D. microcarpum. The former is a tree from 20 to 35 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval, fiesh, one-seeded fruit about the size of an apricot, of which there are two varie-ties, the one bitter and the other sweet. The sweet fruit is sold in the markets, and prized by the negroes, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animals. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wood of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany. **detaste**; (dē-tāst'), v. t. [Var. of distaste.] To distaste; (dē-tāst'), v. t. [Var. of distaste.] To distaste; (dē-tekt'), v. t. [< L. detectus, pp. of detegere, uncover, expose, < de- priv. + tegere, cover: see tegument, tile, thatch.] 1‡. To un-cover; lay bare; expose; show. Sham'st thou not...

Sham'st theor not... To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart? Shak, 3 lien. V1., il. 2. There's no true lover in the forest, eise sighing every minute and groaning every hour would detect the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. Shak, Asyou Likeit, iil. 2.

Be aure, thou nothing of the Truth detect.

Where the divine vertue . . . Is not felt in the soni, and waited for, and lived in, imperfections will quickly break out, and shew themselves, and detect the unfaith-fuiness of such persons. fuiness of auch persons. Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

2. To discover; find out; ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of: as, to detect an error in an account; to detect the presence of arsenic.

Thongh, should I hold my peace, yet thou Wouldst easily detect what I conceai. Milton, P. L., x. 136.

Like following life through creatures you diasect, You lose it in the moment you detect. Pope, Morai Essays, t. 30.

good ear detects several gradations between tones which to a bad ear seem alike. H. Spencer, Prin. of Paychol., § 92.

Look in his face to meet thy neighbor's soul, Not on his garments, to defect a hole. O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To find out the action or character of; discover a fault or wrong in; unveil, as a person: as, to *detect* a man in the act of cheating; to detect a hypocrite.

I will prevent this, detect my wife, be revenged on Fal-taff. Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 4t. To reveal the guilt or alleged guilt of; inform against; complain of; accuse.

If was vntruly judged to have preached such articles as he was detected of. Sir T. More, Worka, p. 112. But hast thou not betray'd me, Foible? Hast thou not detected me to that faithiess Mirabell? Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

=Syn. 2. To find, ascertain, deacry, make out, ferret out, detectable, detectible (dē-tek'ta-bl, -ti-bl), a. [< detect + -able, -ible.] That may be detected.

Parties not detectable. Fuller. These errors are detectible at a giance. Latham.

These errors are detectible at a glance. Latham. It is . . . pretty weil established . . . that in some of the minuter details of the lunar topography there are real changes in progress, detectable by just auch observation [microscopic]. New Princeton Rev., I. 57. **detected** (dē-tek'ted), a. [< detect, v., 1, + -ed².] In entom., uncovered: applied to the hemelytra of heteropterous Hemiptera when, as in most species, they are not covered by the scutellum: opposed to obtected.

And gan enquire of him with mylder mood The certaine cause of Artegals detaine. Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 15. detectible, a. See detectable. detecter (de-tek'ter), n. See detector. detection (do-tek'shon), n. [< LL. detectio(n-), a revealing, < L. detegere, pp. detectus, uncover, reveal: see detect.] 1. Discovery; finding by search or obsorvation.

Americal of Observation. Americals Vesputins, a Florentine, who, in the year 1497, mailo a further detection of the more southern re-gions in this continent. C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. I.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the detection of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. Woodtcard.

2. The act of detecting, finding ont, or bringing to light; a discerning; the state or fact of being detected or found ont: as, the detection

being detected or found ont: as, the detection of faults, erimes, or eriminals. **detective** (dö-tek'tiv), a. and n. [\langle detect + -ive.] I. a. I. Fitted for or skilled in detect-ing; employed in detecting: as, the detective police.—2. Relating to detectives or to detec-tion: as, a detective story.—Detective agency or bureau. See private detective, under II.—Detective camera. See camera. II. n. A person whose occupation it is to discover matters as to which information is do-sired, particularly concerning wrong-doers. and

sired, particularly concerning wrong-doers, and to obtain evidence to be used against them. His duties differ from those of the ordinary polleeman in that he has no apecific beat or round, and in that he is concerned with the investigation of specific eases, or the watching of particular individuals or classes of offenders, rather than with the general guardianship of the peace, and does not wear a diatinguishing uniform.

For once the police were not charged with stupidity, nor were the detectives blamed for inability to construct bricks without straw. Saturday Rev., April 29, 1865. **Private detective**, a person engaged unofficially in ob-taining secret information for or guarding the private in-terests of those who employ him. In large elites private detectives are often organized in considerable numbers, under a head or chief, in what are called detective agencies or bureaus.

detector (dē-tek'tor), n. [Also detecter; \leq LL. detector, a revealer, \leq L. detegere, pp. detectus, uncover, reveal: see detect.] 1. Ono who or that which detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal; a nnes out what the revealer; a discoverer. A death-bed's a detector of the heart. Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

2. An instrument or a device for indicating the presence or state of a thing. Specifically -(a) An arrangement of the parts of a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is frustrated and indicated. (b) A low-water indicator for boilers. (c) A form of galvanometer, generally small and convenient for transportation, which indicates the passage of a current of electricity, showing its direction, but not its strength. Also called galvano-geope. (d) An instrument for detecting the presence of torpedoes in an enemy's harbor. **Bank-note detector**, in the United States, a periodical publication containing a description of all hank-notes in circulation, and a statement of the standing of the banks represented by them, to facilitate the detection of orged, worthless, or depredicted notes. The public need of such an aid has greastly diminished since the control of paper currency was transferred from the States to the national government in 1804. See National Bank Act, under bank2. Sometimes written detecter. 2. An instrument or a device for indicating the

detector-lock ($d\bar{o}$ -tek'tor-lok), n. A lock fitted with a device for indicating any attempt to

pick or force it open. detenebratei (dē-ten'ē-brāt), v. t. [< L. de-priv. + tenebratus, pp. of tenebrare, make dark, < tenebræ, darkness: see tenebræ.] To remove

darkness from. detent (d²-tent'), n. [< LL. detentus, a holding back, < L. detinere, pp. detentus, hold back: see detain.] Anything used to check or prevent motion or approach; a catch; specifically, a pin, stud, or lover forming a check in a clock, wratch tumblencleck or other machine. watch, timbler-lock, or other machine. The de-tent in a clock falls into the striking-wheel and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given. The detent of a ratchet-wheel prevents backward motion. detention (dē-ten'shon), n. [\langle F. détention = Pr. detention = Sp. déteneion = Pg. detenção = It. detenzione, \langle L. as if *detentio(n-), \langle detinere, pp. detentus, detain: see detain.] 1. The act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding or keeping of what belongs to or is claimed by another.

How goes the world that I am thus encounter'd With clamorous demands of date-broken bonds, And the detention of long-since-due debts, Against my honour? Shak., T. of A., ji. 2.

2. The state of being detained or held back; restraint: confinement.

This worketh by detention of the spirits, and constipa-tion of the tangible parts. Bacon.

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms . . . but their detention under safe custody. Spotswood, Church of Scotland, an. 1570.

Except for political offences, the old prisons were prin-cipally employed as places of detention before trial. *Everett*, Orations, II, 198.

3. Forced stoppage; hindrance; delay from necessity or on account of obstacles .- House of

detention, a place where offenders (and sometimes wit-nesses) are detained while awaiting trial; a lock-up. detentive (dē-ten'tiv), a. [$\langle L. detentus, pp. of$ detinere, detain (see detent), + -ive.] Used in detainere, detain (see detent), + -ive.] detaining, as intruding insects; seizing and holding.

holding. The detentive surface [of the pitcher in Nepenthes] is represented by the fluid secretion which is invariably present. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 139. **detent-joint** (dē-tent'joint), n. In iehth., the joint by which the pectoral spine of a siluroid fish is kept erect or pointed from the side. **deter** (dē-ter'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deterred, ppr. deterring. [$\langle OF. deterrer, \langle L. deterrere, frighten:$ see terrible, lerrify, terror.] To discourage and stop by fear; hence, to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by any countervailing acting or proceeding by any countervailing motive: as, we are often deterred from our duty by trivial difficultios; tho state of the road or a cloudy sky may deter a man from undertaking a journey.

Unto laws that men do make for the benefit of men it hath seemed always needful to add rewards which may nore allure unto good than any hardness deterreth from it. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Dragona and serpents were seen in the most hideous attitudes, to deter the spectator from approaching. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

A million of frustrated hopes will not deter us from new experiments. J. M. Mason.

esperiments. =Syn. To hinder, restrain, keep back. deterge ($d\bar{c}$ -terj'), v. t.; prot. and pp. deterged, ppr. deterging. [= F. déterger = Pg. detergir = It. detergere, \leq L. detergere, wipe off, \leq de. off, + tergere, pp. tersus, wipe, scour: sce terse.] To cleanse; clear away foul or offensive matter from, as from the body or from a wound or pleer.

detergence, detergency ($d\bar{q}$ -ter'jens, -jen-si), n. [$\langle detergen(t) + -cc, -cy.$] The quality of being detergent; cleansing or parging power.

Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, detergency, and middling heat so friendly adapted to weakened ani-mal constitutions. Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 290.

detergent (deter'jent), a. and n. [= F. déter-gent = Sp. Pg. It. detergente, $\leq L.$ detergen(t-)s, ppr. of detergere: see deterge.] I. a. Cleansing; purging. The food ought to be nourishing and detergent.

Arbuthnot.

II. n. Anything that cleanses.

The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of amber, are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a detergent. Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 23. detergible (dē-tèr'ji-bl), a. [< deterge + -ible.] Capable of being removed by any cleansing

process.

process. deteriorate (dö-tö'ri-ö-rāt), v.; pret. and pp. de-teriorated, ppr. deteriorating. [$\langle LL. deteriora-$ tus, pp. of deteriorare (> It. deteriorare = Sp. Pg. $Pr. deteriorar = F. détériorer), make worse, <math>\langle de-$ terior, worse, comp. of *deter, lit. lower, inferi-or, comp. of de, down: see de-, and cf. exte-rior, interior, inferior, etc.] I. trans. To makeworse; rednee in quality; lower the essentialcharacter or constitution of: as, to deterioratea race of men or their conditiona race of men or their condition.

At the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, deteriorating the mind. Whatety, Rhetoric, Int.

He knew that the sham Empire had deteriorated the once puissant French army into nearly as great a sham as itself. Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 51.

II, intrans. To grow worse; be or become impaired in quality; degenerate.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates. Goldsmith, Essays.

deteriorated (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā-ted), p. a. [< dete-riorate + -ed².] Of degenerate character or quality; reduced to an inferior condition: as, deteriorated bioplasm.

deterioration ($d\bar{c}$ -t \bar{c} 'ri- \bar{c} -r \bar{a} 'shon), n. [= F. détérioration = Sp. deterioracion = Pg. deterio-ração = It. deteriorazione, \langle ML. deterioratio(n-), \langle LL. deteriorare, make worse : see deteriorate.] A growing or making worse ; the state of growing worse.

Although, . . . in a strictly mechanical sense, there is a conservation of energy, yet, as regards usefulness or fitness for living beings, the energy of the universe is in process of deterioration. W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 57.

The moral deterioration attendant on a false and shallow fe. Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xil. Hle =Syn. Degeneracy, debasement, degradation, deprava-

tion. deteriorative ($d\bar{q}$ -t \bar{e}' ri- \bar{q} -r \bar{a} -tiv), a. [$\langle deterioratet + -ive.$] Causing or tending to deterioration.

The Deteriorative Power of Conventional Art over Na-tions. The Athenauos, No. 3156, p. 489. **deteriority** (dē-tē-ri-or'i-ti), n. [< L. as if *de-teriorita(t-)s, < deterior, worse: see deteriorate.] Worse state or quality. [Rare.] I have shewn that this diminution of age is to be attrib

uted either to the change of the temperature of the air as to sainhrity or equality, or else to the *deteriority* of the diet, or to both these causes. Ray, Diss, of the World, III.

determi, v. t. [ME. determen, short for deter-minen, determine: see determine, and cf. term.] To determine.

Lyminitt & ordinit be the thre estatis in parliament to determe all causes in the said parlyament. Act. Audit, A. 1489, p. 145. (Jamieson.)

Act. Audit, Å. 1489, p. 145. (Jamieson.) Nocht on held, without discretioun, Determe withouttin lust cognitioun. Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), 1. 424. determa (de-têr'mă), n. A native wood of Gni-ana, used for mašts, booms, and as planking for vessels. It is avoided by insects. determent (dē-têr'ment), n. [< deter + -ment.] The act of deterring, or the state of being de-terred; a cause of hindrance; that which de-ters

ters.

Nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient de-rmeat unto others. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. terment unto others. These are not all the determents that opposed my obey-Boyle ing you.

determinability (de-ter'mi-na-bil'i-ti), n. [< determinable: see -bility.] The quality of being determinable.

determinable (dē-tèr'mi-na-bl), a. [< ME. de-termynable, < OF. determinable, F. determinable = Sp. determinable, < LL. determinabilis, that has an end, $\langle L. determinare, limit, determine:$ see determine.] 1. Capable of being doter-mined, fixed, or ascertained with certainty; able to be clearly defined or decided upon: as, a *determinable* quantity; the meaning of Plato's expression is not determinable.

In sauter [psalter] is sayd a verce ouerte That spekeg a poynt determinable. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 593.

The point now before us is not wholly determinable from the bare grammatical use of the words. South, Sermons, IV, vi.

Social change is factle in proportion as men's places and functions are determinable by personal qualities. *H. Speacer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 445.

2. In law: (a) Subject to premature termina-tion: as, a lease determinable at the option of the lessor. (b) Liable to be terminated by a continlessor. (b) Liable to be terminated by a contin-gency yet uncertain or unknown: as, a deter-minable fee. Thus, a devise being made to A, but in case he should die without leaving issue, then to B, the estate in A during his life is a fee because it may be forever, but is determinable by reason of the contingent limitation.

determinableness (dē-ter'mi-na-bl-nes), n. The quality of being determinable. [Rar.] determinacy ($d\bar{e}$ -terminable.] [determinacy ($d\bar{e}$ -terminateness.], n. [determinateness.] [Rare.]

The car solves its problem with the greatest exactness,

certainty, and determinacy. Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Leet. (trans.), p. 80. determinance (dō-têr' mi-nans), n. [\lt OF. determinance, \lt ML. determinantia, an order, decree, ordinance, conclusion, \lt L. determi-nan(t-)s, ppr. of determinare, determine: see de-termine, determinant.] In old universities, the degree or grade of bachelor of arts. See dc-

degree or grade of bachelor of arts. See de-termination, 12. determinant (dē-têr'mi-nant), a. and n. [= F. déterminant = Sp. Pg. It. determinante, \langle L. determinan(t-)s, ppr. of determinare, deter-mine: see determine.] I. a. Serving to deter-mine; determinative. Coleridge. II. n. 1. That which determines, fixes, do-fines, or establishes something.

However variable the visible succedents may be, the real determinants - the co-operant factors - are in each case invariant. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, H. vi. § 93.

2. In old universities, one who, having taken the lowest degree in arts, had been admitted to act as chief respondent in the Lenten disputations. See determination, 12.

Two years later, in due course of his academical atudies, this Guillelmus Lander appears among the *Determinants* in that College [St. Leonard's, in St. Andrews University]: which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree. *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., vi.

3. In math., the sum of all the products which can be formed of a square block of quantities, each product containing as a factor one num-ber from each row and one from each column of the block, and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the ar-rangement of rows from which its factors are

determinant

taken (these factors being arranged in the order of the columns from which they are taken) requires an even or an odd number of transpo-sitions to reduce it to the arrangement in the square. A determinant is conventionally denoted by writing the square block of quantities between two vertical lines. For example,

$$\begin{vmatrix} A, B \\ a, b \end{vmatrix} = Ab - aB.$$
$$\begin{vmatrix} A, B, C \\ a, b, C \\ a, \beta, \gamma \end{vmatrix} =$$

 $Aby - A\beta c + a\beta C - abC + aBc - aBy.$

 $\begin{vmatrix} a, b, c \\ a, b, c \end{vmatrix} = \\ Aby - A\betac + a\betaC - abC + aBc - aBy. \\ The different products of which a determinant is the sum are called its elements. The different quantities which are multiplied to form the elements are called the constituents of the determinant. The oblique line of places from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner is called the principal diagonal. The conjugate line of places is called the principal diagonal. The square root of the number of constituents is the ordinal number of the order or degree of the determinant. Adjugate determinant, one each of whose elements is the cofactor of the corresponding term of the determinant. Same as symmetric determinant, see block—Bialar determinant. See blackar. Bordered determinant, a determinant see blackar, see pecially where a single row and column are added, with a zero at their intersection. - Centrosymmetric determinant, a determinant of a matrix formed from the signen matrix determinant, a determinant of a matrix formed from the sign of the consplement of the constituent of the spin symmetric with respective to the determinant is a determinant or a matrix by adding the same indeterminant related to a partial determinant the blong to rows and columns from neither of which a sign of the complementary determinant, a determinant of the partial determinant has been taken, the sign of the complementary determinant which belong to rows and columns from neither of which any constituent of the partial determinant has been taken, the sign of the complementary determinant, when the matrix of the partial determinant, a sum of determinant whose onstituents are themselves determinants whose matrices are obtained by successively omitting all the determinant, a sum of determinant whose constituents of the same trix of the total determinant, a sum of determinant whose constituents are themselves determinant. Cubic determinant whose onstituents are themselves determinant, a determinant whose constituents ore substituents in the dower right-hand corner of$

but, while an the constituents in each comma are differential coefficients with respect to one variable.—Gauche determinant, Same as skew determinant, See below.—Minor determinant, or minor of a determinant, a determinant whose matrix is formed from the matrix of another determinant by erasing part of the rows and columns. First minor, a minor formed by erasing one row and one column; second minor, a minor formed by erasing two rows and two columns, etc.—N-dimensional determinant of the rth order, a function of rth constituents, analogous to an ordinary determinant.—Ortho-orthow of the ordinal places of the row and column the same, are equal.—Partial determinant, same as minor determinant, and the constituents of which, having the sum of the ordinal places of the row and column the same, are equal.—Partial determinant, same as minor determinant, and teterminant, and eterminant, and eterminant of which it is the reciprocal.—Skew determinant, one in which every constituent of the rith row and jth column, except on the principal diagonal. Also called gauche determinant.—Symmetric determinant, one in which the constituent in the jth row and ith column.—Zeroaxial determinant, one in which the constituent in the jth row and ith column.—Zeroaxial determinant, are all zeros. [The name determinant in a narrower sense was introduced by Gauss, and was first applied in the present sense by Cauchy.]
determinantal. (deter'minant, or pretaining to determinants.

determinants.

The existence of a notation for the elements of a deter-minantal product and a knowledge of the properties of the elements facilitate very much the investigation of the laws of repeated determinantal multiplication. T. Muir, Bipartite Functions, Trans. Royal Soc. of Edin., [XXXII. 478.]

determinatet (dē-ter'mi-nāt), v. t. [< L. de-terminatus, pp. of determinare, limit, fix, deter-mine: see determine.] To bring to an end; terminate.

The sly-slow hours shall not determinate The dateless limit of thy dear exile. Shak., Rich. II., 1. 3.

determinate (dē-tėr'mi-nāt), a. [< ME. deter-minat = F. déterminé = Sp. Pg. determinado = It. determinato, < L. determinatus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having defined limits; fixed; defi-

nite; clearly defined or definable; particular: as, a determinate quantity of matter.

A determinate number of feet. Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

He talks of power, for example, as if the meaning of the word power were as *determinate* as the meaning of the word circle. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government. 2. Predetermined: settled; positive: as, a de-

terminate rule or order. Being delivered by the determinate counsel and fore-knowledge of God. Acts ii. 23.

3+. Decisive; conclusive.

I' the progress of this business, Ere a determinate resolution, he (I mean the bishop) did require a respite. Shak., Hen. VIII., H. 4.

4t. Determined upon; intended.

My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy. Shak., T. N., il. 1.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 29. Determinate idea, an idea not vague, but distinguished from every other. — Determinate individual, in logic, a particular individual, designated by name or otherwise, dis-il bot, same as centrifugal inforescence (which see, under centrifugal). — Determinate indgment (Gr. wprapievo aftiwpa), a proposition whose subject is a demonstrative pronoun: a term of Stoleal logic. — Determinate prob-lem, in geom, and analysis, a problem which admits of one solution only, or at least a certain and finite number of solutions: being thus opposed to an indeterminate problem, which admits of an infinite number of solutions. determinately (de-ter'minatel), adv. 1. With

determinately ($d\bar{e}$ -terminateli), adv. 1. With certainty; precisely; in a definite manner.

The principles of religion are . . . determinately true or fals I have inquired much about Dr. Mead, but can't tell you any thing determinately. Walpole, Letters, 11. 226.

any thing determinately. We perceive the distance of visible objects more exactly and determinately with two eyes than one. Reid, Enquiry, vi. § 22.

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

Determinately bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

Before the Reformation, not only were early marriages determinately discouraged, but the opportunity for them did not exist. Froude, Sketches, p. 139. 1.

determinateness (dē-ter'mi-nāt-nes), n. The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

On the whole, the variations in the object pursued as good . . . have consisted in its acquisition of greater ful-ness and determinateness. T. II. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 257.

2. The quality of being determined or of persevering fixedness of purpose; determination.

His determinateness and his power seemed to make al-es unnecessary. Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiv. lies unnecessary. determination (dē-ter-mi-nā'shon), n. [< ME. determynation = OF. determinaison, determinoiaccomposation = OF. accommation, accommation, accommodi-son, F. détermination = Sp. determinacion = Pg. determinação = It. determinacione, $\langle L. determi-$ natio(n-), boundary, conclusion, end, $\langle determi-$ nare, pp. determinatus, bound, determine: seedetermine.] 1. An ending; a putting an endto; termination: as, the determination of anostateestate.

The kynge, by thadvise of his connsell and consent of the parties, makethe a fynall ende and determynation. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

And of the great appearance there was of a speedy de-termination of that war. Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 339. 2. Delimitation; the act of setting bounds to

or of determining the limits of; specifically, assignment to the proper place in a classification or series.

The particular determination of the reward or punish-ment belongeth unto them by whom lawa are made. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

3. A determining or deciding, as after consid-eration or examination; specifically, definite or authoritative judicial settlement, as of a controversy or suit.

It may be a question who shal have the determination of such controuersite as may arise whether this or that action or speach be decent or indecent. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 220.

A decision arrived at or promulgated; an anthoritative or final ruling; a determinate opinion or conclusion.

His [the Mufti's] authoritie is so esteemed that the Em will neuer alter a determination made by htm. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 312. per

I have this hour received a despatch from our resident with the determination of the republic on that point. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 21.

determinative

5. The mental act of deciding or resolving; the fixing or settling of a mental purpose; the act of resolve.

For in every voluntary determination there are certain-ly two elements: the consciousness of an energy or effort, and a distinct feeling of satisfaction in making the effort. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 87.

What I affirm is that you have a power of determining to act, a power of freely forming the internal act of *de-termination* to do something. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

6. A state of mental decision or resolution with regard to something; determined purpose; fixed intention: as, determination to succeed in an enterprise; his determination was inflexible.

On the part of the people it [the moral sense] gives rise to what we call a jealousy of their liberties — a watchful determination to resist anything like encroachment upon their rights. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 266. 7. The quality of being determined; fixedness of purpose; decision of character; resoluteness: as, a man of determination.

Violent impulse is not the same as a firm determination. J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 177. In old med., the turning or determining 8ł.

point; the crisis. He carefully noted the determination of these maladies. Swan, tr. of Sydenham.
9. Tendency or direction. (a) of the intellect or will toward some object or end by an antecedent mental state (idea or motive), determination being in the mental what causation is in the physical world.

Examination is consulting a guide. The determination of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide. Locke, Human Understanding, 11. xxl. 50.

(b) Of the blood: abuormal afflux or flow: as, determination of blood to the head.
10. The solution of a problem, mathematical 10. The solution of a problem, mathematical or other; an ascertainment of any magnitude or the value of any quantity; especially, a scien-tific evaluation based upon exact physical mea-surements: as, a determination of the length of the seconds-pendulum.—11. In logic: (a) The process of adding characters to a notion, and thus rendering it more definite, whether this is done by limiting its scope or by an inthis is done by limiting its scope or by an in-

crease of information. This notion, in which ego and non-ego are thought as mutually determining, is called by Fichte the category of reciprocal determination (Wechsethesthmung). Adamson, Fichte, p. 168.

In the most complete determination within our reach, the conception still does not suffice to enable any one to say positively what the perfection of his life would be. T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 376.

(b) The differentiating character itself that is added in this process.

The different determinations of a substance, which are nothing but particular modes in which it exists, are called accidents. Kant, tr. by Max Müller.

12. [ML. determinatio quæstionis, the answering a question, the posting of theses to be defend-ed.] In Oxford and other old universities: (a) A solemn disputation in which the respondent is a bachelor of arts, and which is preparatory to graduation as master of arts. (b) A disquito graduation as master of arts. (b) A disqui-sition or other act substituted in recent times for the old disputation. The determinations were kept in Lent, and hence often called the Lent determina-tions. Originally, in the University of Paris (the model of most of the old universities of northern Europe, and especially of Oxford and Cambridge), there was but one degree, that of master of arts, carrying with it the right to lecture regularly in the university. The purpose of the determinations was to enable the masters to judge whether the candidate was fit to be presented to the chancellor as candidate for the mastership; and since there were no examinations, there was no other regular means of ascer-taining the candidate's fitness. The baccalaureate was at first called the determinance, and was originally not a degree, nor conferred by the university, but merely a per-mission to determine or act as chief respondent in the Lent disputations, and was conferred by the "nation." In consequence of this inseparable connection between the baccalaureate and the determinations, the latter are often considered as conditions of the former, although they follow in time. Hence - 13[‡]. A discussion of a question ac-cording to the scholastic method, after the model of a disputation. Another diversity of Method, which is likewise of great sition or other act substituted in recent times

model of a disputation.
 Another diversity of Method, which is likewise of great weight, is the handling of knowledge by . . . Questions and their *Determinations*, the latter kind whereof, if it be immoderately followed, is as prejudicial to the proceeding of learning as it is to the proceeding of a army to go about to besiege every little fort or hold.
 Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il.
 He {Wyclif} broached some singular opinions on several abstruse points of metaphysics, which led to determinations or treatises being published against him.

=Syn. 3. Conclusion, settlement, termination.—7. Resolution, etc. (see decision), firmness. determinative (dē-tèr'mi-nā-tiv), a. and n. [=OF. determinatif, F. déterminatif=Sp. Pg. It. determinative, < L. as if *determinativas, < de-

5+. Fixed in purpose; resolute; determined.

Like men disused in a long peace; more determinate to do, than skilfni how to do. Sir P. Sidney. There are some curlosities so bold and determinate as to tell the very matter of her prayer. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

terminatus, pp. of determinare, determine: see determine.] I. a. 1. Having power to deter-mine, fix, or decide; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusivo.

The determinative power of a just cause. Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

Incidents . . . determinative of their course. I. Taylor. 2. Of use in ascertaining the species; serving to determine the precise kind of a thing: as, determinative tables in the natural sciences (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigning them to their species); determinative signs in hieroglyphics; determinative ornaments or structures.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does It file term added to make up the compute angle and the is deter-not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is deter-minative, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension : as, Every pious man shall be happy. Watts, Logic, ii. 2.

Determinative judgment, in logic, n definitive judg-ment; one in which comething is held as true: opposed to problemation or inderrogatice judgment. II. n. That which determines or indicates the

character or quality of something else. Specifi-cally -(a) In *hieroglyphice*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus, the conventional figure of a tree in the Egyptian hieroglyphics is determinative of the general idea tree, the particular kind of tree being expressed by the phonetic sign preceding it.

For instance, the picture of a man squatting down is used as the generic determinative for the proper names of persons, for pronouna, and participles. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 60.

(b) In gram., a determinative or demonstrative word. determinato (dā-ter-mē-nā'tō), adv. [It., do-termined, pp. of determinare, < L. determinare,

determine: see determinate, a., and determine.] In music, with resolution or firmness. determinator (de-ter'mi-na-tor), n. [= OF. de-

termineor, determinour, also determinateur = It. determinatore, < LL. determinator, < L. determinare, pp. determinatus, determine: see deter-mine.] One who determines or decides; an ar-bitrator. [Rare.]

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and determinator between us and them. Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 29.

determine (dē-tér'min), v.; pret. and pp. determined, ppr. determining. [< ME. determinen, < OF. determiner, F. déterminer = Pr. Sp. Pg. determinar = 1t. determinare, < L. determinare, bound, limit, prescribe, fix, determine, < de- + terminare, bound, limit: see term, terminate, determinate.] I. trans. 1. To fix the bounds of; mark of: settle. fix: actablish</p> mark off; settle; fix; establish.

[God] hath made of one blood ell nations of men for to dweli on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habita-tion.

2. To limit in space or extent; form tho limits of; bound; shut in: as, yonder hill determines our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been determined by the view or sight. Bacon.

3. To ascertain or stato definitely; make out; find ont; settle; decide upon, as after consid-

New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet determined whether it is an Island or a main Continent. Dampier, Voyages, I. 463.

It would be presumption to attempt to determine the employments of that eternal life which good men are to pass in God'a presence. J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 4.

llers be facts, charactery ; what they speli Determine, and thence pick what sense you may ! Browning, Ring and Book, I. 124.

4. In *logic*, to explain or limit by adding dif-ferences.—5. To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.

Death determineth the manifold incommodities and pain-tulness of this wretchedness of this life. Sir T. More, Life of Picus, in Utopia, Int., p. 1xxx.

An act of the will whereby an estate at will is deter-mined or put an end to. Binekstone, Com., II. 146. Specifically -6. To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other final decision: as, the court determined the cause.

They still besiege him, being ambitions only To come to blows, and let their swords determine Who hath the better cause. Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.

Milton's subject . . . does not determine the fate of sin-gle persons or nations, but of a whole species. Addison. In convocation, on the 31st, the question that the pope has no more power than any other bishop was determined, Stubbs, Medievai and Modern Hist., p. 236.

7. To fix or settle definitely; make specific or certain; decide the state or character of.

The character of the soul is determined by the character of its God. Edwards.

The outer and living margin of the reef grows up to a height determined by the constant breaking of the waves. Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 170.

We all, each in his measure, help to determine, even if quits unknowingly, what the spirit of the age shall be. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 216.

8. To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide: as, he determined to remain.

Paul had determined to sail by Ephesus. Acts xx, 16. The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed. Sheridan.

Murder was determined, dared and done. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 185.

9. To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of : as, impulse may determine a moving body to this or that point.

In the tale of Melibueus his [Chaucer's] inimitable faculty of story-telling comes to his aid, and determines his sen-tences to a little more variety and picturesqueness. S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 16.

Let celestiai aspects admonish and edvertise, not con-clude and determine thy waye. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III, 7.

Uneasiness is the great motive that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness' aake wa will call determining of the will. Locke.

10. To influence the choice of; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution: as, this circum-stance determined him to the study of law.

Clara Clairmont . . . took credit to herself for having determined Shelley to travel abroad. E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 7.

8yn. 2. To limit. - 6. To ascertain, find out. - 8. To dede, conclude. - 10. To induce, influence, lead.
II. intrans. 1[†]. To come to a decision or resolution; settle definitively on some line of

conduct.

Bind 'em fast : when fury hath given way to reason, I will determine of their sufferings, Which shall be horrid. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

If you have laid my papers and books by, I pray let thia messenger have them; I have determined upon them. Donne, Letters, xxiii.

2. To come to a close; end; terminate.

Rather deye I wolde and determune. Chaucer, Trolina, ili. 379. 3. To come to a determinate end in time; reach a fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.

a force. Some estates may determine on future contingencies. Blackstone.

The power of a magistrate was supposed to determine hy by his own resignation. J. Adams, Works, IV, 530. only by his own resignation. J. dusing, model in six The Parliament, according to law, determined in six months after the decease of the sovereign. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The tax [on sugar] was not imposed without consider-able opposition from the merchants, and, granted for eight years only, determined in 1698. S. Dorell, Taxés in England, IV. 23.

His power is determined, he may territy us, but not mrt. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 659. imrt 2. Definite; determinate; precisely marked.

The person of a noun singular is determined or unde-termined. A. Ilume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28. These many shadows lay in spots determined and un-moved. Wordsworth.

3. Characterized by or showing determination or fixed purpose; resolute: as, a determined man; a determined countenance; a determined effort .- 4. Unfaltering; unflinching; unwavering.

Strictly speaking, it is only Sparta and Athens that can be regarded as determined enemies to the Persians. i'on Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 171.

Sir T. More, Life of ritus, in Copies, inc. 1. Those . . . would flourish but a short period of time, and be out of vogue when that was determined. Sieft, Gulliver'a Travels, iii. 8. An soit of the will whereby an estate at will is deter-travels, iii. 8. The soit of the will whereby an estate at will is deter-travels, iii. 8. The soit of the will whereby an estate at will is deter-travels. The soit of the soil of the soit of the soil of the soit of the soit of the soil of the soil

ingly. Ile [the Highlander] is courteous, dutiful, determinedly persevering, unfilnching as a foe, unwearied as a friend, *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 50.

determiner (de-ter'mi-ner). n. 1. One who decides or determines.

No man or body of men in these times can be the infai-lible judges or determinere in matters of religion to any other mens consciences but thir own. *Milton*, Civil Power.

One might as well hope to dissect one's own body and be merry in doing it, as to take molecular physics . . . to be your dominant guide, your determiner of motives, in what is solely human. George Eliot, in Cross, III. xvii. 2. A determinant bachelor in a university.

2. A determinant, 2. See determining (de-ter'mi-ning), n. [Verbal n. of determine, v.] In medieval universities, the act Sec act, 5.

determining (dé-tér'mi-ning), p. a. [Ppr. of determine, v.] Having the power of fixing; di-recting, regulating, or controlling: as, deter-mining influences or conditions.

determinism ($d\bar{e}$ -ter'mi-nizm), n. [$\langle determine + -ism.$] 1. A term invented by Sir William IIamilton to denote the detrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man's actions are uniformly determined by motives acting upon his character, and that he has not the po to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way. *Determinism* does not imply materialism, athelam, or a denial of moral responsibility; while it is in direct opposition to fatalism and to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

If man is only a sample of the universal determinism, yet forms purposes, contrives for their accomplishment, and executes them, definite causality and prospective thought can work together, and the field which is occupied by the one is not preoccupied against the other. J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 195.

2. In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely determined by antecedent canses; the doctrine that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent conditions of their existence.

Such knowledge as we are capable of obtaining is strictly limited to what Claude Bernard calls the determinism of phenomena; that is to say, we can know only under what determining conditions events capable of recognition through our senses or through consciousness take place. *The Atlantic*, Sept., 1878.

determinist (dē-ter'mi-nist), n. and a. [< de-termine + -ist.] I. n. One who supports or favors determinism.

He [man]knows how he himself, though conscious of selfdiaposal as well as of subjection of nature, presents to the determinist the aspect of a machine. J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 196.

II. a. Relating to the doctrine of determinism.

It seems to me that the root of the Positivists' scorn for theology is the determinist doctrine which, in spite of all the evidence of the agea, denies the possibility, and of course therefore the reality, of sin, *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 492.

deterministic ($d\bar{e}$ -ter-mi-nis'tik), a. [$\langle deter-minist + -ie.$] Pertaining to or imbued with the philosophy of determinism.

The deterministic doctrine would stand on just as firm a foundation as it does if there were no physical science. *Huxley*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL SOI. **deterration** (dē-te-rā'shon), n. [$\langle L. as$ if *de-terratio(n-), $\langle *deterrare \langle \rangle OF, deterrer, F. déter rer, dig up), <math>\langle de, from, + terra, earth.$] The uncovering of anything which is buried or cov-ored with core the one physical proceeding. ered with earth; an unearthing. [Rare.]

This concerns the raising of new mountains, deterra-tions, or the devolution of earth down moon the valleys from the hilis and higher grounds. Woodward, **deterrence** (dē-ter'ens), n. [< deterren(t) +

-ee.] The act of deterring, or that which deters; a hindranco; a deterrent. [Rare.]

Whatever punishment any crime required for deterrence from its repetition. Nineteenth Century, XXI. 111. deterrent (de-ter'ent), a. and n. [< L. deter-

ren(t-)s, ppr. of deterrere, deter: see deter.] I. a. Having the power or tendency to deter; hindering through foar; preventive.

The deterrent effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. Bentham, Rationale of Punishment. The punishments of a future state [have] lost much of their deterrent influence. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 182.

II. n. That which deters or tends to deter.

No deterrent is more effective than a punishment which, it incurred, . . . is sure, speedy, and severe. Bentham, Rationale of Punishment.

But long credits have always been known to be danger-ona, and the danger has never proved an effectual deter-rent. Contemporary Rev., L. 262.

detersion (dő-tér'shon), n. [= F. détersion = Sp. detersion = Pg. detersão, < L. as if *deter-sio(n-), < detergere, pp. detersus, wipe off: see deterge.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

I endeavoured detersion : but the matter could not be discharged. if iseman, Surgery. detersive (detersive), a. and n. [= F. détersive = Sp. Pg. It. detersive, \langle L. as if "detersives, \langle detersus, pp. of detergere: see deterge.] I. a. Cleansing; detergent.

detersive

The ashes . . . are so acrimonious that they make a lye extreamly detersive. Plutarch's Morals (trans.), iii. 319 (Ord MS.).

II. n. A medicine which cleanses.

Painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by deter-sives and lenients. Wiseman, Surgery. detersively (de-ter'siv-li), adv. In a detersive

manner. detersiveness (de-ter'siv-nes), n. The quality

detersiveness (ue-ter siv-nes), n. The quarty of being detersive. detest (de-test'), v. t. [$\langle F. détester = Sp. Pg.$ detestar = It. detestare, $\langle L. detestari$, imprecate evil while calling the gods to witness, denounce, hate intensely, $\langle de- + testari$, testify, bear wit-ness, $\langle testis$, a witness: see test², testify. Cf. attest, contest, protest, obtest.] To hold worthy of malediction; excernte; hate; dislike intense-ly: as, to detest crimes or meanness. How shall Lose the sin yet keen the sense

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the aense, And love the offender, yet detest th' offence? Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, 1. 192.

But they detest Venice as a place of residence, being naturally averae to living in the midst of a people who ahun them like a pestilence. Howells, Venetian Life, i. = Syn. Abhor, Detest, etc. (see hate); to execrate, view with

detestability ($d\bar{e}$ -tes-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [= OF. de-testabilite; as detestable + -ity: see -bility.] The state or quality of being detestable; detestableness.

Nevertheless it is plausibly urged that, as young ladies (Mädchen) are, to mankind, precisely the most delightful in those years, so young gentlemen (Bübchen) do then attain their maximum of *detestability*. *Carlyle*, Sarlor Resartus, p. 88.

detestable (dē-tes'ta-bl), a. [< OF. detestable, F. détestable = Sp. detestable = Pg. detestable = It. detestabile, < L. detestabilis, execrable, abominable, < detestari, execrate, abominate, detest : see detest.] To be detested; hateful; abominable; execrable; very odious.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy detestable things. Bad affairs and extortions always overtake you in this

detestable country, at the very time when you are about to leave it. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 46. = Syn. Odious, execrable, abhorred, vile. See list under

detestableness (de-tes'ta-bl-nes), n. The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.

It is their intrinsic hatefulness and detestableness which originally inflamea us against them. Adam Smith, Moral Sentiments, il. § 2.

detestably (dē-tes'ta-bli), adv. In a detestable manner; very hatefully; abominably; execrably.

A temper of mind rendering men so detestably bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. South.

detestant (dö-tes'tant), n. [(L. detestan(t-)s, ppr. of detestari, detest: see detest.] Same as detester. [Rare.]

You know not what to term them, unless detestants of the Romish idolatry. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 121. detestatei (dē-tes'tāt), v. t. [(L. detestatus, pp. of detestari: see detest.] To detest.

Whiche, as a mortali enemy, the doctrine of the Ghospel dooeth detestate & abhorre. J. Udail, On John, Pref.

detestation (dē-tes-tā'shon), n. [ζ F. détesta-tion = Pr. detestatio = Sp. detestacion = Pg. de-testação = It. detestazione, ζ L. detestatio(n-), ζ detestari, pp. detestatus, detest: see detest.] Ex-treme dislike; hatred; abhorrence; loathing: with of.

In how different a degree of detestation numbers of wicked actions aland there, tho' equally bad and vicious In their own natures! Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 18. We are heartily agreed in our detestation of civil wars.

Burke. detester (de-tes'ter), n. One who detests.

To rob men, and make God the receiver, who is the de-tester, and will be the punisher, of such crimes. Bp. Hapkins, On the First Commandment.

dethrone (dē-thrön'), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-throned, ppr. dethroning. [< ML. dethronarc, < L. de- priv. + thronus, a seat, throne: see throne. Cf. disthrone.] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; depose; divest of royal author-its and dignits. ity and dignity.

The former class demanded a distinct recognition of the right of subjects to dethrone bad princes. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To divest of rule, or of supreme power or authority.

The republicans, belog dethroned by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend. Hume, llist. Eng., VI. lxi.

of a king, an emperor, or any supreme ruler.

The dethronement of a lawful king was held to be as lit-tle of a crime as the deposition of a wrongful usurper. Carte, Hist. Eng.

1574

dethroner (dē-thro'ner), n. One who dethrones.

The hand of our *dethroners*... hath prevailed against and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne. Arnway, The Tablet (ed. 1661), p. 176.

dethronization; (dē-thrō-ni-zā'shon), n. [< ML. as if *dethronizatio(n-), < dethronizare, pp. de-thronizatus, equiv. to dethronare, dethrone: see dethrone. Cf. disthronize.] The act of dethron-izer [Perce] [Rare.] ing.

detinet (det'i-net), n. [L., he detains, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of detinere, detain: see de-tain.] An old action of debt at common law (chiefly in the phrase action in the detinet), founded on the allegation that defendant kept back the money, whether it was money due as his own debt (debet and detinet, he owes and detaine), or was merely withheld as where he detains), or was merely withheld, as where he was executor of the debtor. Sometimes used

was executor of the dector. Sometimes used similarly of replevin for a chattel. detinue (det'i-nū), n. [$\langle OF. detinu, detenu, F. détenu, pp. of detenir, F. détenir, detain, <math>\langle L. detinere:$ see detain.] In law, an old form of action, now little used, brought to recover pos-session of specific articles of parameters. session of specific articles of personal property unlawfully detained.

By Action of debt, action of detinue, bill, plaint, infor-mation, or otherwise. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 371. detiny; (det'i-ni), n. Detention; holding back

what is due.

But this little detiny is great iniquity. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 145.

detonable (det'o-na-bl), a. [< deton(ate) + -able.] Capable of detonating, or exploding ou ignition.

These grades of dynamite are only rendered *detonable* by the admixture of explosive salts; and therefore the presence of these explosive salts does serve to perform a useful function. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 68.

detonate (det $\langle \hat{p}-n \hat{a}t \rangle$), v.; pret. and pp. deto-nated, ppr. detonating. [$\langle L. detonatus$, pp. of detonare ($\rangle F. détoner = Sp. Pg. detonar$), thun-der, $\langle dc$ -intensive + tonare, thunder: see thunder.] I. trans. To cause to explode; specifi-cally, to cause to explode with great sudden-ness and with a loud report. II. intrans. To explode with great sudden-ness and with a loud noise: as, niter detonates

with sulphur.

ness and with a loud noise: as, niter detonates with sulphur. detonating (det' \ddot{o} -n \ddot{a} -ting), p. a. Exploding; igniting with a sudden report. — Detonating bulb, a small glass bulb cooled quickly as soon as made, and thus aubjected to unequal strains of contraction. It will bear considerable pressure, but the scratch of a sharp grain of and dropped upon it will cause it to fly into pleces. Also called Prince Rupert's drop. — Detonat-ing powders, or fulminating powders, certain chemical compounds which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to the fact that one or more of the constituent parts addenly assume the gaseous state. The chlorid and iodide of nitrogen are very powerful detonatiog substances. The compounds of armonia with alver and gold, and the fuininates of silver and mercury, detonate by slight friction, or by the agency of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid. — Detonat-ing tube, a species of eudiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseous bodies. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and per-forated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric apark through the gases which are introduced into it, and are confined within it over mercury and water. detonation (det- $\bar{\phi}$ -n \ddot{a} 'shopn), n. [=F. détonation = Sp. detonacion = Pg. detonaç $\ddot{a}_0 \leqslant L$ as it "de-tonatio(r.), $\langle detonare, thunder: see detonate.]$ An explosion or sudden report made by heat-ing or striking certain combustible bodies, asfully minating rold : explosion in mass.

ing or striking certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold; explosion in mass.

dethronement (dē-thrēn'ment), n. [$\langle dethrone \ detonator (det'ō-nā-tor), n. [<math>\langle detonate + -or.$] + -ment.] Removal from a throne; deposition That which detonates; a detonating preparation; a percussion-cap.

The man drew a pistol from under his cloak, and fired full in his face. Had it happened in these days of *deto-nators*, Frank's chance had been small. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. 89.

detonization (det"õ-ni-zā'shon), n. [< detonize + -ation.] The act of detonating, as certain combustible bodies.

detonize (det'o-nīz), v.; pret. and pp. detonized, ppr. detonizing. [< L. deton-are, thunder (see detonate), + -ize.] I. trans. To cause to ignite with an explosion; detonate.

Nineteen parts in twenty of detonized nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

II. intrans. To take fire with a sudden report; detonate.

This precipitate . . . detonizes with a considerable noise.

detorsion; n. See detortion. detort; (de-tôrt'), v. t. $[\langle L. detortus, pp. of de torquere (<math>\rangle$ F. détorquer), turn aside, twist out of shape, $\langle de, away, + torquere, twist: see$ tort. Cf. distort.] Same as distort.

They . . . have detorted texts of Scripture. Dryden.

detortion; (dē-tôr'shou), n. [= F. détorsion, < L. as if *detortio(n-) or *detorsio(n-), < detor-quere, pp. detortus or detorsus, turn aside, twist out of shape: see detort.] Same as distortion. Also spelled detorsion.

Also spendet detorsions, when it [the heart] downward tends, And when it to forbidden heights pretends. Donne, Poems, p. 327.

detour (de-tör'), n. [< F. détour, a turn, bend, circuit, < détourner, turn aside: seo deturn.] A turning; a roundabout or circuitous way; deviation from the direct or shortest road or route.

The path reached an impassable gorge, which occasioned a *detour* of two or three hours. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 162.

Rhymes . . . sometimes, even in so abundant a language as the Italian, have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward détour. Louell, Study Windows, p. 329.

into an awkward détour. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 329. detract (dē-trakt'), v. [$\langle F, détracter = Sp, de tractar = It, detraitare, <math>\langle L, detractare, also (with$ vowel-change) detrectare, depreciate, detractfrem, also decline, refuse, freq. of detrahere(> It. detraire = Sp. detraer = Pg. detrahir =Pr. detraire = OF. detraire, > ME. detrayen:see detray), pp. detractus, pull down, take away, $disparage, detract from, <math>\langle de, away, down, +$ trahere, draw: see tract1.] I. trans. 1. To take away; withdraw; abate: now always with a quantitative term as direct object, followed by from: as, the defect detracts little from the in-trinsic value. Shall I... detract ao much from that prerogative,

Shall I. . . . detract so much from that prerogative, As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole? Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each man's private share. Boyle.

21. To depreciate the reputation or merit of;

disparage; belittle; defame. To malign, traduce, or *detract* the person or writings of Quintns Horatiua Flaccus. B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Should I detract his worth, "Twould argue want of merit in myself. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 1.

=Syn. Decry, Depreciate, Detract from, etc. See decry. II. intrans. To take away a part; hence, spe-cifically, to tako away reputation or merit: fol-lowed by from.

King Philip did not *detract from* the nation when he said he aent his armado to fight with men, and not to com-bat with the winds. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 17.

Such motives always detract from the perfect beauty ven of good works. Sumner, Fame and Glory. even of good works.

even of good works. "Virtue" and "utility" are ideas not only fundamen-tally distinct, but so far in natural opposition, that the ex-istence of utility in an action may now and again detract from its virtue. Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 150.

ing or solution may be defined to be the mass Detonation may be defined to be the mass Detonation may be defined to be the mass Detonation may be defined to be the mass Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 84. Demosthenes, in particular, exhibits consummate dex thrucher by an interval that allows his hearer half to forget the coming detonation. G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xvi. detonative (det' δ -n $\tilde{\alpha}$ -tiv), a. [\langle detonate + -ive.] Capable of detonating; explosive. When the gunpowder is exploded by nitro-glycerine, its when the gunpowder is exploded by nitro-glycerine, the magnentiation becomes histantaneous; it becomes atomative; the detraction becomes histantaneous; it becomes a strantaneous; it becomes a work the detraction becomes histantaneous; it becomes a work the detraction becomes detrative; the detraction becomes detraction becomes detrative (det' δ -n $\tilde{\alpha}$ -tive.] (detraction becomes detraction becomes detrative (detraction becomes detraction becomes

You shall enquire of the lawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild fowl, &c. *Bacon*, Charge at Session for the Verge, p. 18,

2. The act of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, with the view to lessen or lower him in the estimation of others; the act of depreciating the powers or performances of another, from envy or malice.

detraction

Speaking well of all Mankind is the worst kind of De-traction; for it takes away the Reputation of the good Men in the World, by making all alike. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

Let malico and the base detraction of contemporary jealonsy say what it will, greater originality of genius, more expansive variety of talent, never was exhibited than in our country since the year 1793. De Quincey, Style, ill.

De Quincey, Style, II. =Syn. 2. Depreciation, disparagement, slander, calumny, defamation, derogation. detractious; (dē-trak'shus), a. [< detraction; cf. ambitious, < ambition.] Containing detrac-tion; lessening reputation. Johnson. detractive (dē-trak'tiv), a. [< OF. detractif; as detract + -ive.] 1; Having the quality or power of drawing or taking away. Finding that his unitant hests any store of borbes in his

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbea in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a detractive plaster. E. Knight, Tryali of Truth (1580), fol. 28. 2. Seeking or tending to lessen repute or esti-

mation; depreciative; defamatory.

The iniquity of an envious and detractive adversary. Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 276.

I'll not give Such satisfaction to detractive tongues. That publish such foul noise against a man I know for truly virtuous. Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithfui Friends, i. 1.

detractiveness (dē-trak'tiv-nes), n. Tho qual-ity of boing detractive. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.] detractor (dē-trak'tor), n. [< ME. detractour, < L. detractor, < detrahere, pp. detractus, dispar-age: see detract.] Ono who detraets, or takes away or injures the good name of another; one who attempts to disparce or belittle the worth who attempts to disparage or belittle the worth or honor of another. Sometimes written detracter.

His [Milton's] detractors, however, though outvoted, have not been silenced. Macaulay, Milton.

There was a chorus of praise from former detractors. Literary Era, II. 152.

=Syn. Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifler. detractory (dē-trak'tē-ri), a. [< LL. detracto-rius, disparaging, < L. detractor, a detractor: seo detractor.] Depreciatory; ealumnious; disparaging.

This is . . . detractory unto the intellect and sense of man. Sir T. Browne, Vuig. Err., i. 5. The detractory iye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. Arbuthnot.

detractress (dē-trak'tres), n. [< detractor + -ess.] A female detractor; a censorious woman. [Rare.]

If any shall detract from a lady's character unless she be absent, the said *detractivess* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. Addison,

detrain (dē-trān'), v. [< de- priv. + train.] I. trans. To remove from or eause to leave a

railway train: said especially of bodies of men: as, to detrain troops. [Of recent introduction.] II. intrans. To quit a railway train: as, the

volunteers detrained quickly and fell into lino. The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars detrain. West Chester (Pa.) Republican, V. 142.

detrecti (dé-trekt'), v. [< L. detrectare, detrac-tare, refuse, deeline, also take away, detract: see detract.] I. trans. To refuse; deeline.

lle[Moses] detrected his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent. Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 194.

II. intrans. To refuse.

Do not detreet; you know th' authority Is mine. B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 6.

detrectation; (dē-trek-tā'shon), n. [< L. de-trectatio(n-), < detrecture, pp. detrectatus, re-fuse: seo detrect.] The act of refusing; a de-

fuse: see detreet.] The aet of refusing; a de-elining. Cockeram. **detriment** (det'ri-ment), n. [$\langle OF. detriment, F. détriment = Sp. Pg. It. detrimento, <math>\langle L. de trimentum, loss, damage, lit. a rubbing off, <math>\langle de-$ terere, pp. detritus, rub off, wear: see detrite.]1. Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage,hurt, injustice, deterioration, diminution, hin-drance, etc., considered with specific reference,expressed or implied, both to its subject and toits cause: as, the cause of religion suffers great

detriment from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no detriment at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic receives no detriment; the dclriment it has suffered is past remedy.

1575

Also, not to be passionate for small detriments or of-fences, nor to be a remenger of them. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought By deep surmise of others' detriment

Shak., Luerece, 1. 1579.

That barefoot Augustinian whose report O' the dying woman's words did detriment To my best pointa. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 320.

2. That which causes harm or injury; anything that is detrimental: as, his generosity is a great detriment to his prosperity.—3. In England, a charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they denotes for repair of damages in the rooms they occupy; a charge for wear and tear of table-linen, ctc.—4. In *astrol.*, the sign opposite the house of any planet: as, Mars in Libra is in his *detriment*; the *detriment* of the sun is Aqua-rius, because it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.—5. In her.: (a) Same as decrement. (b) The state of being eelipsed - that is, represented as partially obscured: said of the sun or moon used as a bearing. =Syn. 1. Disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, evil. See injury and loss.

detriment; (det'ri-ment), v. t. [< ML. detri-mentari, eause loss, < L. detrimentum, harm, loss: see detriment, n.] To injure; do harm to: hurt.

Others might be detrimented thereby. Fuller. detrimental (det-ri-men'tal), a. and n. [< ML. *detrimentalis, < L. detrimentum, harm : see detriment.] I. a. Injurious ; hurtful ; eausing harm or damage.

Luxuries are rather serviceable than detrimental to an pulent people. Goldsmith, Voltaire. opulent people.

Political economy teaches that restrictions upon com-merco are detrimental. II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 501. Syn. Prejudicial, diaadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious. II. n. See the extract. [Slang.]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a detrimental is. He is a person who pays great atten-tion to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of others. Auberon Herbert.

detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal-i), adv. In a detrimental manner; injuriously.

That the impoverishment of any country, diminishing both its producing and consuming powers, tella detri-mentally on the people of countries trading with it, is a commonplace of political economy. II. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 81.

detrimentalness (det-ri-men'tal-nes), n. The quality of being detrimental." [Rare.] Bailey, 1727.

detrital (do-tri'tal), a. [< detritus + -al.] Consisting of fragments or particles broken or worn away.

The detrital matter which is worn away from the land. and carried along by rivers, contains materiala of every degree of coarseness. Huxley, Physiography, p. 132.

Detrital rock, a rock made up of the debris of other rocks — that is, of material derived from rocks previously consolidated, then broken up by atmospheric or other agencies, and more or less worn by friction or by the action of water.

West Chester (Pa.) Repartent, detray; v. t. [ME. detrayen, < OF. detraire, de-trere, draw away, detract: see detract.] To draw away; detract. But oure I passe, prayyng with spyrit gladde But oure I passe, prayng with spyrit gladde But our I passe, prayng with spyrit spyrit

detrited (dộ-tri'ted), a. $[\langle detrite + -ed^2.]$ 1. Worn away; reduced by detrition.

A halfpenny detrited. N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 194. 2. Disintegrated; of the nature of detritns.

Long, symmetrical tables, two hundred feet long by eighty broad, covered with large angular rocka and boul-ders, and seemingly impregnated throughout with detrited matter. Kane, Sec. Orinn. Exp., 11. 157. eighty detrition (do-trish'on), n. [= F. détrition, \langle ML. detritio(n-), \langle L. deterere, pp. detritus, rub off: see detrite, detritus.] A wearing off; the

aet of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual detrition of time. Steevens, Note on Shakspere's 2 Hen. VI.

detritus (dē-trī'tus), n. [< L. detritus, a rub-bing away, < deterere, pp. detritus, rub away: see detrite.] 1. In geol., loose, uncompacted fragments of rock, either water-worn or angular. The term is especially applieable to a material which would be a breecla if consolidated into a rock.
See gracel, send, and drift.
More comprehensively, any broken or com-

minuted material worn away from a mass by

attrition; any aggregate of loosened fragments or particles.

Here Dr. Schliemann encountered a great depth of soil, partly due to the accumulation of *detritus* from the rocky ground above. C. T. Newton, Art and Archwel., p. 257. Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting detritus. Athenaeum, No. 3007, p. 173.

Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of detritus of which modern languages are composed. Farrar, Language, xv.

de trop (dé trõ). [F., too much, too many: de, of; trop = It. troppo, too much, < ML. troppus, tropus, a flock, troop: see troop.] Literally, too much; hence, in the way; not wanted: ap-plied to a person whose presence is inconve-nient: as, he saw he was de trop, and therefore retired.

detrude (dö-tröd'), v. t.; prot. and pp. detruded, ppr. detruding. [= It. detrudere, < L. detrudere, pp. detrusus, thrust down, < de, down, + tru-dere, thrust. Cf. extrude, intrude, protrude.] To thrust down or out; push down with force; force into, or as if into, a lower place or sphere.

Such as are detruded down to hell, Either, for shame, they still themselves retire, Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

Those philosophers who allow of transmigration

are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their mis-carriages, be detruded into the bodies of beasts. Locke, Human Understanding, il. 27. It[envy]. . leads him into the very condition of devils, to be detruded [from] Heaven for his meerly pride and malice. Feltham, Resolves, il. 56.

detruncate (de-trung'kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. detruncated, ppr. detruncating. [< L. detrun-catus, pp. of detruncare, lop off, < de, off, + catals, pp. of detrineare, lop on, $\langle ae, on, \tau$ truncare, lop, shorten by eutting off, $\langle truncus,$ eut short: see trunk, truncate.] To reduce or shorten by lopping or eutting off a part. **detruncation** (dē-trung-kā'shon), n. [$\langle L. de-$ truncatio(u-), $\langle detruncare$, lop off: see detrun-cate.] 1. The act of reducing or shortening; the outting of lopping

the cutting or lopping off of a part.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty detruincation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed. Johnson, Dict., Pref.

2. In obstet., separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus. Dunglison. detrusion (dǫ-trö'zhon), n. [$\langle LL. detrusio(n-), \langle L. detrudere, pp. detrusus: see detrude.$] The

act of thrusting or driving down or away.

From this detrusion of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased. *Keill*, Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Force of detrusion, in much, the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected when it is compressed in a direc-tion perpendicular to the length of the fibers, the points of support being very near to and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied.

detrusor (dö-trö'sor), n.; pl. detrusores (dö-trö-sö'röz). [NL, < L. detrudere, pp. detrusus, ex-pel: see detrude.] In anat., a muscle that ejeets

or expels. Interfactor of the second second

or expens. dettet, n. A Middle English and early modern English form of debt. detumescencet (dö-tū-mes'ens), n. [= F. dé-tumescence, $\langle L. detumescen(t-)s, ppr. of detu mescere, eense swelling, settle down, <math>\langle de, down, -$ tumescence incoptive of tumere, swell: see + tumescere, inceptive of tumere, swell: see tumid.] Diminution of swelling: opposed to intumescence.

The wider the circulating wave grows, still hath it the more aubsidence and detumescence. Cudworth, Intellectusi System, p. 581.

detur (dö'ter), n. [L., let it be given, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *dare*, give; so ealled from the first word of the Latin inscription aceompanying the gift: see date¹.] A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.

meritorious students at Harvard College. At one o'clock all those who were fortunate enough to obtain deturs went to the President [of Harvard College] to receive them. Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 50. **deturb** (dē-têrb'), v. t. [< L. deturbare, drive, thrust, or east down, < de, down, + turbare, throw into disorder, < turba, disorder, a erowd, troop: see turbid. Cf. disturb.] To throw into confusion; throw down with violence.

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne deturbed as he can be folled that is defenced with thy power. Bp. Hall, invisible World. deturnt (dē-tèrn'), v. t. [$\langle F. détourner, \langle OF.$ destourner, destorner, turn away, $\langle des., away,$ + tourner, turn. Cf. detour and disturn.] To turn away or aside; divert.

Ilis majestie grantit his express license . . . to alter and defurne a litili the said way, to the mair commodious & better travelling for the lieges. Acts Jas. VI., 1607 (ed. 1816), p. 388.

The sober aspect and severity of bare precepts deturn many from lending a pleased car to the wholesome doe-trine. Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul, Ili.

deturpatet (dē-tèr'pāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. de-turpated, ppr. deturpating. [< L. deturpatus, pp. of deturpare, disfigure, < de- intensive + turpare, defile, < turpis, foul: see turpitude.] To defile.

Errors, superstitions, heresics, and impicties, which had deturpated the face of the Church. Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

deturpation; (dē-ter-pā'shon), n. [< deturpate : see -ation.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

The books of the fathers have passed through the cor-rections, and deturpations, and mistakes of transcribers. Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, iv. 109.

Jerrous, and detarpations, and matches of Malechaet S. Jerr Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, iv. 109.
deuce1 (dūs), n. [Also formerly deuse, duce, early mod. E. also deuce, deuse, < ME. deuces, deus, < OF. Deus! later Dieux! i. e., God! (used, like mod. F. mon Dieu! G. mein Gott! as an ejaculation of sudden emotion or surprise), < L. deus, voc. of deus, God: see deity. The common derivation from the Celtic (Bret. "dus, teuz, a phantom, specter, goblin"; ML. "dusius, dæmo apud Gallos") is without sufficient support. Cf. LG. dūs, duus, G. daus, taus, used like the E. word: LG. de daus! G. der daus! the deuce! G. was der daus! what the deuce! dass dich der daus! deuce take you! Cf. Fries. dūs, a goblin (Outzen); D. droes, a giant, LG. droos, a lubber, Holstein druuss, a giant, used like dūs; D. de droos! LG. de droos! the deuce! LG. dat di de droos slaa! Holstein dat ti de drauss hale! douce take you! The particular use of the D., LG., and take you! The particular use of the D., LG., and G. words may be due to association with the G, words may be due to association with the OF, word, but they are appar, in origin assimilated and transposed forms, respectively, of the word represented by OHG, durs, duris, thuris, turs, MHG, durse, dürse, dürsed, also turse, türset, tärset, a giant, demon, = Icel. thurs (pron. this), a giant, goblin, dull fellow, = Norw. tuss, dial. tusse, tust, a goblin, kobold, elf, gnome (tussefolk, elves), also a dull fellow. = Dan tosse, a booby, fool. = AS. thurs. a giant = Dan. tosse, a booby, fool, = AS. thyrs, a giant (whence prob. E. thrush² in hob-thrush, q. v., a hobgoblin). The giants or goblins of Teutonic mythology, like the gods of classical my-thology, became identified in popular thought with the devils or demons of medieval Christianity. Like other words used in colloquial imtianity. Like other words used in colloquial im-precation, deuce has lost definite meaning, and has been subjected (in LG., G., and Scand.) to more or less wilful variation of form and to some mixture with other words. Cf. LG. de duks! equiv. to E. the diekens! LG. düker, deu-ker, deiker, the dence.] The devil: used, with or without the definite article, chiefly fn exclama-tory or interjectional phrases every suptory or interjectional phrases, expressing surprise, impatience, or emphasis: as, deuce take you! go to the deuce! the deuce you did!

York Plays, p. 4. Owe! dewes ! all goes downe!

I wish you could tell what a Duce your Head alls. Prior, Down-Itall, st. 40.

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it; Well! the deuce take me if I ha'n't forgot it.

Congreve. To play the deuce, to do mischief or damage; annoy or injure a person or thing : often followed by with.

Three of them left the door open, and the other two pulled it so spitcfully in going out that the little bell played the very deuce with Hepzibah's nerves, Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 73.

Hawthorne, seven Games, p. 19 deuce² (dūs), n. [Early mod. E. also dewce, deus; = MLG. dus = OHG. dūs, G. daus = Sw. Dan. dus, deuce in eards, $\langle OF. deus, dous, F. deus, \langle Deuteronomy. Micart, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 39.$ L. duos, acc. of duo = E. two, q. v.] 1. In eards and other games, two; a card or die with two errors -2. In lawn-tennis, a stage of the game in dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and dus = E. two die with two dus = 0 and duand other games, two; a card of the with two; spots.-2. In *lawn-tennis*, a stage of the game in which both players or sides have scored 40, and one must score 2, or, if the other has vantage, 3 points in succession in order to win the game. **deuce-ace** (dūs'ās), *n*. Two and one; a throw of two dico, one of which turns up one and the other two. other two.

Moth. Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of deuce-ace amounts to. Arm. It doth amount to one more than two. Moth. Which the base vulgar call three. Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

deuced (dū'sed), a. [Sometimes written deused, and, for colloq, effect, dossed, dossid; $\langle deuee^1 + -ed^2$. The word combines in a mitigated form the ideas of *devilsik* and *dammed.*] Devilish; excessive; confounded: as, it is a *deuced* shame: often used adverbially. [Slang.] Everything is so deuced changed. Disraeli, Coningshy, vili. 4.

It'll be a deuced unpleasant thing if she takes it into her head to let out when those fellows are here. Dickens. deucedly, deusedly (dū'sed-li), adv. Devil-ishly; confoundedly.

deust, n. See deuce1.

deuse, deused, etc. See deuce¹, etc. Deus misereatur (dē'us miz"e-rē-ā'ter). God be merciful: Deus, God; miscreatur, TL. 34 pers. sing. pres. subj. of *misereri*, be merciful: see *miserere*.] The sixty-seventh psalm: so called from its first words in the Latin version. called from its first words in the Latin version. It is used in the Anglican Church as a canticle alternate to the Nunc dimittis after the second lesson at Evening Prayer, except on the twelfth day of the month, because it then occurs as one of the appointed psalms for the day. In the American Prayer-book it was the leading canticle In this place till the Nunc dimittis was restored in 1886, and has, in turn, the Benedic, anima mea, as its alternate. Deut. An abbreviation of Deuteronomy. deutencephalic (dū-ten-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), a. [< deutencephalon + -ic.] Same as dience-phalie.

deutencephalon (dū-ten-sef'a-lon), n. [NL., < Gr. δείτ(ερος), second, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] Same as diencephalon.

deuteriont (dū-tē'ri-on), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta e v \tau \epsilon \rho i o v$, or pl. $\delta e v \tau \epsilon \rho i a$, the afterbirth, neut. of $\delta e v \tau \epsilon \rho i o c$, < δεύτερος, second.] In anat., the afterbirth or secundines.

deutero. [LL., NL., etc., deutero., ζ Gr. δεύτε-ρος, second, ζ δίο, = E. two, + compar. suffix -τερος.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'second.'

deuterocanonical (dū[#]te-rō-ka-non'i-kal), a. [< Gr. δεύτερος, second, + canonical.] Forming or Gr. deirepoc, second, + canonical.] Forming or belonging to a second canon. - Deuterocanonical books, those books of the Bible as received by the Roman Catholie Church which are regarded as constituting a second canon, accepted later than the first, but of equal authority. These books are, in the Old Testament, most of those called the Apocrypha in the King James Bible, and in the New Testament those known as antilegomena. See antilegomena and Apocrypha. deuterogamist (dū-te-rog'a-mist), n. [$\langle deuter-$ ogany + .ist.] One who marries a second time.

He had published for me against the deuterogamists of he age. Goldsmith, Vicar, xviil. the age.

deuterogamy (dū-te-rog'a-mi), n. [= F. deu-terogamie, < Gr. δευτερογαμία, a second marriage, < δεύτερος, second, + γάμος, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife, or the custom of contracting such marriages.

You behold before you . . Dr. Primrose, the monoga-ist. . . You here see that . . . divine who has so long . . fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age. *Goldsnith*, Vicar, xiv. mist

deuterogenic (du "te-ro-jen'ik), a. [(Gr. debrepor, second, $+ \gamma \epsilon v o c$, race (see genus), + -ic.] Of secondary origin: specifically applied in geology to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

deuteromesal ($d\bar{u}^{\prime}$ te-rō-mō'sal), a. [$\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta v_{\tau}^{\prime}$ repos, second, + $\mu \epsilon \sigma o_{s}$, middle, + -al.] Literal-ly, second and median: applied in entomology, by Kirby and other early entomologists, to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells by most modern hymenopterists.

Deuteronomic (dū"te-ro-nom'ik), a. [< Deuteronomy + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the book of Deuteronomy: as, the *Deuteronomic* code.

Deuteronomical (du"te-ro-nom'i-kal), a. Same

It appears certain that the decalogue as it lay before he Deuteronomist did not contain any allusion to the cre-tion. Encyc. Bril., XXI. 125. the De ation. 2. One of the school of criticism which regards

Denteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

history long subsequent to the days of Mosce. **Deuteronomistic** (dū-te-ron- $\bar{\phi}$ -mis'tik), a. [< Deuteronomist + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the writer or writers of the book of Deuteronomy. The word is used in that school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Mosce. The words of Mosce.

The process of "prophetie" or "Deuteronomistic" edit-ng. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 111. ing. **Deuteronomy** (dū-te-ron'ō-mi), n. [= F. deu-téronome = Sp. Pg. It. deuteronomio, $\langle \text{ LL}. deu teronomium, <math>\langle \text{ LGr. } \delta ev \tau e pov \delta \mu ov$, the second law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, $\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta e^{i\tau} \tau e po_{\mathcal{G}}$, second, + vóµoç, law.] The second law, or sec-

ond statement of the law: the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch, consisting chiefly of three addresses purporting to have been made by Moses to Israel shortly before his death. The Mosaic origin of the book is disputed by many modern critics, as is also the date of composition, which some regard as subsequent to Isaiah. Abbreviated

deuteropathia (dū#te-ro-path'i-a), n. [NL.:

deuteropathia (dū'te-rō-path'i-š), n. [NL.: see deuteropathy.] Same as deuteropathy. **deuteropathic** (dū'te-rō-path'ik), a. [=F. deu-téropathique; as deuteropathy + -ic.] Pertain-ing to deuteropathy. **deuteropathy** (dū-te-rop'a-thi), n. [=F. deu-téropathie, \langle NL. deuteropathia, \langle Gr. deirepog, second, $+ \pi \alpha \theta o \varsigma$, suffering.] In pathol., a sec-ondary affection, the result of another and an-tecedent affection. as retinitis from nenhritis. ondary anceton, the result of another and antecedent affection, as retinitis from nephritis.
 denteroscopy (dū-te-ros kō-pi), n. [= F. deutéroscopie, ζ Gr. δεύτερος, second, + -σκοπία, ζ σκοπείν, view.]
 Second sight. [Rare.]

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of deuteroscopy compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eyes. Scott.

2. The second view, or that which is seen upon a second view; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. [Rare.]

Not attaining the *deutcroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, co-herenees, tigures, or tropologies. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

denterostoma (dū-te-ros tō-mā), n.; pl. deute-rostomata (dū "te-rō-stō 'mā-tā). [NL., \leq Gr. $\delta \epsilon i \tau \epsilon p o_c$, second, $+ \sigma \tau \delta \mu a$, mouth.] A secon-dary blastopore; a blastopore formed after or

 and the second se remes, including those worms, such as most annelids, the Polyzoa, and Sagitta, which are deuterostomatous: opposed to Archaeostomata. deuterostomatous (du te -rō-stom 'a-tus), a. [< NL. deuterostomatus, < deuterostoma, q. v.] Having a deuterostoma; characterized by a secondary instead of a primary blastopore: op-negad to archaeostomatous

posed to archaostomatous.

In certain . . . deuterostomatous Metazoa, the meso-blast becomes excavated, and a "perivisceral cavity" and vessels are formed in quite another fashion. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 52.

deuterozoöid (dū[#]te-rǫ-zǫ̃'oid), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta ebre-$ hog, second, + zoöid, q. v.] A secondary zoöid;a zoöid produced by germation from a zoöid;a proglottis.

a programs. deuthydroguret, deutohydroguret (dūt-, dū[#]-tō-hi-drog 'ū-ret), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta ci\pi(\epsilon po c)$, second, + hydrog(en) + -uret.] In chem., an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deuto. [Abbr. of deutero., (Gr. *bebrepoc*, see-ond: see deutero.] In chem., a prefix which denotes strictly the second term in an order or

denotes strictly the second term in an order or a series. Often used as equivalent to *bi* or *di*, with reference to the constitution of compounds, distinguish-ing them from mono- or proto- compounds. **deutohydroguret**, *n*. See *deuthydroguret*. **deutomala** (dū-tō-mā'lā), *n*.; pl. *deutomalæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *detr(epoj)*, second, next, + L. mala, cheek-bone, jaw, < mandere, chew, masti-cate: see mandible.] The second pair of jaws, or mouth-appendages, of the Myriapoda, form-ing the so-called labium or under lip of Savigny ing the so-called labium or under lip of Savigny and later authors. In the chilognaths they have a su-perficial resemblance to the labium of winged insects; but the corresponding pair of appendages in *Chilopoda* are not only unlike the labium of *Hezapoda*, but entirely different in structure from the homologous parts in chilog-

deutomalal (dū-tộ-mā'lal), a. [< deutomala +

-al.] Same as deutomalar. deutomalar (dū-tō-mā'lär), a. - ar^3 .] Of or pertaining to the deutomala of a myriapod.

deutomerite (dū-tom'e-rīt), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta\epsilon i$ - $\tau(\epsilon\rho\sigma)$, second, $+ \mu\epsilon\rho\sigma$; a part, $+ -ite^2$.] In zoöl., the larger posterior one of the two cells of a dicystidan or septate gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior one called protomerite.

protomerite. deutoplasm (dü'tō-plazm), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}, \delta \epsilon i \tau \langle \epsilon \rho \sigma \rangle$, second, $+ \pi \lambda \dot{a} \sigma \mu a$, anything formed, $\langle \pi \lambda \dot{a} \sigma \sigma \epsilon w$, form, mold.] In *embryol.*, secondary, nutritive plasm, or food-yolk: a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of an egg or ovum which furnishes food for the nourishment of the embryo, but does not orter dimedia its formation or germin not enter directly into its formation or germination. The great bulk of the yolk of meroblastic ova, as birds' eggs, consists of the nutritive deutoplasm or foodyelk, as distinguished from the protopinam or tread, which makes up into the body of the chick.

In fact, the contents of every egg consist of two parts — (1) of a viscous albuminens protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty grannlar matter, the deutoplasm or food yolk. The first is derived from the protoplasm of the original grannlar cell, while the yolk is only accondarily developed with the gradnal growth of the first; and not nnirequently it is de-rived from the secretion of special glands. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), I. 111.

deutoplasmic (dū-tō-plaz'mik), a. [< deuto-plasm + -ic.] Of or pertaining to deutoplasm; having the character or quality of deutoplasm; consisting of deutoplasm. Also deutoplastic.

In the young unfertilized ovs a small protoplasmic and larger deutoplasmic portion are readily distinguished. Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 224.

deutoplasmigenous (dū"tō-plaz-mij'e-nus), a. [NL., < deutoplasm + (-i)-genous, q. v.] Pro-ducing deutoplasm, as a deutoplastic ovum, or

an animal whose ova are meroblastic. Smith-sonian Report, 1881, p. 425. **deutoplastic** (dū-tộ-plas'tik), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon^{i_{\tau}} \tau(\epsilon \rho \sigma_{\epsilon}), \text{ second}, + \pi \lambda a \sigma \tau \delta_{\epsilon}, \text{ verbal adj. of } \pi \lambda \dot{a} \sigma \sigma \epsilon v, \text{ form, } + -ic: \text{ seo plastic.}$] Same as deutoplasmic.

deutopsyche (dū-top-sī'kō), n. [NL., \langle Gr. δεύ-τ(ερος), second, + ψυχή, breath, life, spirit, soul.] Haeckel's name for that part of the brain which is usually called the *diencephalon* or *thalamen-cephalon*; a part of the brain consisting chiefly of the optic thalami.

of the optic thatami. deutoscolex (dū-tō-skô'leks), n.; pl. deutosco-lices (-li-sēz). [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. }\deltaevr(\epsilon\rho_0 c), \text{ second}, +$ $\kappa \epsilon \lambda \lambda f,$ worm.] A secondary scolex or daugh-ter-cyst developed within or from a scolex or cystie worm; a bladder-worm inclosed in an-other, as, in an echinococcus, the hydatid of Turnic achinocecus, on an under Turnic

Tania echinococcus. See cut under Tania. deutotergite (dū-tō-têr' jīt), n. [$\langle Gr. dei\tau(\epsilon\rho\sigma) \rangle$, second, + L. lergum, back, +-ite².] In entom., the second dorsal segment of the abdomen. deutova, n. Plural of deutorum.

deutova, n. Futrai of demoment. deutovertebra (du-tō-vèr'tō-brij), n.; pl. deuto-vertebra (-brô). [NL., < Gr. deir(epog), second, + L. vertebra, vertebra.] In Carus's nomencla-ture (1828), one of the segments of the verte-bral column exclusive of ribs and limbs; a ver-tebra in en ordinary seuse. tebra in an ordinary sense.

IIe (Carns) makes wint he calls proto-, deuto-, and trito-vertebre; the first (ribs) enveloping the body and its via-eera in relation with vegetative life; the second (verte-bree) protecting the nervous system; and the third (limbs) becoming the esseons framework which sustains the mus-cular and locomotive organs. S. Kneeland, Jr., Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

deutovertebral ($d\bar{u}$ -t \bar{v} -v $er't\bar{e}$ -bral), a. [$\langle deuto-vertebra + -al.$] Having the character or quality of a deutovertebra; vertebral in an ordinary

sense. deutovum (dū-tô'vum), n.; pl. deutova (-vä). [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon i \tau(\epsilon \rho o \varsigma)$, second, + L. ovum, egg.] Same as metovum. deutoxid (dū-tok'sid), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon i \tau(\epsilon \rho o \varsigma)$, second, + oxid.] Iu chem., a term formerly employed to denote the second stage of oxida-tiou, or a compound containing two atoms of ovument to one or more of a morely, as the den oxygeu to one or more of a metal: as, the deutoxid of copper; the deutoxid of mercury, etc. Also deutoxide, binoxid, binoxide, aud deutoxyde, binoxyde, dioxid.

Later in the earth's history aro the deutoxides, tritox-ides, peroxides, etc.; in which two, three, four, or more atoms of oxygen are united with one atom of metal or other element. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 40.

ether etement. II. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 40. **Deutzia** (doit'si-ii), n. [NL., named after Deutz, a botanist of Amsterdam.] A saxifra-gaceous genus of handsome flowering shrubs of China and Japan, frequent in eultivation, bearing numerous panicles of white flowers. There are sky or seven species, the common cultivated ones being D. creata and the smaller species D. gracitis, of which there are several varieties. **deux-temps** (de'ton'), n. [F:: deux, two; temps, < L. tempus, time: seo deuce² and temporal.] A rapid form of the waltz, containing six steps to

rapid form of the waltz, containing six steps to every two of the trois-temps or regular waltz. The name is given both to the dance and to the music composed for it. Also called value d deux temps or deux-temps waltz.

A girl who could . . . sit in the saddle for a twenty-mile ride and dance the deux-temps half the night afterward. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 612.

deuzant, n. A kind of apple.

deva, deity.] In Persian myth., an evil spirit; a ministering demon of Ahriman. Sometimes written deev (Pers. div). See deva.

Among the Persians the Indian terminology is trans-posed, the great Asura representing the good creating principle, and the ders being the evit apirits. Amer. Cyc., V. 793.

deva (dā'vii), n. [Skt. (Hind., etc.), divine, a divinity, a god: see deity.] 1. In *Hindu* myth., a god or divinity; one of an order of good spirits, opposed to the asuras, or wicked spirits.

The Devas knew the signa, and said, Buddha will go again to help the World. E. Arnold, Light of Asia, i. 13.

Enddha will ge again to help the World. E. Arnold, Light of Asia, 1. 18. 2. [cap.] [NL.] In zoöl., a genus of lepidop-terous insects. Walker, 1857. devalgate (dē-val'gāt), a. [< NL. *devalgatus, < L. de, away, + valgus, bow-legged.] Having bowed legs; bandy-legged. Thomas, Med. Dict. devall (de-väl'), v. i. [Sc., also written devald; appar. < OF. devaller, < ML. devallare, descend, send down, demit (cf. devallis, down-hill), < L. de, down, + vallis, valley. Cf. avale. The sense in E. is appar. due in part to defail, default.] To intermit; cease. Jamicson. devall (de-väl'), n. [Sc., also written devald; from the verb.] Stop; cessation; intermis-sion: as, it rained ten days without devall. Deva-nagari (dā-vä-nä'ga-ri), n. [Skt., lit. Nagari of the gods, < deva, a god, + nagari, one of the alphabets of India, that in which the Sanskrit is usually written: see Nagari.] The term Devanagari, which wend mean the divine er

The Shinskritt alphabet: same as Indyari. The term *Devanagari*, which would mean the divine or aacred Nagari, is not used by the natives of india, and seems to have been invented by some ingenious Anglo-indian about the end of the last century. It has, how-ever, established itself in works on Indian Palæography, and may be conveniently retained to denete that partieu-books for the sacred Sanskrit literature, while the generic term Nagari may serve as the designation of the whele class of vernacular alphabets of which the *Devanagari* is the literary type. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 340.

devaporation (dē-vap-ē-rā'shon), n. [< "de-vaporate, v. (< de- priv. + vapor + -ale²): see -ation, and cf. eraporate.] The change of vapor into water, as in the formation of rain. Smart. devast (dēvast'), v. t. [$\langle F. dévaster = Sp.$ Pg. devastar = It. devastare, $\langle L. devastare, lay$ waste: see devastate.] To lay waste; devastate.

The thirty years' war that devasted Germany did not begin till the eighteenth year of the seventeenth century, but the seeds of it were sowing some time before. Bolingbroks, Study of History.

devastate (dev 'as-tāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. devastated, ppr. devastating. [< L. devastatus, pp. of devastare, lay wasto (see devast), < de, away, + vastare, lay wasto. < vastus, wasto, desolato, vast: see vast and waste.] To lay waste; ravago; make desolate.

In the midst of war Cyprus was again, for the third time since the Biack Death, devastated by the plague. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

All the tides

All the tides Of death and change might rise And devastats the world, yet I could see This steady shining spark Should live eternally. C. Thaster, Footprints In the Sand.

=Syn. To harry, waste, strip, pillage, plunder. devastation (dev-as-tā'shon), n. [= F. dévas-tation = Sp. devastacion = Pg. devastação = It. devastazione, < L. as if *devastatio(n-), < devas-tare, devastate : see devastate.] 1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; waste : havoe waste; ravage; havoo.

Even new the devastation is begun, And half the business of destruction done. Goldsmith.

Simple devastation Is the worm'a task, and what he has destroyed His monument. Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

2. In law, waste of the goods of a deceased per-

2. In *law*, waste of the goods of a deceased person by an executor or administrator.=Syn. 1. Waste, destruction, ruln, rapine.
 devastator (dev'as-tā-tor), n. [= F. dévastator (dev'as-tā-tor), n. [= F. dévastator, < L. devastator, < L.

deuzant, n. A kind of apple.
 Nor is it ev'ry npple I desire, Nor that which pleaseth ev'ry palate best; Tils net the tasting deuzan I require, Nor yet the red-check'd queening I request. Quartes, Emblems, v. 2.
 dev (dev), n. [Hiud. dev, Pers. div, Zend daeva, a demon, au evil spirit, Skt. deva, a god: see

Wherefore followed a pitiful devastitation of Churches and church-buildings in all parts of the realm. Heylin, fliat. Preabyterians, p. 164.

devaunt (dő-vänt'), v. t. [< OF. desvanter, hoast much, < des- + vanter, boast: see vaunt.] To boast; vaunt. Davies.

To the most notable slaunder of Christ's holy evangely, which in the forme of our profession, we did estentate and openly devaunt to keep moost exactly. Quoted in Fuller's Ch. Hist., VI. 320.

develt, a. aud v. A Middle English form of deaf or dea

deve2 (dev), r. [Prov. Eng.] A dialectal form of dire.

devel¹t, n. An obsolete spelling of devil. devel² (dev'l), n. [Sc., also written devic, a blow. Origin uncertain.] A very hard blow.

Death's gien the lodge an unco dere! — Tam Samson's deid! Burns, Tam Samaon's Elegy. Ae gude downright devel will split it, I'ae warrant ye. Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

Scott, Antiquary, xxv. devel² (dev'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. develed, devel-led, ppr. develing, develling. [< devel², n.] To give a heavy blow to. develop (de-vel'up), v. [Also develope; < F. dé-velopper, OF. desvelopper, desveloper, desveloper, desvoloper (> E. disveloped), unfold, unwrap, set forth, reveal, explain, bring out, develop (= Pr. desvolupar, devolupar = 1t. sviluppare), < des-, L. dis-, apart, + "veloper, found else-where only in enveloper, wrap up: see envelop.] I. trans. 1. To uncover or unfold gradually; lay open by successive steps; disclose or make known in detail, as something not apparent or withheld from notiee; bring or work out in full: withheld from notice; bring or work out in full: as, the general began to *develop* the plan of his operations; to *develop* a plot; to *develop* an idea.

The character of Tiberius is extremely difficult to demate Cumberland.

From the day of his first appearance, {Pitt was} always heard with attention; and exercise soon developed the great powers which he possessed. Macaulay, William Pitt.

Would you learn at full How passion rose thro' circumstantial grades Beyond all grades develop'd i Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

In him {Keata} a vigorous understanding developed lisetf in equal measure with the divine facuity. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. In photog., to induce the chemical changes in (the film of a plate which has been exposed in the eamera or of a gelatino-bromide print) necessary to cause a latent image or picture to become visible, and, in the case of a negative, to assume proper density to admit of reproduc-tion has a proper density to admit of reproduction by a process of printing.—3. In *biol.*, to cause to go through the process of natural evolution from a previous and lower stage, or from an embryonic state to a later and more complex or perfect one.

Where eyes are so little developed that approaching ob-jects are recognized only as intercepting the annahine, it is obvious that contrasta of light and shade which acem marked to animals with developed eyes are quite imper-ceptible. II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

4. In math.: (a) To express in an extended form, as in a series, which lends itself more readily to computation or other treatment. (b) To bend, as a surface; especially, to unbend into a plane. = Syn. 1. To uncover, unfold, disentangle, exhibit, unravel. II. intrans. 1. To advance from one stage to

another by a process of natural or inherent evo-lution; specifically, in *biol.*, to pass from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity toward the perfect or finished state: as, the fe-tus develops in the womb; the seed develops into the plant.

Because not poets enough to understand That life develops from within. Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, il.

The peripheral cells of the developing wood become those which have their liquid contents squeezed out ion-gitudinally and laterally with the greatest force. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biel., § 282.

2. To become apparent; show itself: as, his schemes developed at length; specifically, in *photog.*, to become visible, as a picture under the process of development. See development, 5.—3. In biol., to evolve; accomplish an evo-lutioner process or coult

lutionary process or result. developable (dē-vel'up-a-bl), a. and n. [< de-velop + -able, after F. développable.] I. a. 1. Capable of developing or of being developed.

Music at this time bounds forward in the jey of an infi-nitely developable principle. S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 143.

developable

2. In geom., reducible to a plane by bending: applied to a particular species of ruled surface, otherwise called a *torse*, which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next.—Developable helicoid. See helicoid. II. n. In geom., a singly infinite continuous

a. A. In geome, a singly limited contained as succession of straight lines, each intersecting the noxt; a torse. The word developable is used as a noun by modern geometers, because they do not consider this locus to be properly a surface. It is rather a skew curve regarded under a particular aspect. A developable is generated by a line which turns about a point in itself, while this point moves along the line. The locus of the point is a skew curve, called the edge of regression of the developable is thus the locus of tangents of a akew curve. Considering the osculating plane at any fixed point of this curve, the moving tangent comes up to this plane as that for an instant its motion is in the plane and then passes off; and the result is that the curve is a cuspidal edge of the developable or site edge of regression, while the agent considered as a surface. — Polar developable.
developed (dē-vel'npt), p. a. [Pp. of develop, v.]
1. Unfolded; laid open; disclosed.—2. In her., same as disceloped.

developer (dē-vel'up-èr), n. One who or that which develops or unfolds.

The first developers of jury trial out of the different pro-cesses and judicial customa which various races and rulers had imported into this island, or had created here. Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const. Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const. Specifically, in photog., the chemical bath in which a sensi-tized plate or paper is, after a photographic exposure to the light, immersed to develop or bring out the latent image. Developers for the ordinary dry-plate process may be divided into two principal classes, alkaline developers and ferrous-oxalate developers, the first generally employ-ing carbonate of soda or potash in combination with pyro-galile acid, and the second using oxalate of potash with protosulphate of iron. The results obtained are practi-cally the same with either bath, the latent image in the film being made visible, and the chemical changes induced being fixed, or made permanent in the fixing bath, which follow at the developing bath. Many other chemicals may be used in development, either in combination with some of those neutioned above or in independent combina-tions. See photography. M. Balagny claims "that with this chemical he has de-

M. Balagny claims "that with this chemical he has de-veloped plates without fog in such a light as would have been impossible . . . with other known developers." Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 28, 1888.

development (de-vel'up-ment), n. [Also de-velopement; < F. développement, < développer, de-velop: see develop and -ment.] 1. A gradual unfolding; a full disclosure or working out of the details of something, as the plot of a novel or a drama, an architectural or a military plan, a financial scheme, etc.; the act of evolving or unraveling.—2. The internal or subjective prounraveling.—2. The internal or subjective pro-cess of unfolding or expanding; the coming forth or into existence of additional elements, principles, or substances; gradual advancement through progressive changes; a growing out or up; growth in general: as, the development of the mind or body, or of a form of government; the development of the principles of art or of civilization.

A new development of imagination, taste, and poetry. Channing.

But this word development . . . implies not only out-ward circumstances to educate, but a special germ to be educated. J. F. Clarke, Tan Oreat Religions, i. 7. Specifically-3. In biol., the same as evolution : applied alike to an evolutionary process and its result.

Development, then, is a process of differentiation by which the primitively similar parts of the living body be-come more and more unliks one another. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 20.

4. In math.: (a) The expression of any function in the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; also, the series resulting from such a process. (b) The bend-ing of a surface into a plane, or of all its in-finitesimal parts into parts of a plane. (c) The bending of a non-plane curve into a plane curve.-5. In *photog.*, the process by which the latent image in a photographically exposed sensitive film is rendered visible through a chemical precipitation on that portion of the sensitized surface which has been acted on by light. The patter denosited varies with the nature of sensitized surface which has been acted on by light. The matter deposited varies with the nature of the process. In the daguereotype process it is mercury; in negative processes with salts of silver it is silver com-bined with organic matter. 6. In *music*: (a) The systematic unfolding, by a varied rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic treat-ment, of the qualities of a theme, especially in a formal composition like a sonata. (b) That

part of a movement in which such an unfolding of a theme takes place.—Alkaline development. See alkaline.—Binomial development. See binomial. —Theory of development. (a) In theol., the theory that man's conception of his relations to the infinite is progres-sive but never complete. (b) In biol., the theory of volu-tion (which see, under evolution).=Syn, 1. Unraveling, dis-entanglement.—3. Growth, evolution, progress, ripening. **developmental** (dē-vel'up-men-tal), a. [$\langle de-$ welopment + -al.] 1. Pertaining to develop-ment; formed or characterized by develop-2. In geom., reducible to a plane by bending: applied to a particular species of ruled surface, otherwise called a torse, which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next.—Developable helicoid. See helicoid. II. n. In geom., a singly infinite continuous succession of straight lines, each intersecting the noxt; a torse. The word developable is used as a noun by modern geometers, because they do not consider this locus to be properly a surface. It is rather a akew curve regarded under a particular aspect. A developable

For, while the plant had first to prepare the pabulum for its developmental operationa, the animal has this al-ready provided for it. W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 421.

2. In biol., the same as evolutionary.

The Greek nose, with its elevated bridge, coincides not only with scathetic beauty, but with developmental per-fection. E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 148.

developmentally (de-vel'up-men-tal-i), adv. In a developmental manner; by means of or in accordance with the principles of the de-velopment theory; as regards development.

I conceive then that the base of the skull may be demon-strated developmentally to be its relatively fixed part, the roof and sides being relatively moveable. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 171.

developmentist ($d\bar{e}$ -vel'up-men-tist), n. [$\langle de-velopment + -ist.$] One who holds or favors the doctrine of development; an evolutionist.

The assumption among religious developmenties is that we cannot have the artistic and literary progress without an increased complication of creeds and dogmas, but to that I distinctly demur. J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 220.

devenustate, v.t. [< LL. devenustatus, pp. of devenustare, disfigure, deform, < L. de- priv. + LL. venustare, make beautiful, < L. renustus, beautiful, < Venus, the goddess of lovo and beauty: see Venus.] To deprive of beauty or grace.

Of heauty and order devenustated, and exposed to shame und dishonour. Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 245.

devert, n. [Early mod. E. also devour, < ME. dever, < AF. *dever, OF. deveir, devoir, F. devoir, debt, duty, homage, < deveir, devoir, F. devoir = Pr. dever = Sp. Pg. deber = It. devere, owe, < L. debere, owe: see debt, debit, and cf. devoir, a mod. form of dever. Hence endeavor, q. v.] Duty; obligation.

Than seide the kynge Carados, "I wote not what eche of yow will do; but as for me, I will go hym a-geyns, and yef I haue nede of socour and helpe, so do ye yourc dever." Meritn (E. E. T. S.), ii. 162.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), it. 162. devergence, devergency (dē-vėr'jens, -jen-si), n. Same as divergence, divergency. [Bare.] deversoir (de-ver'swor), n. [< F. dėversoir, < déverser, lean, bend, < dévers, bent, curved, < L. deversus, pp. of devertere, turn away, < de, away, + vertere, turn: seo verse.] In hydraul. engin., the fall of a dike. E. H. Knight. devest (dē-vest'), v. [= OF. devestir, F. dévétir = Pr. devestir, desvestir = It. divestire, < L. de-vestire (ML. also divestire), undress, < de- (or dis-) priv. + vestire, dress, < vestis, dress, gar-ment: see vest. Cf. divest, the more common form.] I. trans. 1t. To remove vesture from; undress.

undress.

Like bride and groom for bed. Shak., Othello, ii. 3. Devesting them for bed. 2+. To divest; strip; free.

To divest; surp; how Then of his arms Androgeua he devests, His aword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. Sir J. Denham.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast, Which for thy aake from passiona I devest. Prior. 3. In law, to alienate; annul, as title or right; deprive of title.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and na-tions which do forfeit and devest all right and title in a nation to government? Bacon.

The reacinding act of 1796 . . . could not devest the rights acquired under . . . [previous] contract. Chief-Justice Marshall, quoted in H. Adams's Randolph,

[p. 10] II. intrans. In law, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

devext (do-veks'), a. and n. [{ L. devexus, slop-ing, shelving, orig. another form of deveetus, pp. of devehere, carry down; passive in middle sense, go down, descend; { de, down, + rehere, earry: see vehicle, vex.] I. a. Bending down.

Thai love lande devexe and inclinate. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94. II. n. Same as devexity.

Following the world'a *derex*, he meant to tread, To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head. *May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

That heaven's divexity [devexity]. Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. N i. b. deviant; (de'vi-ant), a. [ME. deviaunt, < OF. deviant, < LL. devian(t-)s, ppr. of deviare, de-viate: see deviate.] Deviating; straying; wan-dering. Rom. of the Rose.

dering. Rom. of the Rose.
deviate (dévi-āt), v.; pret. and pp. deviated, ppr. deviating. [< LL. deviatus, pp. of deviare (> It. deviare = Sp. desviar = Pg. deviar, desviar = OF. devier, desvier), go out of the way, < L. devius, ont of the way: see devious.] I. intrans.
I. To turn aside or wander from the way or course; err; swerve: as, to deviate from the common track or path, or from a true course. Whot makes all physical or words?

What makes all physical or moral ill? There deviates nature and here wanders will. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 112.

2. To take a different course; diverge; differ. He writes of times with respect to which almost every other writer has been in the wrong; and, therefore, by resolutely deviating from his predecessors, he is often in the right. Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece. Deviating force. See force. = Syn. To stray, digreas, de-

rt, diverge, vary. II. *trans.* 1†. To cause to swerve ; lead astray. A wise man ought not so much to give the reins to hu-man passions as to let them deviate him from the right path. Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxxv.

2. To change the direction or position of, as a ray of light or the plane of polarization. See biquartz.

deviation (de-vi-a'shon), n. [= F. déviation **Exploring the set of the set of**

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least deviation. Cheyne.

2. Departure from a certain standard or from a rule of conduct, an original plan, etc.; varia-tion; specifically, obliquity of conduct.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural al-phabet, we may easily discover the deviations from it. Holder.

The least deviation from the rules of honour introduces a train of numberless evils. Steele, Tatler, Nu. 251.

3. In com., the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity, or without reasonable cause, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. In the law of insurance it in-cludes unreasonable delay on the voyage, as well as be-ginning an entirely different voyage. 4. In astron., the oscillatory motion of a plane; especially, in the Ptolemaic system, the oscilla-

tion of the plane of the orbit of a planet, which was supposed to account for certain inequalities tion of the plane of the orbit of a planet, which was supposed to account for certain inequalities in the latitude. — Conjugate deviation, in pathol., the forced and persistent turning of both eyes toward one in some cases of brain lesion. — Deviation of a falling body, that deviation from the perpendicular line of de-sect which is caused by the rotation of a falling body, that deviation of a projectile, its departure from a normal trajectory. — Deviation of a ray of light, in optics, the change of direction a ray undergoes in pass-ing from one medium to another. (See refraction.) The minimum of deviation, or least change of direction, for a ray passing through a prism, takes place when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal. — Devia-tion of the compass, the deviation of the north point of the compass from the magnetic meridian, caused by the counter-attraction of the iron in the ship. For ships which are to remain in the aame magnetic lati-tude, this error may be corrected or compassated by placing magnets near the alfected compass. Compasse are the objects of the compass while building. In from ships had anount of which depends to a certain ex-to the points of the compass while building. In from ships head on every point of the server, with the ships head on every point of the server, with the ships head on every point of the servery accessively, in other would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the healthy eye. — Secondary deviation, in op-that, the deviation of the healthy eye from the position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the weaker eye. **deviates**, 'deviator, deviate: see deviate.] One who deviates. The greatest men of genius . . , do not stand forth in

who deviates.

The greatest men of genius . . , do not at and forth in their respective generations as *deviators* from the intel-

lectoni life of their fellow-men, with an antecedent as well as contemporary separation, but are each the outcome of circumstances. W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

circanstances. W. Sharp, D. C. Rossetti, p. Sp. deviatory (dč'vi-ā-tō-ri), a. [< deviate + -ory.] Deviating. Latham. [Raro.] device (dē-vīs'), n. [Early mod. E. also devise; < ME. devise, devyse, devis, devys = D. devies = G. Dan. Sw. devise, < OF. devise, divise, devise, f., devis, divis, m., division, difference, disposi-tion, will opinion plan contrivance, device. in, devise, drets, in., division, difference, disposi-tion, will, opinion, plan, contrivance, device, F. devise, f., device, motto, devis, m., estimate, also (obs.) chat, talk, = Pr. devisa, f., devis, m., = Sp. Pg. It. divisa, f., a division, device, \langle ML. divisa, f., a division, limit, difference, judgment, mark device, ζ L. divises from divisa pr. of dimark, device, $\langle L. divisus, fem. divisa, pp. of di-$ viderc, divide: sce devise and divide.] 1t. Dis-position; desire; will; pleasure.

Vet the knyght be goode, he heth a horse at his device, and I troweyef he will do all his power that he shelde dis-counfite soche xx as be here. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ill. 532. 2t. Opinion; view.

n ; V10W. Certis, as at my derys, Ther is no place in Paradys So good inne for to dwelle. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 651. 3. The act or state of devising or inventing; invention; inventiveness; a contriving.

invention; inventiveness; a contriving. Your Inmention being once deulaed, take heede that nei-ther pleasure of rime, nor varietie of deulae, do carle you from it. Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arher), § 2. Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device. Shak., As you Like it, 1. 1. Much of our social machinery, academic, literary, philo-sophic, is of his [Franklin's] device. Theodore Parker, litstoric Americans.

4. An invention or a contrivance; something devised or fitted for a particular use or pur-pose, especially something of a simple char-acter or of little complexity: as, a *device* for checking motion.

Bale tie, a device for fastening the ends of the hoops hy which bales of cotton are held in compact form. E. H. Knight.

5. A scheme or plan; something dovised or studied ont for promoting an end; specifically, something contrived for an evil or a selfish purpose; a wrongful project, stratagem, or trick.

Some witty deuise and fiction made for a purpose. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 22. He disappointeth the devices of the crafty. Job v. 12.

His device is against Babylon, to destroy it. Jer. li. 11. His [the Attorney-General's] Ilead is full of Proclama-tions and Devices how to bring Money into the Exchequer. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 11.

6. Something fancifully designed, as a picture, a pattern, a piece of embroidery, the cut or ornament of a garment, etc.

- And, Jo, hehold these talents of their hair, With twisted metal emorously impleachd, I have received from many a several fair, Their kind acceptance weepingly besech'd.... Lo, this device was sent me from a nun, Or sister sanctified, of holiest note. Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1. 232.

7. The representation of some object, group of objects, or scene, generally accompanied by a motto or other le-gend, and used as



an expression of the bearcr's aspirations or principles. It is usually emblematic in character, and often con-tains a puzzle or a very recondite allusion. It differs from the badge and the cognizance in not being necessarily public and used for recognition, although the device, or a part of it, was often used as a cognizance. Book-plates formerly often bore a device, and still occasionally display one. See emblem, im-press. bearer's aspirations one. press.

The device of our public seal is a crane grasping a pigmy a his right foot. Addison, The Tall Club. in his right foot Hence-8. The motto attached to or snited

for such an emblem.

A youth, who bore, 'mid suow and icc, A banner with the strange device, Excelsior ! Longfettow, Excelsior.

9t. A spectacle; a show.

Masques and devices, welcome ! Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation. At device: [OF. a devis, a devise, at will, in good order], choicely; excellently.

Whan the two somes of kynge Vrien herde sey that the saisnes were passed, thei wende to have no dowte, and armed hem wele and lepte on horse, and rode oute of the castell of randoll, and were four hundred wele armed at devise. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 278.

Overreaching device. See overreach.—Point device. See point.=Syn. 5. Contrivance, Shift, etc. (see expedient, n.; see also artifice), wile, ruse, manœuver, trick.—7. De-sign available.

1579

deviceful (dē-vīs'ful), a. [< device + -ful, 1.] Full of devices; ingenious; cunning; curious or curiously contrived. [Rare.]

To tell the glorle of the feast that day, The goodly service, the devicefull sights, The bridegromes state, the brides most rich aray. Spenser, F. Q., V. III. 3.

devicefully (dē-vīs'fùl-i), adv. [Early mod. E. also devisefully; < deviceful + -ly².] So as to form a design or device; with skilful or cu-rious arrangement; with artistic skill.

Flowers . . . devisefully being set And boand up, might with speechless secresy Deliver errands motely and naturally. Donne, Elegics, vii.

devil (dov'l), n. [Also formerly devel (devell, etc.), also and still dial. or colloq. divel (divell, etc.), and contr. deil, deel, deal, deale, dule, etc.; \langle ME. devil, devel, devell, divell, deovel, contr. deul, dule, del, etc., \langle AS. deófol, deóful, oldest form dióbal = OS. diubal = OFrics. diovel, divel, Duried MUC divel LG divel = OHG form diobal = OS, diubal = OFTIGS, diovel, divel, = D, duivel = MLG, duvel, LG, diavel = OHG. tinfal, tinval, tiefal, MHG, tiuvel, tinfel, tiefel, tuvel, G. teufel = Icel. djöfull = Sw. djefvul = Dan. djævel = Goth. diabula, diabaulus, diabu-lus = OF. diable, deable, F. diable = Pr. diable, diabol = Sp. diablo = Pg. diabo = It. diavolo, < LL. diabolus, a devil, the devil, = OBulg. diyu-path diversit = Pala diversit = OSU diavo = Pa. volů, diyavolů, Bnlg. diyavol = Serv. dyavo = Bo-hem. d'abel = Pol. djabel, dyabel (harred l) = nem. *a'abel* = Pol. *djabel*, *dyabel* (barred l) = Sorbian *dyabol* = Russ. *diyavolů*, *diavolů*, dovil, \langle Gr. $\delta\iota\dot{a}\beta\delta\lambda oc$, a slanderer, in Now Testament and eccl. uso the devil, $\langle \delta\iota a\beta\dot{a}\lambda \lambda \epsilon \nu$, slander, traduce, lit. throw across, $\langle \delta\iota\dot{a}$, through, across, $+\beta\dot{a}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\nu$, throw. Cf. *diabolic*, etc.] 1†. A false accuser; a traducer or slanderer.

Jesus answered them, Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a deril? He spake of Judas lacariot the son of Simon; for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve. John vi. 70, 71.

one of the twelve. Join vi. 70, 71. [This use of the original term διάβολος occurs several thnes in the New Testament (1 Tim. iii, 1); 2 Tim. iii. 3; 3; Tit, ii. 3), but this is the only instance in which, when so used, it is rendered devit in the English versions.] 2. In Christian theology, a powerful spirit of evil, otherwise called Satan (the adversary or opposer): with the definite article, and always in the singular. Us is treasult. opposer): with the definite article, and always in the singular. He is frequently referred to as the Evil One, the prince of the powers of the air, the vince of darkness, Beelzebub, Belial, the tempter, the del ærpent, the dragon, etc. He is represented in the New Testament as a person, the eneury of God and of holiness, and beut on the ruin of man, but possessing only limited power, subordinate to God, able to operate only in such ways as God a will. In this respect he differs from Ahriman, the evil principle in the dualistic system of the Persians, who was coeval and coordinate with Ormuzd, the spirit of light and goodness, and from the devil of the Guostic and Mani-chean systems. The medieval conception of the devil was largely derived from pagan mythology. Then was Jesus led up of the apirit into the wilderness

Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. Mat. iv. 1.

Dost thou, in the name of this Child, renounce the devit and all his works? Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Lode of Common Prayer, Fubre haption of Maries. Lady M. Are you a man? Mac. Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that Which might appal the devil. Shak., Macbeth, iil. 4. Note, that the etimax and the crown of things Invariably is, the devil appears himself, Armed and accoutred, horns and hoots and tail! Browning, Ring and Book, I. 190.

[Used in the English versions of the New 3 Testament to translate the Greek Saupoviev and $\delta a i \mu \omega v$, a spirit or demon: see demon.] A subordinate evil spirit at enmity with God, and having power to afflict man both with bodily disease and with spiritual corruption; one of the ma-lignant spirits employed by Satan as his agents in his work of evil; a demon. See demoniaeal.

sift the Derylle that is with inne answere that he schalle lyve, thei kepen him wel. Mandeville, Travels, p. 201. He [Jesus] appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven devils. Mark xvi. 9.

whom he had east seven derus. **4.** A false god; an idol. [In the suthorized version of the 6ld Testament the word deril occurs four times; twice (Lev. xvii, 7; 2 Chron. xl. 15) translating Hebrew sarine, rendered in the revised version "he-goats" or "satyra," and twice (Deut. xxii, 17; Ps. cvi. 37) translat-ing Hebrew shedim, rendered "demons" in the revised version. In the New Testament $\delta_{audovice,o}$, or demon, is in one instance (see extract) rendered "devil," in the sense of an object of gentile worship, an idol, a false god.] The theore which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to

The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils, and not to God. | Cor. x. 20.

5. A person resembling a devil or demon in character; a malignantly wicked or cruel per-son; a fierce or fiendish person: often used with merely expletive or exaggerative force: as, he's the very devil for reckless dash.

Whan the cristin saugh this grete deuell (the gigantic Saxon king) comynge, thei douted [feared] for to mete hym, the beste and the most hardyest of all the cristin hoste. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

If Beerley should ask you what kind of a man your friend Acres is, do tell him I am a devil of a fellow -- will you, Jack? Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. I.

you, Jack? Sheridan, The Rivals, Iv. 1. 6. A fellow; a rogue: nsed generally with an epithet (little, poor, etc.), and expressing slight contempt or pity: as, a shrewd little devil; a, poor devil (an unfortunate fellow). [Colloq.] Is it not a pity that you should be so great a Coxemb, and I so great a Coquette, and yet be such poor Devils as we are? Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1. I am apt to be taken with all kinds of people at first sight, but never mere so than when a poor devil comes to offer his service to so poor a devil as myself. Sterne, Sentimentsi Journey, p. 32. Why sure, you are not the poor devil of a lover, are

Why, sure, you are not the poor devil of a lover, are Sheridan, The Duenna, iil. 2. you? 7. As an expletive: (a) The deuce: now always 7. As an expletive: (a) The dedee: now always with the article *the*, but formerly sometimes with the article *a*, or used absolutely, preceding a sentence or phrase, and serving, like *deuce* and other words of related import, as an ejacu-lation expressing sudden emotion, as surprise, wonder, vexation, or disgust. [Low.] What a derivation theo?

What a devit alls thee? What a devit alls thee? Dost long to be hang'd? *Fletcher*, flumorous Lieutenant, iii. 3. Within. Sir Giles, here's your nicce. Hor. My nicce! the devit she is! Shirley, Love will Find out the Way, iv.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare; But wonder how *the devil* they got there. *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, 1. 172.

(b) Before the indefinite article with a noun, an emphatic negative: as, devil a bit (not a bit). Compare fiend, Scotch fient, in similar use.

It is a fine thing to visit castles, and lodge in inns at a man'a pleasure, without paying the devil a cross. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 25.

The devil a good word will she give a servant. Beau, and Fl., Coxeemb, v. 3.

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; The devil was well, the devil a monk was he? Urquhart, tr. of Rabelsis, iv. 24.

Why then, for fear, the devil a bit for love, I'll teli you, Sir. Digby, Elvira, iv. 1.

An errand-boy in a printing-office. See print-8. An errand-boy in a printing-office. See print-er's devil, below.—9. A name of several in-struments or mechanical contrivances. (a) A machine for forming flocks of wool into a more uniform mass, and at the same time removing the mechanical im-parities. Also called willower, willy. (b) A temporary mandrel or piece used by blacksmiths to fill a hole, to pre-vent it from collapsing or changing form under the ma-nipulations of the workmen. When the work is completed, the mandrel is punched out. (c) A machine for making wooden screws. E. H. Knipht. (d) In paper-making, a rag-engine, or spiked mill for tearing woolen rags into shody, or linen and cotton rags, to make paper-pulp. E. H. Knipht. [The rags must be dusted] by the devil, a hollow cone

[The rags must be dusted] by the devil, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed. Harper's Mag., LXXV, 119.

(c) Among jewelera, a bunch of matted wire on which the parts of lockets are placed for soldering. Goldsmiths' Handbook, p. 37. 10t. Naut., the seam of a ship which margins the waterways: so called from its awkwardness

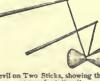
the waterways: so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. Hence the phrase the devil to pay, etc. See below. - Cartesian devil. See Car-tesian. - Devil on two sticks, a toy consisting of a hollow and well-balanced pieceof wood turned in the form of an hour-giass. It is first piaced upon a cord loosely hanging from two sticks held in the hands, and up-on being made to rotate by

hanging from two sticks held in the hands, and up-on being made to rotate by the movement of the sticks top.—Devil's advocate. See advocate.—Devil's apron. See devil-apron. —Devil's claw. See claw.—Devil's coach-horse, the popular Engish. See claw. —Devil's coach-horse, the maner of rotating it. —Devil's claw. See claw. —Devil's coach-horse, the popular Engish. See claw. —Devil's coach-horse, the claw. — Devil's claw. —Goërius olens, belonging to the family Staphylinide and tribe Brachelytra of the pentamerous Colegeters ; it is also mon in Great Britain, where it is also called coettail, from its habit of cock-ing up the long jointed abdomen when alarmed or irritated. When it as sug-gested the popular name. Also called edvil-acow. —As this atrocious tale of his turned

As this atrocious tale of his turned

As this atrocious tale of his turned point by joint before her, like a devit's coach-horse (Ocypus selens), nat-maral size. Devil's daisy. Devil's daisy. daisy. Devil's daisy.





devil mame in the United States of the dragon-files of the families Libelluidae, Agriouidae, and Aleshnidae: so call-ed from their long, slender, needle-like bodies. (b) The venus's-comb, Scandiz Peeten, from the long tapering beaks of the fruit. — Devil's dozen. Same as bakers' dozen (which see, under baker). — Devil's ear. See devil's-ear. — Devil's finger. See devil's-finger. — Devil's snuff-box, the putfball, a species of the fungts Lycoperdon, from its supposed deleterious qualities, and from the clouds of smuft-like spores that come from it. — Forest devil, the name given in some localities to a stump-stratactor. — Go to the devil] clear out ! be off ! an ob-jurgation expressing impatience and contempt. — Like tooks over Lincoln, a proverbial expression the devil supposed to have looked with a flerce and terrific coun-st supposed to have looked with a flerce and terrific coun-ties supposed to have looked with a flerce and terrific coun-st supposed to have looked with a flerce and terrific coun-st device. Kay thinks it more probable that it took its supposed to have looked with a flerce and terrific coun-st device. Kay thinks it more probable that it took is supposed to have looked and alarmed at this costly instance of device. Ray thinks it more probable that it took is supposed to have looked and alarmed returning count oblege, Oxford, over which he tooks, seemingly und hur? " (Grose, Local Proverba).

Than wold ye looke ouer me with stomoke swolne Like as the diuel lookt ouer Lincolne. Heywood, Dialogues, ii. 9 (Spenser Soc., p. 75).

Lord Sp. Has your ladyship seen the dutcheas since your falling out? Lody Sm. Never, my lord, but once at a visit; and she looked at me as the Devil look'd over Lincoln. Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

Swyt, route Conversation, i. Printer's devil, an errand-boy in a printing-office; origi-nally, the boy who took the printed sheets from the tym-pan of the press.

They do commonly so black and dedaub themselves that the workmen do jocoseiy call them devils. Moxon.

Tasmanian or native devil, the ursine dasyure, Dasy-urus or Sarcophilus ursinus, a carnivorons marsupial of Tasmania. See dasyure.

That very fierce animal, called from its evil temper the Tasmanian devil. J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 22. The devil on his neck. See the extract.

Certain strait irons called the divel on his neck being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching the neck of a man with his legs together in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth hin, so that within three or four hours it breaketh and crusheth a man's back and body in pieces. Fore.

The devil rides on a fiddlestick, a proverbial expres-sion, apparently meant to express something new, unex-pected, and strange.

Heigh, heigh ! the devil rides upon a fiddlestick; What's the matter? Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

the matter? Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. The devil'a books. See book.— The Devil's Own, a name jocosely given to the Ssth regiment of foot in the British army on account of its bravery in the Peninsu-iar war (1808-14), and also to the volunteer regiment of the Inns of Court. London, the members of which are lawyers.— The devil's tattoo. See tattoo.— The devil to pay, great mischief afoot; riotous disturbance; any serious and especially unexpected difficulty or entangle-ment; a difficulty to be overcome: often with the addition, and no pitch hot, to express want of readiness or means for the emergency. The whole phrase is of nautical origin, the devil being a certain seam so called from its awkward-ness of access in calking. See def. 10, and pay.— To give the devil his due, to do justice even to a person of sup-posed bad character, or to one greatly disliked. To give the devil his due, John Calvin was a great man.

To give the devil his due, John Caivin was a great man. Bp. Berkeley.

To go to the devil, to go to ruin. — To hold a candle to the devil, to abet an evil-doer. — To play the devil (or very devil) with, to ruin; destroy; molest or hurt extremely.

extremely. He fights still, In view o' the town; he plays the devil with 'em, And they the Turks with bim. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Maita, i. 1. And, in short, in your own memorable words, to play the very devil with everything and everyhody. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi. To say the devil's paternatar to grupple

To say the devil's paternoster, to grumble.

What devills pater noster is this he is saying? What would he? What saist thou honest man? Is my brother at hand? Terence in English (1614).

To whip the devil round the stump, to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated ex-cuse or explanation. **devil** (dev'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. deviled or dev-illed, ppr. deviling or devilling. [$\langle devil, n. \rangle$] 1. To make devilish, or like a devil.—2. In cook-ext to see on the start is predicted a proper of the start for the start of the start of the start of the start of the start ext to see on brief the start of ery, to season highly with mustard, pepper, etc., and broil.

A deviled leg of turkey.

Irmina

The deviled chicken and buttered toast. Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 2. 3. To bother; torment. [Colleq.] - 4. To cut up, as cloth or rags, by means of a machine called a devil.

devil-bean (dev'l-ben), n. Same as jumping-

seem. devil-bird (dev'l-berd), n. A name of the In-dian drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicrurida*. devil-bolt (dev'l-bolt), n. A bolt with false clinches, sometimes fraudulently used in shipbuilding.

devil-carriage (dev'l-kar"āj), n. A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart.

E. H. Knight. devil-dodger (dev'l-doj"êr), n. A ranting preacher. [Humorous.]

These devil-dodgers happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) that they soon sent John home, crying out, he should be dann'd. Life of J. Lackington, Letter vi. deviless (dev'l-es), n. [< devil + -ess.] A shedevil. [Rare.]

Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils and devilesses, we should : . . be all courtesy and kindness. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 188. **devilet** (dev'l-et), $n. \quad [\langle devil + \dim . . et.] A$ little devil; a devilkin. [Rare.]

And pray now what were these Devilets call'd? These three fittle Fiends so gay? Barham, Ingoldaby Legends, II. 392.

devil-fish (dev'l-fish), n. In zoöl., a name of va-rious marine animals of large size or uncanny appearance. (a) The popular name of a large pediculate fish, Lophius piscatorius, otherwise called angler, fishing-frog, sea-devil, toad-fish, etc. See ent under angler. (b) In the United States, a name applied chiefly to a gigantic cephalopteroid ray, Manta birostris or Ceratoptera vampy-



Devil-fish, or Giant Ray (Manta birostris).

rus, which has very wide-spreading sides or pectorai fins, long cephalic fins turned forward and inward, a terminal mouth, and small teeth, in the lower jaw only. The width of this great batoid fish sometimes exceeds 20 feet. It progresses in the ocean by flapping its aldes or pectorais up and down, and is occasionally hunted by sportsmen with harpoons. It is vitiparous, and generally has but a single young one at a birth. (c) In California, a name sometimes given to the gray whale, Rhachianctes plaueus. **devilhood** (dev'l-huid), m. [< devil + -hood.] The quality, nature, or character of a devil. E. D. **devil-in-a-bush** (dev'l-in-a-bush'), n. A gar-den-flower, Nigella damascena, so called from its herned capsules looking out from the finely divided involucre. Also called love-in-a-mist.

divided involuere. Also called *love-in-a-mist.* **deviling** (dev'l-ing), *n.* [$\langle devil + \dim ...ing.$] 1†. A little devil; a young devil.

Engender young deuilings. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2. 2. A fretful, troublesome woman. [Prov. Eng.] -3. The swift, Cypselus apus. Also called devil-screecher. Also written develin. [Prov. Eng.]

Eng.] devilish (dev'1-ish), a. [= D. duivelsch = G. teuflisch = Sw. djefvulsk = Dan. djævelsk; as devil + -ish¹. The earlier adj. was ME. deoflich, \langle AS. deóflic for * deófollic (= OHG. tiufallich = Icel. djöfulligr), \langle deófol, devil, + -lic, E. -ly.] 1. Characteristic of the devil; befitting the devil, or a devil or demon; diabolical; malignant: as, a devilish scheme; devilish conduct. Grugeis mistrusted gravity Georgia.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart. Sir P. Sidney.

We pronounce Count Guido devilish and damnable; His wife Pompilia in thought, word, and deed Was perfect pure, he murdered her for that. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 14.

2. Extreme; enormous. [Collog. and ludicrous.]

Thy hair and heard are of a different die, Short of one foot, distorted of one eye, With all these tokens of a knave complete, If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat. Addison.

=Syn. 1. Satanic, infernal, hellish, impious, wicked, atro-

eious, nefarious. devilish (dev'l-ish), adv. [< devilish, a.] Excessively; enormously. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

As soon as the bear felt the blow, and saw him, he turns about, and comes after him, taking *devilish* long strides. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

Defoe, Roomson Crusoe. Ha! ha! 'twas devilish entertaining, to be sure ! Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2. He's hard-hearted, sir, is Joe – he's tough, sir, tough, and de-vilish aly ! Dickens, Dombey and Son, vii. devilishly (dev'l-ish-li), adv. 1. In a devilish manner; diabolically; wickedly.

That which wickedly and devilishly those impostors called the cause of God. South, Sermons, I. 450. 2. Greatly; excessively. [Colloq. and ludi-

crous. devilishness (dev'l-ish-nes), n. Resemblance to the qualities of the devil; infernal or devil-Resemblance ish character.

Doubtless the very Devils themselves, notwithstanding all the *devilishness* of their temper, would wish for a holy heart, if by that means they could get out of hell. *Edwards*, Freedom of Will, iii. § 5.

Alas, how can a man with this devilishness of temper make way for himself in life? Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 90.

devilism† (dev'l-izm), n. [< devil + -ism.] Di-abolism; devilishness. Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer devilism. Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 150.

devilize (dev'l-īz), v.; pret. and pp. devilized, ppr. devilizing. [Formerly also divelize; < devil + -ize.] **I.** intrans. To act or be like a devil.

To keep their kings from divelizing. N. Ward, Simple Cobler (1647), p. 48. II. trans. To make a devil of; place among

devils. [Rare.] If that should deify a saint should wrong him as much as he that should devilize him. Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 13. devilkin (dev'l-kin), n. [< devil + dim. -kin.]

A little devil. No wonder that a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend his call. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 14.

devil-may-care (dev'l-mā-kār'), a. [A sen-tence, the devil may care (sc. I don't), used as an adj.] Reckless; careless. [Slang.]

Toby Crackit, aceming to abandon as hopeless any fur-ther effort to maintain his usual devil-may-care swagger, turned to Chitling and said, "When was Fagin took, then?" Dickens, Oliver Twist, 1.

You know I don't profess to have any purpose in life – perfectly devil-may-care. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 292.

devilment (dev'l-ment), n. [Irreg. < devil + -ment.] Deviltry; trickery; roguislness; mis-chief: often used in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice: as, he did it out of mere devilment. of mere devilment.

This is our ward, our pretty Rose — brought her up to town to see all the *devilments* and things. *Morton*, Secrets worth Knowing, i. 1.

Somethin' to keep me hard at it away from all sorts of evilment? W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 298. devilment ?

devilry (dev'l-ri), n.; pl. devilries (-riz). [< devil + -ry; cf. F. diablerie.] Devilish charac-ter or conduct; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.

He calleth the Catholike church the Antichristian ayn-agogue, and the vnwritten verities starke lyes and deuiry. Sir T. More, Works, p. 1129.

There's mair o' utter deevilry in that woman thau in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew by moonlight ower North Berwick Law. Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 97.

But hetter this honest simplicity than the devilries of the Faust of Goethe. Hazlitt, Dram. Literature.

devil's-apron (dev'lz-ā"prun), n. A name given in the United States to species of the genus Laminaria, an olive-brewn alga with a very large, dilated, stipitate lamina, especially to L. saccharina, in which the frond is elongated and entire, with a wavy margin.

The stems of the devil's aprons, Laminariæ, are used by surgical-instrument makers in the manufacture of sponge-tents. Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 9.

devil's-bird (dev'lz-bêrd), n. A Scotch name of the yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, the note of which is translated "deil, deil take ye." Macgillivray. devil's-bit (dev'lz-bit), n. [Translating ML.

take ye." Macgillivray. devil's-bit (dev'lz-bit), n. [Translating ML. morsus diaboli (L. morsus, a bite; diaboli, gen. of LL. diabolus: see morsel and devil), G. Teu-fels-abbiss — "so called," says the Ortus Sani-tatis, on the authority of Oribasius, "because with this root [the scabious] the Devil prac-tised such power that the Mother of God, out of compassion, took from the devil the means to do so with it any more; and in the great vexa-tion that he had that the power was gone from him he bit it off, so that it grows no more to this him he bit it off, so that it grows no more to this him he bit it off, so that it grows ho more to this day."] The popular name of several plants. (a) In Europe, a species of scabious, Scaliosa succisa, a common pasture-weed with a fleshy premorse root and heads of blue flowers. (b) In the United States, the blaz-ing-star, Chamedivium luteum, a lillaceous plant with a thick premorse rootstock. (c) The button-snakeroot, Lia-tris spiceta

devil's-claw (dev'lz-klâ), n. A scorpion-shell, Pteroceras scorpio, found in the Indiau ocean. devil's-club (dev'lz-klub), n. A name given in the northwestern parts of the United States to the prickly araliaceous plant Fatsia horrida.

devil's-cotton (dev'lz-kot"n), n. A small tree, Abroma augusta, a native of India, tho fibers of which are used in some localities as a substi-

devil's-cow (dev'lz-kou), n. Same as devil's coach-horse (which see, under devil). devil-screecher (dev'l-skr6"chèr), n. Same as

deviling, 3.

devil's-dung (dev'lz-dung), n. An old phar-maceutical name of asafetida. devil's-dust (dev'lz-dust), n. Flock made out of old woolen materials by the machine called a devil; shoddy. See devil, n., 9 (d).

1580

devil's-dust

Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of devil's dust in-stead of true wool? Carlyle, Misc., IV. 239. devil's-ear (dev'lz-ēr), n. Seo the extract.

devil's-ear (dev'lz-ēr), n. Seo the extract. It was a wake-robin, commonly known as dragon-root, devil's-fig (dev'lz-fig), n. Same as infernal fig. devil's-finger (dev'lz-fing"ger), n. A starfish. devil's-guts (dev'lz-guts), n. A name of spe-cies of dodder (Cuscuta), from the resemblance of their slender yellow stems to catgut, and from the mischief they cause. devilship (dev'l-ship), n. [< devil + -ship.] The person or character of a devil; the state of heir a devil.--His devilship, a ludicrous thte of

of being a devil.--His devilship, a ludicrous title of address, on type of his lordship, to the devil.

The shall find out counter charms, Thy airy deviahip to remove From this circle here of love. Cowley, Description of Henour.

devil's-horse (dev'lz-hôrs), n. One of the popu-

devil s-norse (dev 12-nors), n. One of the popular names applied to erthoptereus insects of the family Mantidæ; a rear-horse.
devil's-milk (dev'lz-milk), n. 1. The sunspurge, Euphorbia helioscopia: so called from its aerid peisonous milk.—2. The white milky juico of various other commen plants.
devil's-shoestrings(dev'lz-shö'stringz), n. The goat's-rue. Tenkrosia Viraimiana: so called from

goat's-rue, Tephrosia Virginiana: so called from its tough slender roots. devil-tree (dev'l-trē), n. The Alstonia scolaris, an apocynaceous tree of tropical Asia, Africa,

and Australia, a large evergreen with soft white

wood. Both wood and bark (called *dita bark*) are bitter, and are used as a tonic and febrifuge. The milky julce yields a substance resembling gutta-percha. **deviltry** (dev'1-tri), n.; pl. deviltres (-triz). [Ir-reg. for devilry, q. v.] Diabolical action; ma-licious mischief; devilry.

The rustles beholding crossed themselves and suspected deviltries. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xcv. Would hear from *deviltries* as much as a good sermon. D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

devil-wood (dev'l-wud), n. The Osmanthus Americanus, a small tree of the southern United States, allied to the European olive. The wood is very heavy and strong, and so tough that it cannot be split.

devil-worship (dev'l-wér^sship), n. The wor-ship of evil spirits by incantations intended to propitiate them. It is prevalent among many of the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, under the assumption that the Delty does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good, and must in consequence be bribed and conciliated.

devil-worshiper (dev'l-wer"shi-per), n. One who werships a devil, a malignant deity, or au evil spirit; specifically, a member of the tribe properly called Yezidis, living in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdistan, and other parts of Turkey in Asia, and noted for adding the worship of Satan to a professed belief in the Old Testament, and respect for the New Testament and the Keran.

The Izedis or Yezidis, the so-called Devil-worshippers, still remain a numerous though oppressed people in Meso-

potamia and adjacent countries. E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 299.

devint, devinet, n. Old forms of divine. devioscope (dé vi- \bar{q} -sk \bar{e} p), n. [Irreg. ζ L. de-rius, going out of the way, devious, + Gr. $\sigma \kappa \sigma$ - $\pi \epsilon i \nu$, view.] An instrument for illustrating the principles of the resolution and composition of retations.

Sire has described an apparatus, which he calls a devio-scope, for ascertaining directly the relation which exists between the angular velocity of the carth and that of a horizon around the vertical of any place whatever. Smithsonian Report, 1831, p. 334.

devious (dē'vi-us), a. [< L. devius, lying eff the high road, out of the way, < de, off, away, + via, way. Cf. deviate.] 1. Out of the direct or common way er track; circuitous; rambling: as, a devious course.

The devious paths where wanton fancy leads. To bless the wildly devious morning walk. Thomson.

And pursuing Each one its devious path, but drawing nearer and nearer, Rush together at last. Longfelione, Miles Standish, viit. 2. Moving on or pursuing a winding or con-fused course. [Rare.]

When a shoal Of devious minnows wheel from where a pike Lurks balanced 'neath the lily-pads. Lonedl, Under the Willows.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous

gleam of the moonlight, Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and devious congfellow, Evangeline, it. s.

=Syn. Circuitous, roundabout, tortuous, indirect, erratic, roving, rambling, straying. See irregular. deviously (de'vi-us-li), adv. In a devious manner.

nuthatch scaling deviously the trunk of some hard-d tree. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51. wood tree. deviousness (de'vi-us-nes), n. Departure from

a regular course; wandering. Bailey, 1727. devirginate; (dē-vér'ji-nāt), v. t. [< LL. devir-ginatus, pp. of devirginare (> F. dévirginer), de-flower, < dc- priv. + virgo (virgin-), virgin.] To deprive of virginity; deflower.

Only that virgin soul, devirginated in the blood of Adam, but restored in the blood of the Lamb, hath . . this tea-timony, this assurance, that God is with him. Donne, Sermons, ii.

devirginate; (dē-ver'ji-nāt), a. [< LL. devir-ginatus, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of virginity.

Fair Hero, left devirginate, Weighs, and with fury wails her state. Chapman and Marlowe, Hero and Leander, ili., Arg. [< de-

devirginationt (dö-vér-ji-nā'shon), n. [< de-virginate: see-ation.] Deprivation of virginity. Even blushing brings them to their devirgination. Feitham, Resolves.

devisable (dē-vī'za-bl), a. [< devise + -able.] 1. Capable of being invented or contrived.

God hath not prevented all exceptions or cavils devisa-ble by curious or captious wits, against his dispensations. Barrow, Works, II. it.

Capable of being bequeathed or assigned by will.

It seems aufficiently clear that, before the conquest, lands were devisable by will. Blackstone, Com.

devisal (dē-vī'zal), n. [$\langle devise + -al.$] 1. The act of devising; a contriving or forming.

Each word may be not unfitly compared to an inven-tion; it has its own place, mode, and circumstances of devisal. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 309. 2. The act of bequeathing; assignment by will.

deviscerate (dē-vis'e-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. deviscerated, ppr. deviscerating. [< L. de- priv. + viscerate.] To eviscerate or disembowel.

eviscerate.] To eviscerate or disembowel. devisceration (dē-vis-e-rā'shon), n. [< de-viscerate: see -ation.] The operation of removing the viscera.

moving the viscera. devise ($d\bar{e}$ -viz'), v.; pret. and pp. devised, ppr. devising. [Early mod. E. also devize; \langle ME. devisen, devysen, divisen, devicen, \langle OF. deviser, distinguish, regulate, bequeath, talk, F. devi-ser = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. devisar = 1t. divisare, divide, share, describe, think, \langle ML. as if *di-visare, \langle divisa, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, device: see device.] I trans 14 To divide: distinguish. I. trans. 1t. To divide; distinguish.

Now thanne the Firmament is devysed, be Astrono-meres, in 12 signes; and every Signe is decysed in 30 De-grees, that is 360 Degrees, that the Firmament hathe aboven. Mandeville, Travels, p. 185. 2t. To say; tell; relate; describe.

What sholde I more devise? Chaucer, Monk's Tale, 1, 662. I schalle devise 301 sum partle of thinges that there ben, whan thus schalle ben, aftre it may best come to my mynde. Mandeville, Travels, p. 4.

After they had thus saluted and embraced each other, they mounted againe on horsebacke, and role toward the Citie, deuising and recounting, how being children they had passed their youth in friendly pastimes. *Greene*, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).

To imagine; conjecture; guess, or guess at.

Forto reken al the arai in Rome that time, Alle the men vpon mold ne migt hit deuice, So wel in alle wise was hit arayed. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1603.

If it be I, of pardon I you pray; But if ought else that I mote not devyse, I will, if please you it diacure, assay To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may. Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

He . . . deviseth first that Ihla Brutus was a Consul of Rome. Holland, tr. of Camden's Britaln, p. 8.

4. To think or study out; elaborate in the mind; invent; contrive; plan: as, to devise a new machine, or a new method of deing any-thing; to devise a plan of defense; to devise schemes of plunder.

Thei ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartaries r of Camokas, so richely and ao perfytly, that no man in he World can amenden it, ne better devicen it. Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.

To devise curious works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass. Ex. xxxv. 32.

Derise but how you'll use him when he comes, And let us two derise to bring him thither. Shak., M. W. of W., lv. 4.

Satan from without, and our hearts from within not passive merely and kindled by temptation, but devising evil, and speaking hard things against God. J. II. Neuman, Parochial Sermona, i. 90.

devitrification

5t. To plan or scheme for; purpose to obtain.

Fooles therefore They are which fortunes doe by vowes derize. Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

6. To give, assign, make over, or transmit (real property) by will.

One half to thee I give and I devise. Crabbe, Works, V. 215. Was it ever intended that the king could empower his subjects to devise their freeholds or to levy fince of their entailed lands? Hallam.

=Syn. 4. To concoct, concert. II. intrans. To consider; lay a plan or plans; form a scheme or schemes; contrive.

Let us devize of ease and everlasting rest, Spenser, F. Q., I. xil. 17. Then shall we further devise together upon all things, what order shall be best to take. Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).

Taste is nothing in the world except the faculty which devises according to the laws of beauty, which executes according to the laws of beauty. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 50.

devise (de-viz'), n. [A former spelling of device ; in legal senses due to the verb devise: see de-rice, n, devise, v.] 1 (dē-vis). An obsolete spelling of device.—2. In law: (a) The act of be-queathing by will.

The alienation is made by derise in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable. Locke. (b) A will or testament. (c) A gift of real property by will: sometimes loosely used of personal property.

A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights artsing out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a *derise*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 124.

(d) The elause in a will by which such gift is (d) The clause in a will by which such gift is made. - Executory devise, a future and contingent in terest in real property in contravention of the strict rules of the old common law; a future interest, created by will, which is not preceded by an estate of freehold created by the will of the same testator, or which, being so preceded, is limited to take effect before or after, and not at the expl-ration of, such prior estate of freehold. Jarman; Brown and Hadley. Cevisee (dev-i-zē'), n. [$\langle devise + -cei$.] The person to whom a devise is made: one to whom

person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

devisefult, devisefullyt. Obsolete forms of deviceful, devicefully. deviser (de-vi'zer), n. One who contrives or

invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Lydgat a translatour onely and no deuiser of that which Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50. devisor (de-vi'zor), n. One who gives by will;

devisor (dē-vī'zor), n. One who gives by will; one who bequeaths real property or tenements.
devitablei (dev'i-ta-bl), a. [< L. as if *devitabilis, < devitare, avoid, < de, away, + vitare, shun, avoid. Cf. evitable.] Avoidable. Bailey.
devitalization (dē-vī*tal-i-zā'shon), n. [< devitalize + -ation.] The act of depriving of vitality: as, the devitalization of tissue.
devitalized, ppr. devitalizing. [< de-priv. + vitalize.] To deprive of vitality; take away life or life-sustaining qualities from.
To alr thus changed or deteriorated L gave the name of the summer super super

To alr thus changed or deteriorated I gave the name of devitalized air. B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 528. The most finished and altogether favorable example of

The most finished and altogether favorable example of this deviatized scholarship with many graceful additions was Edward Everett. The Nation, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 559. **devitation**! (dev-i-tā'shon), n. [$\langle L. devita tio(n-), \langle devitare, pp. devitatus, avoid: see devi-$ table.] A warning off; warning: the oppositeof invitation.

of invitation. If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil a banquet, maugre all deviation, let him atay and hear the reckoning. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 277. **devitrification** (dē-vit'ri-fi-kā'shon), n. [$\langle F.$ *dévitrification*; as *devitrify* + *-ation*. See *-fica-*tion.] Loss, either partial or entire, of the labor or vitron condition or the process by

tion.] Loss, either partial or entire, of the glassy or vitreous condition, or the process by which this result is attained. The most consplen-ous illustration of devitrification is the production of "Réaumer porcelain" from glass by the long-continued action of heat. (See porcelain.) The term deritrifica-tion is nuch employed by lithelogists in describing the changes which have taken place in rocks consisting ori-ginally, either wholly or in large part, of glass. (See fare and obsidian.) It may be the result of cooling, during which crystalline products have developed themselves in the glass in greater or less perfection; or it may have taken place in consequence of the action of water, either with or without the aid of heat, after the rocks had be-come solidified. Pressure is also regarded by many as being an agent of high importance. The changes thus indicated may be beguin in a rock during its consolidation, and siterward continued under the combined infinence of heat, water, and pressure, even to the entire obliteration of its original vitreous character, the result being the pro-duction of a purely litboid structure. The minute forma

1581

devitrification

devitrification
incipient crystals, or glass beginning to lose its unindividualized character, have received varinus names from lithologists, according to their shape and manner of grouping. See microlith and globulite.
devitrified, ppr. devitrifying. [<F. dévitrifier; as de-priv. + vitrify.] To destroy or change, either in part or wholly, the vitreous condition of. See devitrification and glass.
devive (dē-vīv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. devived, ppr. deviving. [< L. de-priv. + vivus, living: see vivid. Cf. revive.] To deprive of life; render inert or uncouscious. [Rare.]
Prof. Owen has remarked that "there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, devive and revive many times." Beake.
devocalization (dē-vē/kal-i-zā'shon). n. [

devocalization (dē-vē"kal-i-zā'shen), n. [< devocalize +-ation.] The act of making voice-less or non-sonant. Sweet. devocalize (dē-vē'kal-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. devocalize (de-vē'kal-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. devocaliz

devocates (dev 'õ-kāt), v. t. [< L. devocatus, pp. of devocare, call away, call off, allure, < de, away, + vocare, call: see vocation.] To call away; entice; seduce.

The Commons of you doo complain From them you devocate. T. Preston, King Cambises.

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{devocation}_{i} \ (dev.\bar{o}\text{-}k\bar{a}'shon), \ n. \ [\leqslant \text{ML}. as if \\ *devocatio(n-), \leqslant \text{L}. devocare: see devocate.] \ A \\ ealling away; seduction. \\ To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] bland-ishments and flattering devocations. \\ Hallywell, Melampronea, p. 97. \end{array}$

devoid (de-void), v. t. [< ME. devoiden, make empty, leave, < OF. desvoidier, desvuidier, emp-ty out, < des-, away, + voidier, vuidier, void, < void, vuid, vuit, empty, void: see void.] 1. To avoid; leave; depart from.

He took hys doughter by the hand, And had her swithe devoyde hys land. Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 1227. 2. To do away; put aside; destroy.

Ofte haf I wayted wyschande that wele, That wont watz whyle deuoyde my wrange [wrong]. Alliterotive Poems (ed. Morrls), i. 15.

devoid (de-void'), a. [Short for devoided (pp. of devoid, v.); conformed to void, q. v.] Empty; vacant; void.

I awoke, and found her place devoid. Spenser, F. Q. 2. Destitute; not possessing; lacking: with of: as, devoid of understanding.

60d 67 understanding. Her life was beastly and *devoid of pity.* Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

Shak, Tit. And., v. 3.
No long dull days devoid of happiness, When such a love my yearning heart shall blcss. William Morris, Earthly Faradise, I. 335.
=Syn. 2. foid, etc. See vacant.
devoir (dev-wor'), n. [F., duty, < devoir, inf., owe, be obliged, < L. debere, owe, be obliged: see debt. Cf. dever, earlier form of the same word.] Duty or service; hence, au act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another: as, we paid our devoirs to our host. Coutent to vse their best devoirs

Content to vse their best deuoire,

Content to vse their best deuoire, In furdering eche honest harmelesse cause. Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arher), p. 70. To do your highness service and devoir, And save you from your foes, Berkeley would die. Marlowe, Edward II., v. 2. The time you employ in this kind devoir is the time that I shall be grateful for. Mrs. Behn, Lover's Watch. To ancient females his *devoirs* were paid. Crabbe, Works, 11, 39.

devolute; (dev'õ-lūt), v. t. [< L. devolutus, pp. of devolvere, roll down: see devolve.] To devolve.

Oovernment was devoluted and brought into the priests' ands. Foxe, Martyrs, p. 329. hands

devolution (dev- δ -lū'shon), n. [= F. dévolu-tion = Sp. devolucion = Pg. devolução = It. de-voluzione, \langle ML. devolutio(n-), \langle L. devolvere, pp. devolutus, roll down: see devolve.] 1. The act of rolling down. [Rare.]

act of rolling down. [Ivaro.] The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the devo-lution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration. Woodward.

2. The act of devolving, transferring, or hand-ing over; transmission from one person to an-other; a passing or falling to a successor, as of office, authority, or real estate.

There never was any *devolution* to rulers by the people of the power to govern them. Brougham.

In all these Athenian rules, it is to be observed that, while the ancestral sacrifices are constantly mentloned, the object of special care is the *devolution* of the estate in the household. Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 95.

3. In Scots law: (a) The reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the differment of the state of the state. an oversman or umpre to determine the differ-ence. (b) The falling of a purchase made un-der articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find cau-tion for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.—4. The opposite of evolution; degeneration. [Rare.]

1582

Not only its [speech's] evolution, but its devolution, its loss and impairment in disease, have been wrought out. Seience, VII, 555.

Science, VII. 555. Clause of devolution. See clause. devolve (devolv'), v.; pret. and pp. devolved, ppr. devolving. [= Sp. Pg. devolver = It. de-volvere, < L. devolverc, roll down, < de, down, + volverc, roll: see voluble. Cf. evolve, revolve.] I. trans. 1. To roll downward or onward. [Bare] [Rare.]

Devolves his

Every headlong stream his winding waters to the main. Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, il. Akensae, I term He spake of virtue : . . . And with a sweeping of the arm, And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye, Devolved his rounded periods. Tennyson, A Character.

2. To transfer, as from one person to another; turn over; transmit.

What madness is it for them who might manage nobly thir own Affairs themselves, sluggishly and weakly to de-volve all on a single Person. Milton, Free Commonwealth.

All men are passionate to live according to that state in which they were born, or to which they are *devolved*, or which they have framed to themselves. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

They devolved their whole anthority into the hands of the council of sixty. Addison.

II. intrans. 1. To roll down; come or ar-rive by rolling down or onward. [Rare.] The thnes are now devolved That Merlin's mystic prophecies are absolved. *B. Jonson*, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Streams that had . . . devolved into the rivers below. Lord, The Banians, p. 18.

2. To be transferred or transmitted; pass from one to another; fall by succession or transference.

erence. Ilis estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death *devolved* to Lord Somerville of Scot. Johnson, land.

The melancholy task of recording the desolation and shame of Italy devolved on Guicciardini. Macaulay, Machiavelii.

On King John's death, in 1495, the crown of Portugal devolved on Emanuei. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4. 3. To degenerate. [Rare.]

A gentieman and scholar *devolving* into the buffoon, for example, is an unseemly sight in the eye of the profound moralist. Jon Bee, Ess. on Samuel Foote.

devolvement (dē-velv'ment), n. [< devolve + -ment.] The act of devolving. Imp. Dict. Devonian (de-vô'ni-an), a. [< Devonia, Latin-ized form of Devon, < AS. Defenas, Defnas, pl., the inhabitants of Deven, a name of Celtie origin: W. Dyfnaint, Devon.] Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England to Devonshire in England.

Eas'ly ambling down through the Devonian dales, Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 284. Drayton, Polyolbion, I. 284. The term was applied specifically, in geol., by Murchison to a great part of the Paleozoic strata of North and South Devon, and used by him as synonymous with Old Red Sandstone, for which term he substituted it, "because the strata of that age in Devonshire — lithologically very un-like the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties — contain a nuch more copious and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same in-termediate position between the Silurian and Carbonfer-ous rocks." Later geologists, however, do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different. Devonic (de-von'ik), a. Same as Devonian. Devon kerseys. See kersey. devonshire (dev'on-shēr), v. t. Same as don-shire.

shire.

Devonshire colic, lace, etc. See the nouns. devoration (dev-ē-rā'shon), n. [< LL. devora-tio(n-), < L. devorare, pp. devoratus, devour: see devour.] The act of devouring.

They [bear-wards] have either voluntarilie, or for want of power to master their sauge beasts, beene occasione of the death and deuoration of manie children. Holinshed, Description of England, x.

devorst, n. An obsolete form of divorce. devotaryt ($d\bar{e}$ -v \bar{o} 'ta-ri), n. [\langle ML. devotarius, \langle L. devotus, devoted: see devote, a., and votary.] A votary.

To whose shrine [Diana's] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries* than to any holy land of their's whatsoever. *Gregory*, Works, p. 50. devote (dē-vēt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. devoted, ppr. devoting. [< L. devotus, pp. (> devotare, freq.)

of devorcre, vow, give up, devote, < de, away, + vovere, vow: see row and derout. Cf. derow.] 1. Te appropriate by or as if by vow; set apart 1. or dedicate by a solemn act or with firm intention; consecrate.

devotedness

No devoted thing, that a man shall devote unio the Lord, ... shall be sold or redeemed: every devoted thing is most holy unto the Lord. Lev. xxvii. 28.

For, since the substance of your perfect self Is else devoted, I am but a shadow. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

It behooves each to see, when he sacrifices prudence, to what god he *devotes* it. *Emerson*, Essays, lat ser, p. 286. Hence - 2. To doom; cousign to some harm or evil; doom to destruction: used absolutely, to curso or execrato.

rso or execute. Let her, like me, of every jny forlorn, Devote the hour when such a wretch was born. Rowe.

Aliens were devoted to their rapine and despight. Decay of Christian Piety.

Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly These wicked tents devoted. Milton, P. L., v. 890. Here I devote your senate ! Croly, Catifine. 3. To addict or surrender, as to an occupation or a pursuit; give or yield up; direct in action

or thought.

Ile hath devoted and given up himself to the contem-plation, mark, and denotement of her parts and graces. Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Wise seening censors count that labour vain Which is devoted to the hopes of love. Ford, Honour Triumphant.

The hours between breaklast and dinner the ladies devoted to dress and study. Goldsmith, Vicar, ii. They devoted themselves to ielsure with as much assi-duity as we employ to render it impossible. Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158. =Syn. Devote, Dedicate, Consecrate, Hallow, destine, set apart. In dedicate and the cognate words devote, devout, etc., the root idea is always that of a complete mental consecration; thus, devotion (def. 2) is the consecration of the entiler mind to God and his worship; and a devout (def. 1) spirit is one entirely absorbed in the worship or service of God. To devote indicates the inward act, state, or feeling; to dedicate is to set apart by a promise, and in-dicates primarily an external act; to consecrate is to make sacred, and refers to an act affecting the use or relations of the thing consecrated; to hallow is to make holy, and relates to the character of the person or thing hallowed. Thus, we devote ourselves by an act of the mind; we dedi-cate our lives or property by a more formal act; we conse-crate to sacred uses a building not before sacred; and we holy character. holy character.

Mysterious and awful powers had laid their unimagin-able hands on that fair head and devoted it to a nobler ser-vice. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 272. ndsoh this fait, Among my Books, 20 set., p. 2. Let no soldier fly: He that is truly dedicate to war Hath no self-love. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. Now go with me, and with this holy man, Into the chantry by; there, before him, And underneath that consecrated roof, Plight me the full assurance of your faith. Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

Shak., T. N., iv. 3. And, from work Now resting, bless'd and hallow'd the seventh day. Milton, P. L., vii. 592. 3. Addict, Devote, etc. See addict. devotej (dē-vöt'), a. and n. [< ME. devote, < OF. devotej (dē-vöt'), a. and n. [< ME. devote, < OF. devot, F. dévot = Pr. devot = Sp. Pg. devoto = It. divoto, < L. devotus, pp., devoted: see devote, v. Doublet, devout, q. v.] I. a. Devoted; de-vout. vout.

We do offer the said Master of ours, and our whole com-pany, vnto your highnes, as your perpetual and devote friends. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 148.

Lawyers, physicians, philosophers, scholars are his, whoily devote to his service. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

II. n. A devotee.

One professeth himself a devote, or peculiar servant to our Lord, Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

devoted (dē-vē'ted), p. a. [Pp. of devote, v.] **1.** Set apart; given up, especially to some harm or evil; doomed.

No wonder they revolted from accumulating new woes on her devoted head. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11, note. No more ignoble yet more dangerons creature had yet been loosed upon the *devoted* soil of the Netherlands. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, 111. 530.

The workmen either perished in the flames, or fied from the devoted spot in terror and despair. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, 111. § 4.

2. Ardent; zealous; assiduous; strongly at-tached or addicted: as, a *devoted* friend; a *de-voted* student of philosophy. The most devoted champion.

The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be styled natural religion: that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

Macaulay. **devotedness** ($d\bar{e}$ -v \bar{o} 'ted-nes), *n*. The state of being devoted, attached, or addicted; zealous faithfulness and attachment.

devotedness

In human nature there is a principle that delights in he-roic virtue, that admires and reveres men illustrions for self-sacrificing devotedness. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 235.

devotee (dev- \bar{o} -t \bar{o}'), n. [$\langle devote + -ee^{I}$.] One who is devoted or self-dedicated to a cause or practice; a votary; specifically, one given wholly to religious devotion; an extravagantly or superstitiously devout person.

A devotes is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscret and unreasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions. Steele, Spectator, No. 354. Christianity has had, in all ages and in all acets, its devo-tees and martyrs. Story, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

=Syn, Zealet, enthusiast. devoteelism (dov-o-to'izm), n. [< devotee + -ism.] The tendency or disposition to be or become a dovotee.

Ititualistic devoteeism is the unhcalthy development of

religious introspection. J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 477.

devotement (dő-vöt' ment), n. [< devote + -ment.] The act of devoting or consecrating by a vow; the state of being devoted. [Rare.] Her [Iphigenia's] devotement was the demand of Apollo. Bp. Hurd, Notes on liorace's Art of Poetry.

devoter (dē-vořtér), n. 1. One who devotes.— 2t. A worshiper. *Piers Plowman*. devoterert, n. [A corrupt form of advoutrer. Cf. devotor².] An adulterer.

If that breaketh wedlock with his neighbour's wife, let him be slain, both the devoterer and the advonteress. Becon, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 450.

devotion $(d\bar{e} v o' shon)$, n. [$\langle ME. devotion, devocion, devocion, \langle OF. devotion, F. dévotion = Pr. devotio = Sp. devocion = Pg. devoção = It. divozione, <math>\langle L. devotio(n-), devotion, <math>\langle devotin, devocion, devocion, devocion, devotio, devotus, pp. of devorere, devote: see devote.] 1. The aet of devoting; a definitive setting apart, approximite as the devo$ appropriating, or consecrating: as, the devotion of one's means to a certain purpose; the devotion of one's life to the service of God.

Its purpose [Brook Farm] was so sincere, its conduct so irreproachable, its *denotion* to ends purely humane so evident, that malice could find no grounds for assailing it. O. B. Frothingham, George Ripley, p. 191.

2. The state of being devoted. (a) Application to or observance of religious duties and practices; especially, earnestness in acts of worship; devoutness.

Neverthelesse to them that with Devocion behold it [the golden gate of the temple of Solomon] a flar ys grauntyd

ciene remission. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

Devotion consists in an ascent of the mild towards God, stended with holy breathings of soul. Bp. Atterbury, Sermens, II. xxi. There was still a sadness of heart upon her, and a depth of devotion, in which lay all her strength. Ruskin.

(b) Earnest and faithful aervice arising from love, friend-ship, patriotism, etc.; enthusiastic manifestation of at-tachment.

tachment.
Sacrificing to the wishes of his Parliament a minister whose crime had been a devotion teo zealous to the interests of his prerogative. Macaulay, Haliam's Const. Hist. The Plantagenet history can show no such instances of enthusiastic devotion as lighted up the dark days of the Stewarts. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 457.
(e) Close attention or application in general : as, his devotion to this pursuit impaired his health. He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. Shak, Cor., 11.2.

Their . . . tyrannie did inforce them to embrace my offer with no small deuction. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 206.

3. An act of worship; a religious exercise. (a) Practice of prayer and praise: now generally in the plural.

An aged, holy man, . . That day and night said his devotion

That day and hight and his devotion. Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 46. Saying so many Ave-Maries and Pater-Nosters, as is their devotion. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 7. They returned again to our Lady Church, where was per-formed very long and tedlous devotion. Coryat, Crudities, I. 39.

(b) Alms given as an act of worship; offerings made at divine service. [Archaic.] The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit persons . . . shall receive the Alms for the Peor, and other Devotions (the Deacon le in second Basin)

of the People, in a decent Basin. Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion. 4+. Something consecrated; an object of devotion.

As I passed by and beheld your devotions [in the revised version, "observed the objects of your worship"]. Acts xvii. 23.

Churches and altara, pricess and all devotions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos. Beau. and Fl.

5+. Power of devoting or applying to use; disposal; bidding. Oold, plate, and jewels, all's at thy devotion. B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the cou-try at his majesty's devotion. Clarendon.

By these insinuations he [Colonel Nathaniel Bacon] wrought his men into so perfect an unanimity, that they were one and all at his devotion. Beverley, Virginia, ¶ 97. were one and all at his devicion. Deverley, Virginia, W. =Syn. 1. Consecration, dedication, devotedness.-2 (a). Piety, Godliness, etc. (See religion.) (b). Attachment, Affection, etc. (see love), zeal, fidelity, constancy. devotionairt (de-vo-shon-ar'), n. [< I. as if "dévotionnaire, < dévotion, devotion: see devo-tion.] A devotee. Davies.

1583

The Lord Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both devotionair and moralist, affected natural philosophy. Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 264.

devotional (dē-võ'shon-al), a. and n. [< devotional (dē-võ'shon-al), a. and n. [< devotion + -al.] **1**. a. Pertaining to religious devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion: as, a devotional posture; devotional exercises; a devotional frame of mind.

How much the devotional spirit of the church has suf-fered by that necessary evil, the Reformation 1 *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

Syn. Devout, Devotional. See devout. II. + u. pl. Forms of devotion.

Nor have they had either more cause for, or better enc-cess in, their disputings against the devotionals of the Church of England. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 87.

devotionalist (dē-vo'shon-al-ist), n. [< devo-tional + -ist.] Same as devotionist. [Rarc.]

It is but to give a religious turn to his natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French devotional-ist. Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, il.

devotionally (dē-võ'shon-al-i), adv. In a de-votional manner; toward devotion: as, devotionally inclined.

devotionist (de-vo'shon-ist), n. [< devotion + -ist.] A person given to devotion; one who is superstitiously or formally devout. Also devo-

superstationary of formally devolut. Also devolutionalist. [Rare.]
devotiousnesst (dē-võ'shus-nes), n. [< *devoliousnesst (dē-võ'shus-nes), n. [< *devoliousness; liety. Hammond.
devotot (dē-võ'tõ), n. [It., < L. devolus: see devole and devolt.] A devolee.

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of devotos in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary

illapse from heaven. J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), Pref. a. 2.

devotor²[†], *n*. [A corrupt form of advouter.] An adulterer.

An adulterer. devour¹ (de-vour'), v. [$\langle ME. devouren, \langle OF.$ devorer, devurer, devorir, devourir, F. devorer = Pr. Sp. Pg. devorar = It. devorare, $\langle L. devo rare, devour, <math>\langle de, down, + vorare, consume,$ devour: see voracious, vorant.] I. trans. 1. To eat up entirely; cat ravenously; consume as food as food.

We will aay, Some evil beast hath devoured him. Oen. xxxvii. 20.

And ever and anon the wolf would steal The children and devour. Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; make away with; destroy; waste. As soon as this thy son was come, which hath deroured thy living with harlots. Luke xv. 30.

Devouring pestilence hangs in our air. Shak., Rich. H., i. 3.

They never adventured to know any thing ; nor euer did any thing but devoure the fruits of other mens labours. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 145.

We all know . . . what a devouring passion it [the war fever] becomes in those whom it assails. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 3.

3. To swallow up, literally or figuratively; draw into conjunction or possession; absorb; engorge; take in: as, to *devour* a book; the usurers have devoured his estate.

I saw (alas) the gaping earth devoure The spring, the place, and all cleane out of sight. Spenser, Visions of Petrarch. Which [the scribes] devour widows' houses, and for a she nd for a shew Luke xx, 47, make long prayers.

I perceive these lords At this encounter do so much admire, That they devoure their reason; and scarce think Their eyes do offices of truth. Shak., Tempest, v. 1. Now speak of the Haven; rather devouring then en-creased by a little river. Sandys, Travailes, p. 29.

Our ocean shall these petty brooks devour. Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 6.

To gaze at absorbingly; look upon with devoutful; (devout ful), a. [Irreg. < devout + ful; view with delight. Longing they look, and gaping at the sight, 4. avidity; view with delight.

y; VIOW WITH CONGRESS Longing they look, and gaping at the sight, Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. Dryden.

With an unguarded look she now devour'd My nearer Face. Prior, Selomen, ii.

Hence-5. To give delight to; eharm; enehant. [Rare.]

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou Perform'd, my Ariel; a grace it had, derouring. Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

To devour the (or one's) way, distance, or course, to accomplish the distance with impetuous haste.

lle seem'd in running to devour the way, Staying no longer question. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. Wat was woundly anyry with Sir John Newton, Knight (Sword-hearer to the King then in presence), for decour-ing his distance, and not making his approaches manner-ly enough unto him. Fuller, Worthies, fl. 346. The signal once given, they [the horaes] strike, devour the course, hurrying along with unremitting velocity. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 101.

Syn. 1. Consume, etc. See eat. II. intrans. To consume. [Rare.]

A fire devoureth hefore them, and hehind them a fisme hurneth, Joel ii. 3.

devour²t, u. See dever. devourable (dē-vour'a-bl), a. [< devour1 + -able. Cf. OF. devorable, devourable, devour-ing, voracious.] Capable of or fit for being devoured.

A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders everything sweet and delightful to a sound body, and (as Homer ex-presses it) devourable. Plutareh, Morais, ii. 116(Ord MS.). **devourer** (dē-vour'ér), n. 1. One who de-vours; one who or that which eats greedily,

consumes, or preys upon.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being devourers of their spawn. Mortimer, Husbandry. 2. A local English name of the glutinous hag,

Myxine glutinosa.

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Myrine guarnosa.} \\ \textbf{devouresst}, n. \quad [\text{ME. devouresse}; < devour^1 + \\ -ess, after equiv. OF. devorresse, devoureresse.] \\ \text{A female devourer. Wyclif.} \end{array}$

devouringly (de-vour'ing-li), adv. In a devouring manner

ing manner. devourment (dē-vour ment), n. [< devour + -ment. Cf. OF. devorement, devourement.] The act or process of devouring or consuming.

Could not thy remorseless foeman brook Time's sure devourment ? R. W. Gilder, A Portrait of Servetus. J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), Pref. a. 2. devotor¹t (dē-voī'tor), n. [< LL. devotor, one who devotes, < L. devorere, devote: see devote.] One who reverences or worships; a devout person. Beau. and Fl. devotor²t, n. [A corrupt form of advouter.] devotes, < D. devote, devout, A Foldar of Servents. devote, < OF. devot, devout, F. dévot = Sp. Pg. de-voto = It. devoto, divoto, < L. devotus, devoted, pp. of devoter is a doublet of devout.] I. a. Uieldin en servents. devote, < OF. devot, devout, F. dévot = Sp. Pg. de-voto = It. devoto, divoto, < L. devotus, devoted, pp. of devote is a doublet of devout.] I. a. a. The adj. devote is a doublet of devoting 1, a. 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, particularly in the the working and service of prayer; devoted to the worship and service of God; pious; religious; consecrated in spirit.

The same man was just and devout. Luke ii, 25. The same man was just and tecone. The Spaniard is very devout in his Way, for I have seen him kneel in the very Dirt when the Ave-Mary-hell rings, *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

Howell, Letters, I. iii, 32. Let a man consider, . . . when he prays in private, whether he be as composed, and reverent, and derout in his behaviour as he is when the eyes of a great assembly are upon him. Bp. Atterbury, Sermens, II. xii.

on him. And holy hymns from which the life derout Of saints and martyrs has wellnigh gone out. Whittier, On a Prayer-book.

2. Expressing devotion or piety. I love a holy devout Sermon. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

With uplifted hands, and eyes decout, Grateful to heaven. Milton, P. L., xl. 863. 3. Sincere; solemn; earnest: as, you have **5.** Sincere; solutin; earnest: as, you have my devout wishes for your safety.=**Syn**. 1. De-vout, Devotional; prayerful; godly, saintly. Devout per-tains especially to the internal, devotional to the exter-nal; but this distinction is not always observed. A de-rout heart, a derout man, a derout look—that is, a look such as would be produced by devout feeling (see ex-tracts above); a devotional attitude, a devotional book. There is assuching mativaly great and good in a

There is something natively great and good in a person that is truly decout. Steele, Tatler, No. 211. In Mr. Farrer, the head of the family, [was seen] a decotional energy, put forth in continual combat with the earthly energies that tempted him sway to the world. De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

This is the substance of his first section till we come to the decout of it, modelled into the form of a private psal-ter. Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

devoutet, adv. [ME.; < devout, a.] Devoutly.

To take her from austerer check of parents, To make her his by most depoutful rights. Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 3.

II.+ n. 1. A devotee. They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special derouts, and as it were sworn slaves. Sheldon, Miracles, p. 247.

-2. Sacred; solemn.

Chancer

2. A devotional composition.

devoutless

devoutless! (devout'les), a. [< devout + -less.] Destitute of devotion. E. D. [Rare.] devoutlessness! (devout'les-nes), n. Want of devotion. [Rare.]

The last point of this armour be the darts of devoutlessness, unmercifulness, and epicurisme. Bp. of Chichester, Two Sermons, sig. C 6 b.

devoitly (devoit/i), adv. [\langle ME. devoitly, devoity, -liehe; \langle devoit + -ly2.] 1. In a devoit manner; with devoit feelings; with solemn reverence and submission to God; with ardent devoit devotion.

Sunday, the xix Day of Julli, we can all to Mounte Syon to Masse, which was song ther ryght *Decouvily*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

Torkington, Diarie of Lag. At length her grace rose, and with modest paces Came to the altar: where she kneel'd, and, saint-like, Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd devoutly. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. dew2[‡], a. dewan (d

2. Religiously; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men, having a while attentively and de-voilly viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. Bacon.

3. Sincerely; earnestly; solemnly.

A consummation Devoutly to be wish'd. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. devoutness (de-vout'nes), n. The quality or

state of being devout. devove; (dē-vov'), v. t. [< L. devovere, devote: see devote, v. t.] To dedicate by vow; devote; doom to destruction; destine for sacrifice.

'Twas hls own son, whom God and mankind loved, His own victorions son, whom he devoved. Cowley, Davideis, iv.

devow; (dē-vou'), r. t. [< OF. devouer, F. dé-vouer, devote, give up, < L. devotare, freq. of devovere, devote: see devote. The second sense is appar. taken from disavow.] 1. To devote; apply.

Y. Those clear causes, to the inquiry And search of which your mathematical head Hath so devowed itself. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

2. To disavow; disclaim.

There too the armies angelic devow'd Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd. G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd. G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Trimmph. dew¹ (dū), n. [Early mod. E. also dewe, deaw; $\langle ME. dew, deu, deaw, \langle AS. deáw = OFries.$ daw = D. dauw = MLG. dow, douwe, dawe, dau, LG. dau = OHG. tou, tau (touw-), MHG. tou (touw-), G. tau, thau = Leel. dögg = Sw. dagg, dew, cf. dugg, drizzling rain, = Dan. dug, dew (ODan. dugregn, drizzling rain), = Goth. *dagg-wus (†), not recorded. From the Scand. is derived E. dag1, dew: see dag1, deg.] 1. The aqueous vapor which is deposited from the at-mosphere by condensation, especially during the night, in the form of small drops on the surface of bodies. The formation of dew is explained by the loss of heat by bodies on the cartb's surface through radiation at night, hy which means they and the air im-medistely about them are cooled below the dew-point (which see). Dew is thus deposited chiefly on bodies which are good radiators and poor conductors of heat, like grass; hence also it appears chiefly on calm and clear nights.-that is, when the conditions are most favorable for radia-tion. It never appears on nights both clondy and windy. In winter dew becomes hoar frost. They [in Peru] hane large and deepe ditches, in which they sow or set, and that which groweth is now table

They [in Peru] hane large and deepe ditches, in which they sow or set, and that which groweth is nourished with the deaw. Purchas, Pilgriniage, p. 873. th

they sow or see, and a Purchas, Pilgriniage, p. 515. Since dew is made of steams of the terrestrial globe, which, whilst they retain that form, and were not yet con-vened into drops, did swim to and fro in the air, and made part of lt; the phænomena that shew the power of dew in working on solid bodies may help to manifest how copiously the air may be impregnated with subtile saline parts. Boyle, Ilist. of Air, xi.

. wash'd her hands with the dew[s] of heav'n, She wash o her hands a full final of the second se

The deus of the evening most carefully shun, — Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun. *Chesterfield*, Advice to a Lady in Antumn.

2. Something likened to dew: (a) As falling lightly, or as serving to refresh.

Never yet one hour in his bed Did I enjoy the golden dew of sleep, But with his timorous dreams was still awak'd. Shak., Rich. III., lv. 1.

I thought for thee, I thought for all My gamesome imps that round me grew, The dews of blessing heaviest fall Where care falls too. Jean Ingelow.

(b) As suggestive of the morning, and hence of freshness and youth.

Fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion, Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty thereof. Longfellow, Miles Standish, i.

Moisture standing in little drops on anything.

Next unto him was Neptune pictured. . . . His face was rugged, and bis hoarle hed Dropped with brackish *deave*. Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Mountain dew, illicit whisky. [Slang.] dew^1 (dū), v. t. [$\langle ME. dewen, \langle AS. dedwian = OFries. dawa = D. dauwen = LG. dauen = OHG. touwön, towön, towön, MHG. touwen, G. tauen, thauen = Leel. dögga = Sw. dagga, dew, ef. dugga, drizzle, = Dan. dugge, dew; from the noun. Cf. bedew.] To wet with or as if with days weisters the days.$ dew1 dew; moisten; bedew.

w; moisten; bouen. Phœbus himself shall kneel at Cæsar's shrine, And deck it with bay garlands dewed with wine, *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Dew'd with showery drops,

Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse. Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

An obsolete spelling of due1. dew², a. An obsolete spelling of due¹. dewan (dē-wân'), n. [Also written deewan, and more correctly divan, diwān, \leq Hind. diwān, a tribunal, council, minister, head officer of finance and revenue, \leq Pers. divān: see divan.] In India: (a) A financial officer formerly appointed under the Mohammedan governments

in each province for the purpose of superintend-ing the collection of the revenue, etc. Shah Alam gave letters patent to Lord Clive investing the English Company with the office of *Dewan*... The *Dewan* was the accountant-general or finance minister, and looked solely after the revenue and expenditure. J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 311.

(b) The chief financial minister of a native state. (d) The chief native officer of certain government establishments, as the mint. (e) In Bengal, a native servant in confidential charge of the dealings of a house of business with natives, or of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. Yule and Barnell. Addie relating to a divear; as noun, dimensional divearity as non the threat of oxen and cows; hence, the pendulous skin under the threat of the threat of the state. (d) The state is the noniverse of the state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. The state of the affairs of the a (b) The chief financial minister of a state. (c) The prime minister of a native state. (d) The

dewani, dewanny (dę-wâ'ni), n. [\leq Hind. *diwānī*, prop. adj., relating to a *diwān*; as noun, the office, jurisdiction, etc., of a *diwān*: see de-

wan.] The office of dewan. dew-beater $(d\bar{u}'b\bar{e}'ter)$, n. 1. One who walks out early and brushes off the dew.

The dew beaters have trod their way for those that come fter them. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, 1. 57. after them.

 pl. A pair of oiled shoes. Hallwell.
 pl. A pair of oiled shoes. Hallwell.
 dewberry (dū'ber"i), n; pl. dewberries (-iz).
 [< dew1 + berry1; appar. in allusion to its being a low-lying shrub.]
 In England, the popular name of the *Rubus casius*, a bramble which crows in words thickets helders and the which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields; the fruit of this plant. The fruit is black, with a bluish dewy bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.

Feed him with apricocks and dew-

With purple grapes, green figs, and mul-berries. Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. In the United States, the pop-2. In the United States, the pop-ular name of *Rubus Canadensis*, the low blackberry, a trailing plant which has a large sweet fruit; the fruit of this plant. **dew-besprent** (dā'bē-sprent"), *a*. Sprinkled with dew.

a. Sprinkled with dew. The chewing flocks Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb of knot-grass dew-besprent, and were in fold. Millon, Comus, 1. 542.
 dew-claw (dū'klâ), n. 1. The rudimentary inner toe of the foot, especially the hind foot, of some dors.

of some dogs. In domestic dogs a hallux is fre-quently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being sus-pended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; It is called by dog-fanciers the dew-claw. W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 433. 2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates.

dew-clawedt (dū'klad), a. Furnished with dew-claws; ungulate.

By Brownists I mean not Independents, but dew-clawd eperatists. N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 11. Seperatists. Seperatists. N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 11. rotting, dew-softening. dew-cup (dū'kup), n. 1. The first allowance of dew-shoe (dū'shö), n. The heel of the sheath beer to harvest laborers. Maekay. Also dew-drivit IDeen I Deed O Adexay. drink. [Prov. Eng.] -2. A common name in Scotland of the lady's-mantle, Alchemilla vulaaris

gans. dew-drink (dū'dringk), n. Same as dew-eup, I. dewdrop (dū'drop), n. [= D. dauwdropp-el = G. thautropfen = Dan. dugdraabe = Sw. dagg-droppe.] A drop of dew.

I must go seek some dew-drops here, And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

dewtry

dewe¹t, n. and r. An obsolete spelling of dew¹. dewe²t, a. An obsolete spelling of due¹. dewe³t, v. t. See due². deweylite (dü'i-lit), n. [< Chester Dewey, an American scientist (1784-1867), + -lite.] A hydrated silicate of magnesium occurring in amorphous masses of a yellowish color and re-sembling gum arabic. It is related to serpen-tine, but contains more water. dewfall (dü'fa). v. [= Dan. duafald.] I. The

dewfall (dū'fâl), n. [= Dan. dugfald.] 1. The falling of dew; a fall of dew.

OI dew; a ran or teen.
 Expanding while the dewfall flows. Moore, Lalls Rookh, Light of the Harem.
 Noiseless as dew-fall, heed it well — Thy Father's call of love ! Whittier, Call of the Christian.

2. The time when dew begins to fall; early

2. The time when dew begins to fail, but, evening.
dewfull, a. See dueful.
dew-grass (dū'gràs), n. The cocksfoot-grass, Dactylis glomerata. [Eng.]
dewiness (dū'ines), n. [< dewy + ness.] The state of being covered or damp with dew.
dewitt; (dē-wit'), r. t. [After two Dutch statesmen.named De Witt, opponents of William III., Prince of Orange, massacred in 1672 by a mob, without inquiry.] To lynch. [Rare.]

inquiry.] To lynch. To her I leave thee, gloomy peer. Thiuk on thy crimes committed; Repent, and be for once sincere; Thou ne'er wilt be *De-Witted*. *Prior*, The Viceroy, st. 55.

some other animals, as dogs.

) other annuals, as top: Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung, And from his neck the double deutap hung. Addison The flesh on the human throat when flaccid

2. with age. [Humorous and rare.]

And, when she drinks, against her lips I bnb, And on the wither'd dewlap pour the ale. Shak., M. N. D., ii. I. The large median fleshy fold or single wattle of the domestic turkey.

There is a great difference [between the wild and the ame turkey] in the possession by the latter of an enormous

dewlap. S. F. Baird, Birds of North America (ed. 1858), p. 616. 4. pl. In her., same as wattles.

dewlapped, dewlapt ($d\bar{u}'$ lapt), *a*. Furnished with a dewlap, or a similar appendage.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind ; . . . Crook-knee'd and dew-lapp'd like Thessalian bulls. Shak., M. N. D., iv. I.

dew-plant (du'plant), n. 1. Same as ice-plant.

 acw-plant (du plant), n. 1. Same as tee-plant.
 -2. Same as sundex.
 dew-point (du point), n. [= D. dauxpunt = Dan. dugpunkt.] The temperature indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited; that temperature of the air at which the moisture present in it just saturates it. the moisture present in it just saturates it. See saturation. The more humid the stmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is satu-rated with moisture and any colder body is bronght into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface. See bygrometer. When a body of moist air is cooled, the point of satura-tion is gradually reached; and when saturated, any fur-ther cooling causes a deposition of dew: hence the tem-perature at which this occurs is called the dew-point. Huxley, Physiography, p. 57. **dew-retted** (dū'ret"ed), a. Retted or rotted

dew-retted (du'ret"ed), a. Retted or rotted by exposure to dew.

dew-retting (dñ'ret'ing), n. The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, to render easier the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter. Also dew-

When the godlike Siguror strode through the full-grown field of corn, the *deu-shoe* of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 387.

dewstone (dū'stōn), n. A species of limestone occurring in Nottiughamshire, England, which is supposed to collect a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dewtry (dū'tri), n. [Cf. Datura.] The thorn-apple, Datura Stramonium. S. Butler, Hudibras.



dew-worm (du'werm), n. The common earth-

worm, Lumbrieus terrestris. dewy (dū'i), a. [< ML. *dewy, < AS. dedwig (= G. tauig, thanig = Sw. daggig), < deáw, dew, + -ig, E. -y¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to dow.

Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. Keats, Isabelia, st. 24.

Tis a morning pure and sweet, And a derey splendour falls On the little flower. Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

2. Of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew: as, dewy tears.

A dewy mist Went up, and water'd ali the ground. Millon, P. L., vii. 333.

3. Moist with or as if with dew.

liis deury locks distiil'd Ambrosia. Milton Milton, P. L., v. 56.

4. Accompanied with dow; abounding in dow.

From morn To noon he fell, from noon to deury eve, A summer's day. Milton, P. L., i. 743.

But now the sun With orient beams had chased the dewy night From earth and heaven. Addison, Aneld, iii.

5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew: as, "dewy sleep ambrosial," Cowper, Iliad, ii.—6. In bot., appearing as if covered with dew. Dexia (dek'si-ii), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \varepsilon \xi \iota \delta \zeta$, on the right hand or side: see dexter.] A genus of flies, of the family Museidæ, or giving name to a family Dexiide.

Dexiariæ (dek-si-ā'ri-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Dexia +

-arice,] Samo as Dexidee. Dexidæ (dek-sī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dexia + -idee.] A family of dipterous insects, typified -ide.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dexia*. It is a small group, alled to the *Tachinida*, represented in North America by about 40 species, 30 of which belong to *Dexia*. It was founded by Macquart in 1835. Also called *Dexiariae*, **dexiotropic** (dek'si- $\bar{\phi}$ -trop'ik), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \epsilon \xi i \phi_{\varsigma},$ on the right hand, $+ \tau \rho \sigma \pi i \kappa \phi_{\varsigma} \langle \tau \rho \delta \pi \phi_{\varsigma}$, a turning, $\langle \tau \rho \delta \pi \epsilon v$, turn.] Dextral, as a shell; turning or turned to the right, as the whorls of a spiral shell: dextractropues: opnosed to *Leotronic*.

shell; dextrotropous: opposed to laotropic.

In Planorbis, which is dezictropic, . . Instead of being lelotropic, the ospiradium is on the left side, and receives its nerve from the left visceral ganglion, the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed. *E. R. Lankester*, Eucyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dexter (deks' ter), a. and n. [= F. dextre = Sp. diestro = Pg. It. destro, $\langle L. dexter = Sr$, diestro = Pg. It. destro, $\langle L. dexter = Sr$, ter right hand or side, handy, dexterous, also (ac-cording to Greek notions of omens) fortunate, = Gr. $\delta \varepsilon \xi trep \delta \varsigma$, right, comparative forms (with compar. suffix $-ter = -\tau \varepsilon po \varsigma \rangle \langle L. dex = Gr. \delta \varepsilon \xi t \delta \varsigma$, wight fortunate dextorements = Site devide other dexterous, strong (cf. dakshina, able, dexterous, right, south), = Geth. taihswa, right, taihsous, right, south), = Geth. taihswa, right, taihswa, the right hand, = OHG. zeso (zesw-), right, = W. deheu, right, south, = Gael. and Ir. deas, right, south (ef. deasil), = OBulg. desină, destă, right, desinitsa, the right hand, = Russ. desnitsa, the right hand; referred to a root represent-ed by Skt. \sqrt{daksh} , suit, be able, dexterous, er strong.] I. a. Pertaining to or situated on the right haud; right, as opposed to left: as, the dexter side of a shield.

My mother's blood Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister Bounds-in my father's. Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew. Pope.

Dexter base, in *her.*, the dexter edge new. Poper field.—Dexter base point, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way hetween the base point and the dexter edge of the field. Sec ett under point.—Dexter chief, in *her.*, the dexter aldo of the chief of the field.—Dexter chief point, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the chief point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under point.—Dexter diagonal, in math. See diag-onal.

II. n. In her., that side of the shield which is toward the right when the shield is braced

is toward the right when the Shield is oraced or fitted upon the arm; hence, the side of the field toward the left of the spectator. **dexterity** (deks-ter'i-ti), n. [= F. dextérité = Pg. dexteridade = It. desteritâ, $\langle L. dexterita(t-)s, \langle dexter, right, right-hand: see dexter.] 1.$ Greater facility in using the right hand thanthe left; right-handedness. [Not in commonuse]use.]

usc.] The proportion of left-haud drawings [of the cave-men of France] is greatly in excess of what would now be found ; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to deter-mine the universal dexterity of the whole historic period. Science, V, 460,

Dexterily appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscrimi-nately. 100

2. Mannal skill; skill in using the hands, espe-cially in mechanical or artistic work; hence, physical suppleness or adroitness in general; that readiness in action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or precision of motion.

Desterity of hand, even he common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

The company being seated round the genial board, and each furnished with a fork, evinced their dexterity in launching at the fattest pieces in this mighty dish. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 160, The Tahitians have the dexterity of amphibious animals in the water. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 181.

3. Mental adroitness or skill; eleverness; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.

I have dispatch d some half a Dozen Duns with as mach Dexterity as a hungry Judge does Causes at Dinner-time. Congress, Love for Love, I. 2.

A thousand vexations . . . which nothing is required to remove but a little desterity of conduct. Johnson, Rambler, No. 137.

By his incomparable dexterity, be [Francis Sforza] raised himself from the precarious and dependent situation of a military adventurer to the first throne of Italy. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

=Syn. 3. Address, facility, faculty, tact, eleverness, aptinated ability, art, knack. dexterous, dextrous (deks'te-rus, deks'trus), a. [< L. dexter, right, ready (see dexter), + -ous.] 1. Having greater skill in using the right hand than the left; right-handed. [Rare.] -2. Presenting menual skill: hence skilful -2. Possessing manual skill; hence, skilful or adroit in the use of the body in general; quick and precise in action.

Whether the Mazlinga were stoln by our own Men, or the Dutch, I cannot say; for we had some very dextrous thieves in our Ship. Dampier, Voyagea, 1, 529. For both their dext'rous hands the lance could wield.

3. Having mental adroitness or skill; ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; clever; expert: as, a dexterous manager.

as, a desterous manager. The Coptis . . . are well acquainted with all affairs, are very destrous at keeping accounts, which they do in a sort of Coptic charactera understood by no body else. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 176. The desterous Capuchins never choose to preach on the life and miractes of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a lock of his hair, or a drop of his blood. *Macaulay*.

4. Exhibiting dexterity, in any sense; skilful; artful; elever: as, dexterous management.

Cnossus was also famous for its bowa and arrows, and for a *dextrous* use of that sort of arms. *Pocoeke*, Description of the East, II. 1, 256.

The dexterous uso of plausible topics for recommending any opinion whatever to the favor of an audience. De Quincey, Style, iv.

Syn. Expert, Skilful, etc. (ace adroit), nimble, brisk,

dexterously, dextrously (deks'te-rus-li, deks'-trus-li), adv. With dexterity; expertly; skil-fully; artfully; adroitly.

The good parts he hath he will learn to shew to the full, and use them dexterously. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 96.

dexterousness, dextrousness (dcks'te-rus-nes, deks'trus-nes), n. Dexterity; adroitness. Bailey, 1727.

dextrad (deks' trad), adv. [$\langle L. dexter + -ad3$, toward: see -ad3.] To the right hand; to, on, or toward the right side; dextrally: opposed to sinistrad.

dextral (deks'tral), a. [\langle ML. dexteralis, *dex-tralis, on the right, \langle L. dexter, right: see dex-ter.] 1. Right, as opposed to left; right-hand.

Any tunicles or skins which should binder the liver from enabling the dextral parts. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

2. In conch., dextrorse: applied to univalve shells whose aperture is on the right side when the shell is held in front of the observer with the apex upward and the aperture downward toward him: opposed to sinistral. Most shells are dextral.

dextrality (deks-tral'i-ti), n. [< dextral + -ity.] 1. The state of being on the right side, as opposed to the left.—2. Superiority in strength and facility in action of the right side of the body; right-handedness.

Did not institution, but nature, determine dextrality, there would be many more Scavolas than are delivered in story. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Iv. 5. **dextrally** (deks'tral-i), adv. By or toward the right side, as opposed to the left; dextrad.

dev

It is a curious fact that the spathes are rolled up indif-ferently other way — either dextrally or sinistrally — in about equal numbers, Jour, of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 237.

Jour. of Eot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 237. dextran, dextrane (deks'tran, -trān), n. [\langle 1. dexter, right, + -an, -ane.] A gum found in unripe beet-root and in molasses, and formed, together with maunite, by the mucie fermen-tation of sugar. It is a white amorphous sub-stance readily soluble in water, and dextro-rotatory. It has the formula C₆H₁₀O₅. dextrert, n. See destrer. Chaueer. dextrine (deks'triu), n. [= F. dextrine, \langle L. dex-ter, right, + -ine².] The soluble or gummy mat-ters, having the general formula (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n, into which starch is convertible by diastase or

into which starch is convertible by diastase or Into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids. It is white, insipid, and without smell, and is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name. Its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, destrine is finally converted into grape-sugar. It is used as a substitute for gum arable in medicine and the arts. Also called gommeline, moist gum, starch-gum, British gum, and Alsace gum.

dextrocardia (deks-tr $\tilde{\rho}$ -kär'di- \tilde{n}), n. [NL., \langle L. dexter, right, + Gr. $\kappa a \rho \delta i a = E$. heart.] In teratol., a congenital condition in which the heart is turned toward the right instead of the left side.

left side. dextro-compound (deks'trö-kom"pound), $n. [\langle L. dexter, right, + E. compound^{1}]$ In chem., a compound body which causes the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, dextrose, tartaric acid, malic acid, and cinchonine are dextro-compounds. dextroglucose (deks'trö-glö"kös), $n. [\langle L. dexter, right (see dextrose), + E. glucose.]$ Same as dextrose.

as dextrose.

dextrogyrate (deks-trö-jī'rāt), a. [< L. dexter right, + gyratus, pp. of gyrare, turn: see gyrate.] Causing to turn toward the right hand: as, a dextrogyrate crystal (that is, a crystal which in circular polarization turns the plane of polarization to the right). See polarization. Also dextrorotatory.

If the analyzer has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, ycllow, green, hlue, indigo, yloiet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed or dex-toward the successful of the successful trogyrate. Hodwell

dextrogyrous (deks-trō-ji'rus), a. [< L. dexter, right, + gyrus, a eirele: see gyre.] Gyrating or circling to the right. dextrorotatory (deks-trō-rō'ta-tō-ri), a. [< L. dexter, right, + E. rotatory.] Same as dextro-

aurate.

dextrorsal (deks-trôr'sal), a. [< dextrorse +

-al.] Same as dextrorse. dextrorse (deks-trôrs'), a. [< L. dextrorsum, un-contracted dextrororsum, -rersum, toward the

dextrorse(deks-trors'), a. [$\langle L. dextrorsum, un-$ contracted dextrororsum, -rersum, toward the $right, <math>\langle dexter, right, + vorsus, rersus, pp. of vor-$ tere, vertere, turn: see vertex, vortex, verse. Cf.sinistrorse.] Rising from right to left, as aspiralline, helix, or elimbing plant. [In botany thisword is used in opposite senses by different authorities.Bentham, Hooker, Darwin, Gray, etc., use it as above de-fined. Linneus, Ersun, the De Candolles, and many othersgive it the opposite meaning.]**dextrose** $(deks'trös), n. [<math>\langle L. dexter, right, +$ -ose.] A sugar (C₆H₁₂O₆) belonging to the glucose group, which erystallizes from aqueous solution with one molecule of water in nodular masses of six-sided scales. It is readily solvent in water and alcohol, has a taste less sweet tham ordinary canc-sugar, and directly reduces alkaline copper solution. It is dextrorotatory to polarized light. Dextrose is widely distributed, being found in most sweet finite, grapes, raisins, cherrice, etc., usually associated with levulose. It also occurs sparingly in various animal tissues and fulces, and in excessive quantity in diabetic urine. Dex-trose is manufactured from starch in large quantity by the astion of sulphurie acid. It is used for making cheep syrup, called glucose syrup, in the manufacture of beer, and for adulterating molasses. Also called dextroglucose, grape-sugar, and starch-sugar.— Birotatory dextrose. See birotation.

grape-sigar, and starch-sigar. - Birotatory dextrose. See birotation. dextrotropous (deks-trot'rö-pus), a. [$\langle L.$ dexter, right, + Gr. -rpomoy (ef. rpom', a turning), $\langle \tau p \ell \pi e w$, turn.] Turning to the right: opposed to laotropous. Also dextrotropic. dextrous, dextrously, etc. See dexterous, etc. dey't, n. [ME. dey, deye, deie, daie, a maid-servant (sometimes applied to a man-servant) about a farm, a milkmaid, \langle Icel. deigia, a maid-servant, esp. a dairymaid, = Sw. deja, a dairymaid, = Norw. deigja, deia, deie, a maid-servant, usually in comp., as in bu-deigja, a maid in charge of the eattle (bu, household, farmstead, live stock), bakster-deigja, a baker (bakster, baking), rakster-deigja, a maid em-ployed in raking hay (rakster, raking), = ODan. deje, in comp. mælkedeje, milkmaid (mælke,

1585

milk), munkedeje, monk's concubine (munk, monk), etc. Usually referred to Icel. deig = Sw. deg = Norw. deig, dough, = E. dough, as if the deigja were orig. a 'baker' (cf. bakster-deigja, above); but there is no evidence of this deigja, above); but there is no evidence of this except the perhaps accidental similarity of form. Among the duties of the dey is men-tioned that of feeding the young and weak of a flock or herd with foreign milk; this, in connec-tion with the regular duty of milking the cows, gives some color to the phonetically doubt-ful derivation from Sw. dagga, OSw. daggja, suckle, = Dan. dagge, feed with foreign milk, cade, coddle (prob. not connected with Sw. dia = Dan. die, suck, = AS. ppr. "*diende, lactan-tes" (only in Benson's Lex.): see dug². Hence dairy, a, 1 A female (sometimes a male) serdairy, q. v.] A female (sometimes a male) servant who had charge of a dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general.

She was as it were a maner deye. Chaucer, Nun'a Priest's Tale, l. 26. There my father he is an auld cohler, My mother she is an auld dey. Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

The dey or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

 dey^2 (dā), n. [$\langle F. dey, \langle Turk, day, a maternal uncle, also "a friendly title formerly given to$ middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that at tengen to the commanning oncer of that corps, who frequently afterwards became pasha or regent of the colony; hence, our misnomer of dey as applied to the latter officer" (Redhouse, Turk. Dict.).] The title of the governor of Al-giers under Turkish suzerainty from 1710 till its conquest by the French in 1830. From 1600 the deys were the elected chiefs of the janisaaries of the country, who divided power with the pashas appointed by the Porte, and in 1710 superseded them. Tripoli and Tunis were in former times also sometimes ruled by deys, in place of their legitimate beys. deye1t, v. i. A Middle English form of die1. deye2t, v. t. A Middle English form of dye2. deyert, n. A Middle English form of dye7. deymaidt, n. See daymaid. deymeit, v. t. An obsolete form of deign. deymatt, a. See daymaid. deynet, v. t. An obsolete form of dainty. An else late form of dainty. corps, who frequently afterwards became pasha

dainty.

deyst, n. An obsolete form of dais. deyst, n. An obsolete form of dais. dezincification (dē-zingk"i-fi-kā'shon), n. [$\langle dc$ -priv. + zine + -(i)fication.] Separation of zine from a composition or an alloy in which it is

dezymotize (dē-zī'mō-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp.

dezymotize (de-zi mo-tiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dezymotized, ppr. dezymotizing. [< de-priv. + zymot(ic) + -ize.] To free from disease-germs.
D. F. An abbreviation of the Latin defensor fidei, defender of the faith. See defender.
dft. A contraction (a) of draft, used in commercial writings; (b) sometimes, of defendant.
D. G. An abbreviation of the Latin Dei gratia, but the crean of God.

by the grace of God. dha (dä), n. [Burmese.] A measure of length used in Burma; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.

dhabb (dab), n. [Ar. dhabb, a lizard (the skink).] The dried flesh of the skink, Scincus officinalis, used as a medicine.
dhadum (dā'di-um), n. A weight of Ballari in Iudia, one fourth of the Ballari maund, or 6 pounds 5 ounces 8 drams avoirdupois.
dhak (dāk), n. [Hiud. dhāk, dhākā, or dhākhā (Anglo-Ind. dawk); also called palāsa.] A handsome leguminous tree of India, Butea frondosa, the wood, leaves, and flowers of which are used in religious ceremonies. See Butca.
dhal (däl), n. A necklace, usually of gold beads, worn in the Levant.
dhaneo (dam'nö), n. [E. Ind.] A tiliaceous tree of India, Grewia elastica, the wood of which is very tough and elastic.

tree of India, Grewia elastica, the wood of which is very tough and elastic. dhan (dan), n. [Hind. Beng. dhān.] A gold and silver weight of Bengal, the 384th part of a tola. It is now, by law, 0.469 of a grain troy, but was formerly 0.585 of a grain. dhar (där), n. [Burmese.] The curved sword of the Burmese, also used as a chopping-imple-ment

ment.

The Burmese dropped their lances and *dhars*, and fied yelling back toward the pagoda. J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 421.

dharri (dar'i), n. [Hind. dharī, also dharā, a weight (5 seers).] An East Indian unit of

weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 15 pounds; a stone. Also called dhuddah

dhauri (dâ'ri), n. [E. Ind.] A lythraceous shrub, *Woodfordia floribunda*, common through-out India. Its long spreading brauches are covered with brilliant red flowers in the hot season.

(dhobie, dhoby $(d\bar{o}'bi)$, *n*. [Hind. *dhobi*, a washerman, $\langle dhob$, a wash.] In India and the East, a native washerman. Also *dobie*, *dobce*. In 1877 the introduction of a steam laundry broke the monopoly of the *dhoby*. Encyc. Brit., XII. 142. monopoly of the dhoby. Energy, Brit, MI, 142, Dhobie's itch, Tinea circinata, a kind of ringworm common in hot, moist climates. Also called washerman's itch, Indian ringworm, etc. dhobieman, dhobyman (dô' bi-man), n.; pl. dhobiemen, dhobymen (-men). In the East, a

washerman.

[The] dhobyman was waiting outside, and in a few mo-ments made his appearance — a black washerman, dressed in cotton. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 110. **dhole** (dôl), n. [E. Ind.] A kind of East In-dian dog, the wild dog of the Deccan, Canis

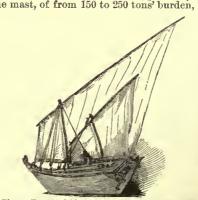


Dhole (Canis dukkunensis).

dukkunensis. It is of moderate aize and a rich bay color. It hunts in packa, and is capable of running down large

dholl (dol), n. The East Indian name for Cajanus Indicus, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pulse, dried and split, much used in India as a porridge. Also dhal.

dhoney, dhony, n. See doni. dhotee, dhoty (do'tē, -ti), n. [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. dhotē.] A garment worn by men in India, consisting of a long narrow cloth passed round consisting of a long narrow cloth passed round the waist, then between the thighs, and returned, under itself at the waist behind. It is sometimes drawn close in all its parts, and sometimes the parts aur-rounding the thighs are allowed to hang loosely almost to the knees. Also *dhotie*, *dotie*. **dhourra**¹, *n*. See *durra*. **Dhourra**² (dö'rä), *n*. Same as *Durio*. **dhow** (dou), *n*. An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, of from 150 to 250 tons' burden, em-



Dhow .-- From Model in South Kensington Museum, Lond ployed in trading, and also in carrying slaves

from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Also spelled *dow*. **dhu** (dö). [The common form (erroneously sup-posed to be the Gael. spelling) in E. works of the Gael. and Ir. *dubh* (*bh* scarcely sounded) - W. *dw* heat A common common determined in the second sec of the Gael. and Ir. dubh (bh scarcely sounded) = W. du, black.] A common element in Celtic local and personal names, meaning 'black,' as in Dhu Loch, black lake; Roderick Dhu, black Roderick (Scott, Lady of the Lake). The proper form (Gaelic and Irish) is dubh (see etymology): Dubin, originally dubh time, black pool; Irish Dubh-abhainn, a river in Ireland, now called Blackwater (abh, a river). **dhunchee** (dun'ehē), n. [E. Ind.] A tall an-nual leguminous plant of the tropics of the old world, Sesbania aculeata. It is cultivated in India for the fibers of its bark, which are used as a coarse substitute for hemp. **dhurra**, n. See durra. **dhurries** (dur'iz), n. pl. [E. Ind.] A kind of coarse but durable carpeting made in India,

diabetes

usually in fringed squares, without positive patterns or bright colors. See derrics.

Diversities are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, hut appear dur-able; gaol-diversities have no intricate patterns, like those we term "oriental," but are merely intended for rough wear. A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 19. Di. (a) The chemical symbol of the metal di-

dymium. (b) [l. c.] An abbreviation of Latin dimidius, half. di-¹. [L. di-: see dis-. Cf. de-.] A prefix of Latin origin, the form of dis- before certain condi-I.

Latin origin, the form of dis-before certain con-sonants: see dis-. In some words in earlier English the prefixes di and de- othen interchanged; whence in modern English some with original de- have now also or only di-, as divest, while others with original di- have now de, as device, dec. di-2. [L., etc., di-, ζ Gr. δ_{l-} , two-, double, com-bining form of $\delta_{l\zeta}$, adv., twice, doubly (= L. bis, bi-= Skt. dvi-= E. twi-, etc.), $\zeta \delta_{lo} =$ E. two:see bi-2, twi-, two.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with bi-2 (which see), and meaning 'two-,'twofold,' double,' as in dipterous, two-winged. dintuck, a two-leaved tablet. diarchu government by two, etc. In chemistry it denotes that a conpound contains two units of the element or radical to which di- is prefixed: as, manganese dioxid, MnO₂, a compound of one atom of manganese and two of oxygen. dl.³. A prefix of Greek origin, the form of dia winged, diptych, a two-leaved tablet, diarchy,

compound of one atom of manganese and two of oxygen. **di**.³. A prefix of Greek origin, the form of dia-before a vowel. See dia-. **dia-.** [L., etc., dia-, \langle Gr. δ ia-, prefix, δ iá, prep., through, throughout, during, across, over, by, etc., orig. * δ *Fuya*, \langle * δ *Fo*, δ *io* = E. *two*, con-nected with δ *ic*, doubly, and L. dis-, di-, apart, asunder: see di-1, di-3, di-3, dis-.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning in Greek, and so, with modifications, in modern speech, 'through, right through, in different directions, asunder, be-tween,' etc. often intensive, 'thoroughly, ut-tcrly,' etc. **diabantite** (di-a-ban'tit), *n*. [Irreg. \langle diabase

terly,' etc. **diabantite** (dī-a-ban'tīt), n. [Irreg. $\langle diabase$ (altered as if Gr. $\delta ia \beta a c (\delta ia \beta a v \tau -)$, 2d aor. part. of $\delta a \beta a i v e v$, go through or over: see diabase) + -ite².] A chloritic mineral found filling eavities in basic eruptive rocks, like basalt and diabase. **diabase** (dī'a-bās), n. [$\langle dia., erroneously$ for di-2, double, + $basc^2$. The form simulates Gr. $\delta i a \beta a v e v, \delta i a \delta i v e v e v e basis.$] The name originally given by A. Brongniart to a rock which Haüy later designated as dio-rite, which name Brongeniart, bimself adonted The hand originally given by A. Dionginiar to a rock which Haüy later designated as dio-rite, which name Brongniart himself adopted in preference to that of diabase. Later (n 1842) Hausmann again introduced the word diabase, and by it designated a variety of pyroxenic rock, occurring in the Harz, and characterized by the presence of chlorite in considerable quantity. At the present time the name dia-base is used to designate a crystalline-granular rock, con-sisting essentially of angite and a triclinic feldspar, with more or less magnetite or titaniferous iron, or both, and occasionally apalite or olivin, to which is added chloritic matter in varying amount. To this chloritic material the name viridite is frequently applied, this being the sub-stance which gives the mass the greenish color which it frequently has. Diabase is one of the rocks included under the popular designation of greenstone, and also un-der that of trap. It is an altered form of basalt. "The main difference between diabase and basalt appears to be that the rocks included nuder the former name have un-dergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the diffused 'viridite' so characteristic of them" (Gekie, 1855). See greenstone, trap, diorite, and melaphyre. diabase-porphyrite (di 'a-bās-pôr' fi-rīt), n.

diabase-porphyrite (dī'a-bās-pôr'fi-rīt), n. see porphyrite.

diabasic (dī-a-bā'sik), a. [< diabase + -ie.] Pertaining or relating to, or composed of, diabase.

Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferons age, cut v diabasic eruptives. Science, 111. 762. by diabasic eruptive

diabaterial ($d\bar{i}'a$ -bā-tē'ri-al), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta a\beta a$ - $\tau \dot{\eta} \mu a$ (sc. $ie\rho \dot{a}$), offerings before crossing the border or a river, $\langle \delta ia\beta a \tau \delta c$, verbal adj. of δia - $\beta a i \nu e n, c \tau \delta c$ ($\delta c a \beta a \tau \delta c$, verbal adj. of δia - $\beta a i \nu e n, c \tau \delta c$ ($\delta c a \beta a \tau \delta c$, verbal adj. of δia - $\beta a i \nu e n, c \tau \delta c$ ($\delta c a \beta a \tau \delta c$, verbal adj. of δia - $\beta a i \nu e n, c \tau \delta c$ ($\delta c a \beta a \tau \delta c$, verbal adj. of δia - $\beta a i \nu e n, c \tau \delta c$ ($\delta c a \beta a \tau \delta c$, verbal adj. of $\delta c a$ - $\beta a i \nu e n, c \tau \delta c a \beta a \tau \delta c$, verbal adj. of $\delta c a \beta a \tau \delta c$, or $b \sigma r d c r \sigma s$ or $\delta c a - M i f \sigma r d c$. [Rare.] diabetes ($d\bar{1}$ -a, $b\bar{e}' t\bar{e} z$), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta c a \beta a \dot{\tau} r c$, diabetes, also a compass, a siphon, $\langle \delta c a \beta a \dot{\tau} r c$, make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart, also cross over pass through: see diabaterial

also cross over, pass through: see diabaterial.] In pathol., the name of two different affections, diabetes mellitus, or persistent glucosuria, and diabetes insipidus, or polyuria, both character-ized in ordinary cases by an abnormally large ized in ordinary cases by an abnormally large discharge of urine. The former is distinguished by the presence of an excessive quantity of sugar in the urine, and to it there is a strong tendency to restrict the name. Light and evanescent grades of glucosuria are not consid-ered as diabetes, and doubless frequently have an entire-ly different causation. The disease is chronic and gener-ally fatal. Its essential pathology is unknown. It is not an affection of the kidneya, but depends upon the accmun-lation of sugar in the blood, or glucohemia. (See glucosu-ria.) Dishetes insijidus, or polyuria, is characterized by the discharge of abnormally large quantities of ordinary or watery urine. diabetic (di-a-bet'ik), a. and n. [< diabetes + -ic.] I. a. I. Of or pertaining to diabetes. -
2. Affected with diabetes: as, a diabetic patient.—Diabetic sugar, $C_0 \Pi_{12} \Omega_0$, the aweet principle of diabetic urine, which often contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of it. It is identical with starch-augar, grape-sugar, sugar of fruits, etc., the name common to all of which is glucose. See glucose.

II. n. A person suffering from diabetes. After following a strict dict for two or three weeks, dia-betics iose their craving for prohibited articles of food. N. Y. Med. Jour., X L. 571.

diabetical (dī-a-bet'i-kal), a. Same as diabetic. diabetical (dī-a-bet'i-kal), a. Same as diabetic. diablerie, diablery (dī-ā'ble-ri), n. [$\langle F. dia-blerie, OF. diablical = Sp. diablura = Pg. diabrura = It. diavoleria),$ $devilry, soreery, <math>\langle diable, devil: seo devil. Cf. devilry.]$ 1. Mischief; wiekedness; devilry.— 2. Magio arts; incantation; soreery.

Those were the times when mcn believed in witchcraft and every kind of diablerie. J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. liv.

I pinched my arm to make sure that I was not the subject f some diablerie. C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 272.

diabolarch (di-ab'õ-lärk), n. [$\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta \iota \dot{a} \beta \delta \lambda o_{\zeta}$, devil, $+ \dot{a} \rho \chi \delta \zeta$, ruler, $\langle \dot{a} \rho \chi \varepsilon \iota v$, rule.] The ruler of the dovils; the chief devil. [Raro.]

Supposing, however, this Satan to be meant of a real angel, there will be no need to expound it of the diabo-larch. J. Oxlee, Confutation of the Diabolarchy, p. 9.

tarch. J. Oxtee, Confutation of the Diabolarchy, p. 9. **diabolarchy** (di-a-bol'är-ki), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta t \dot{\alpha} \beta \delta \lambda \sigma_{c}$, devil, + -ap χia , $\langle \dot{a} \rho \chi c \dot{\alpha}$, rule.] The rule of the devil. J. Oxtee. [Rare.] **diabolic, diabolical** (di-a-bol'ik, -i-kal), a. [\langle LL. diabolicus, $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta u \ddot{\alpha} \beta \delta \lambda \kappa \phi_{c}$, devilish, $\langle \delta t \dot{\alpha} - \beta \delta \lambda \phi_{c}$, devil: see devil.] Pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish; hence, infernal; impious; atrocious; outrageously wicked: as. a diabolic plot: a dia-black of the devil of the de outrageously wicked: as, a diabolic plot; a diabolical temper.

l temper. Which, in other beasts observed, Donth night beget of *diabolic* power Active within, beyond the sense of brute. *Millon*, P. L., ix, 95. The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. Ray.

=Syn, See llat under devilish. diabolically (di-a-bol'i-kal-i), adv. In a dia-bolical manner; very wickedly; atrociously.

So diabolically abaurd... as to denie that to be ... whawfull unto Christiana, which they have renounced... In their baptism. Pryme, Histrio-Mastix, I. ii. (cho.). **diabolicalness**(di-a-bol/i-kal-nes), n. The stato

or quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atroeity.

I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive diabolicalness. J. Warton, Satire on Ranetagh Honse.

diabolify (di-a-bol'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. diabolified, ppr. diabolifying. [{LL. diabolis, devil, + -fy.] To ascribe diabolical qualities to; treat as a devil. [Rare.]

The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and diaboli-es him. Farindon, Sermons (1647), p. 59. fies him.

diabolish (dī-ab'ō-lish), adv. [Humorously substituted for devilish, < LL. diabolus, devil, + -ish1: see devilish.] Dovilishly. [Humorous.]

A diabolish good word. O. W. Holmes, diabolism (dī-ab'ō-lizm), n. [< LL. diaholus, devil, + -ism.] 1. The actions or influence of the devil; conduct worthy of the devil.

While then so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty i diaholism. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 16. of diaholism. 2. Possession by the devil.

Ile was now projecting . . . the farce of diabolisms and exorcisma. Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, 11, 233. 3. In occultism, black magie; sorecry; invoca-

3. In occutation, black magte, solvery, in the tion of evil spirits. diabolize (di-ab'ō-līz), v. t.; pret. and pp. diabolized, ppr. diabolizing. [<LL. diabolus, devil, + E. -izc.] To render diabolical or devilish; impart diabolical ideas to. [Rare.]

Impart diabolical ideas to: [Refres.] Ite [the reformer] should resolve, with all his might, to divinize instead of diabolize public life. N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 249. There were two things, when I was a boy, that diabo-lized my imagination — I mean, that gave mo a distinct appreheusion of a formidable bodily shape which prowled round the neighborhood where I was born and breed. O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 235. O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 235.

diabology (di-a-bol' δ_{-j} i), n. [A contr. of *diabology, \langle Gr. $\delta_{id}\beta_{0}\lambda_{0c}$, the devil, + - $\lambda_{0}\gamma_{a}$, \langle λ_{tyew} , speak: see -ology.] The doctrine of the devil; diabolical lore: as, the diabology of Milton's "Paradise Lost." [Rare.]

Remember the theology and the diabology of the time. O. W. Holmes, Mcd. Essays, p. 355 diabolus (dī-ab'ō-lus), n. [LL., $\langle Gr. \delta\iota \dot{\alpha}\beta o\lambda o\varsigma$, an accuser, adversary, the devil: see devil and

diabolic.] 1. In occultism, the spirit of evil per-sonified; the devil.—2. [cap.] In soöl., a ge-nus of marsupials, containing the ursino dasy-ure or Tasmanian devil, Dasyurus or Sarco-diaclasis (di-a-klá'sis), n. Refraction. philus ursinus.

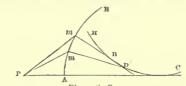
philus arsinas. **diabrotic** (dī-a-brot'ik), a. and n. [\langle Gr. δa - $\beta \rho \omega \tau \kappa \delta c$, able to eat through, corrosive, $\langle \delta a \beta a \beta - \beta \rho \omega \sigma \kappa c \nu (\delta a \beta \rho \omega)$, eat through, $\langle \delta i \dot{a}$, through, + $\beta \iota \beta \rho \omega \sigma \kappa c \nu (\sqrt{*\beta \rho \omega})$, eat: see broma.] I. a. Having the quality of corroding; corrosive: as, a diabrotic substance; diabrotic action.

subfamily Galerucina. They have the claws acutely toothed, the tible not sulcate, the front nave the claws achtely toothed, the tible not aulcate, the front carinate, and the prothorax with two deep impressions. There are numerous new-world species, of rather small size. Their larve aro more clongate than the typical *Chrysomelidæ*, and live under ground on the roots of plants. A very common North American apo-cies in *D. vittata* (Fabricius), of a bright-yellow color, the head and parts of the legs; the elytra are punctate in rows. The species is injurious to squashes and aliled plants, and is known as the striped cucumber-beetle. *D. duodecim-punctata*, another common spe-cies, has 12 large black spots on the elytra.

The eight diacatholicon (di" a - ka - fai, and b. D. diadccim-tal, and b. D. diadccimtal, and b. D. diadccimtal, and b. D. diadccimtal, and b. D. diadcimtal, and b. D. diadcimtal, and b. D. diadcimtal, and b. D. diadcimtal, and b. diadcimtal, and b. D. diadcimtal, and b. diadcimtal, and b. D. diadcimtal, and b. diadcimtal, and b. D. diadcimtal, and b. diadcimtal, and b. D. diadcimtal, anddiacatholicon

tive medicine formerly in use, compounded of many substances: so ealled from its supposed general usefulness.

diacaustic (di-a-kâs'tik), a. and n. [< Gr. diá, through, + E. caustic, in math. sense.] I. a. In math., belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. If rays Pm, issuing from a luminous point P, he refracted by the curve AmB, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction



Diacaustic Curve. A8, refracting curve; P, radiant; PmD, PmD, rays refracted at m. CDDH, the envelop of all such rays, is the diacaustic.

in a given ratio, the curve CDDH, which touches all the

In a given ratio, the curve CDDH, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic curve*, or *caustic by refraction. Brande and Cox.* See *caustic*, n., 3. The principle, being once established, was applied to atmospheric refractions, optical instruments, *diacaustic curves* (that is, the curves of intense light produced by refraction), and to various other cases. Where the

II. n. [In math. sense, from the adj. diacaustic, above; in med. sense, of same formation, with reference to *caustic* in its literal sense.] 1+. In mcd., a double-convex lens, employed to

cauterize a part. -2. A diacaustic curve. See I. diacetin (di-a-sō'tin), n. [$\langle di^{-2} + acct-ic + -in^2$.] A liquid having a biting taste, formed by the combination of two acetic-acid radicals with the trivalent alcohol glycerol or glycerin.

with the trivalent alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Also called acctidin. diachenium (di-a-kō'ni-um), n.; pl. diachenia (-ä). [NL., $\langle di^{-2} + achenium: see achene.$] In bot, same as cremocarp: so called from its resemblance to a doubled achene. diachorial (di-a-kō'ri-al), a. [Irreg. $\langle Gr. \delta a_{\chi}\omega-$ peiv, go through, $\langle \delta ia$, through, $+ \chi \omega \rho iv$, make room, go.] Passing through. diachylon, diachylum (di-ak'i-lon, -lum), n.; pl. diachyla (-lä). [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta ia_{\chi}v\lambda \phi_{\zeta}$, very juicy, $\langle \delta ia$, through, $+ \chi v\lambda \phi_{\zeta}$, juice: see clyle.] In med.: (a) Formerly, an emollient plaster composed of the juices of herbs. The common plaster called diachylon. The common plaister called diachylon. Boyle, Works, 1. 7.

He thought it better, as better it was, to assnage his bruised dignity with half a yard aquare of balmy diplo-matick diachylon. Burke, A Regicide Peace. (b) Now, another name for lead-plaster.

diachyma (di-ak'i-mä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\iota\delta$, through, $+\chi\iota\mu c$, liquid, juice : see chyme¹.] In bot., the parenchyma or green cellular matter of leaves: a term proposed by Link, but not in use.

diacritical

applied to certain hydroxids and basic oxids. diaclasis (dī-a-klā'sis), n. Refraction. diacodium (dī-a-kō'di-um), n. [NL., < L. dia-codion, a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice, < Gr. διά κωδειῶν, from poppy-heads: διά, through the head app of whether a start

 $\begin{array}{c} \beta\rho\omega\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu\ (\delta\iota\alpha\beta\rho\omega),\ eat\ through,\ <\delta\iotaa,\ through,\ \\+\beta\iota\beta\rho\omega\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu\ (\sqrt{*}\beta\rho\omega),\ eat\ through,\ \\<\delta\iotaa,\ through,\ \\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-heads\ :\delta\iotaa,\ \\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-head.\ \\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-head.\ \\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-head.\ \\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-head.\ \\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-head.\ \\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-head.\ \\\\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-head.\ \\\\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-head.\ \\\\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-head.\ \\\\\\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-py-head.\ \\\\\\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-head.\ \\\\\\\\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-py-head.\ \\\\\\\\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ head,\ esp.\ of\ a\ plant,\ a\ pop-py-py-head.\ \\\\\\\\\\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ betwee\ ,\ thea\ella,\ a\ syrup\ made\ o\ fop-py-py-py-py-py-py-py-head.\ \\\\\\\\\\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ th\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ thead\ syrup\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ through\ ;\kappa\omega\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\iotaa,\ through\ ;\kappa\omega$

diaconate¹ (dī-ak'ō-nāt), a. [< LL. diaconus, a deaeon, + -ate¹.] Superintended or managed by deaeons. [Rare.]

There should be a common treasury for this one great iaconate church. Goodwin, Works, IV. iv. 180. diaconate church.

diaconate chain diaconate, diaconate =Sp. Pg. It. diaconate, $\langle ILL. diaconates, the office of a deacon, <math>\langle diaconate, a deacon: see deacon. 1$ 1. The office or dignity of a deacon. -2. A body of deacons.

- 2. A popy or deacons. diaconica (dī-a-kon'i-kä), n. pl. [ζ Gr. διακονικά, neut. pl. of διακονικός, ζ διόκονος, a deacon: see deacon.] In the Gr. Ch., the suffrages at the beginning of the liturgy; the deacon's litany. Also called *irenica* and *synapte*. See *irenica* and *ectene*.

diaconicon, diaconicum (di-a-kon'i-kon, -kum), n.; pl. diaconica (-kä). [ζ Gr. διακονικόν, neut. of διακονικός, ζ διόκονος, a deacon: see dia-conica.] In Greek churches, a room, usually comica.] In Greek churches, a room, usually on the south side of the bema or sanetuary, answering to the prothesis on the north side. It communicates by a door with the bema, and generally has an outside door besides. Sometimes it is placed in a different part of the church; or there may be two. It is used to contain vestments, sacred vessels, etc., and thus corresponds to the sacristy of a Western church. Other names for it are metatorium and sceuophylacium. The diaconicon and prothesis are found in early times com-prehended under the common name of pastophoria. See cut under bema.

On the opposite side of the bema was the diaconicon or acristy. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 191. sacristy

acristy. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 191.
diacope (dī-ak'ō-pō), n. [LL., ζ Gr. διακοπή, a gash, cleft (MGr. NGr. interruption, cessation), ζ διακόπτειν, eut.]
1. In gram., same as tmesis.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of percoid fishes having the operculum notehed and tuberculate. There are several large and beautiful species in the Indian seas, some af them upward of 3 feet long. Curier, 1817.
3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.—4. In surg., a deep wound, particularly of the skull and its integruments; an incision, a fissure, or a longitudinal fracture. [Rare.]
diacoustic (dī-a-kös'tik or -kous'tik), a. [ζ Gr.

timents; an intestor, a local of the second fracture. [Rare.] diacoustic (di-a-kös'tik or -kous'tik), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta_{i\dot{\alpha}}$, through, $\pm \delta_{i\dot{\alpha}}$ or $\epsilon_{i\dot{\alpha}}$, $\delta_{i\dot{\alpha}}$, hear: see acoustic.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds. Also diaphonic, diaphonical.

diacoustics (di-a-kös'tiks or -kous'tiks), n. [Pl. of diacoustic: see -ics.] The science or doe-trine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density. Also called diaphonics.

diacranterian (dľa-kran-tê'ri-an), a. [\langle Gr. dá, through, apart, + $\kappa \rho a \nu \tau \eta \rho c$; the wisdom-teeth, so called as completing the set, lit. com-pleters, $\langle \kappa \rho a i \nu c \nu$, accomplish, complete.] Hav-ing teeth in rows separated by an interval: applied to the dentition of serpents in which the posterior teeth are separated by a considerable

interval from the anterior: opposed to syn-cranterian. Also dicranterian. diacrisiography (di-a-kris-i-og'ra-fi), n. [ζ Gr. διάκρισις, separation (secretion) (ζ διακρίνειν, separate: see diacritic) + -γραφία, ζ γράφειν, write.] A description of the organs of secre-tion. Dunglison. diacritic (dī-a-krit'ik), a. and n. [(Gr. diaxpi-

τικός, able to distinguish, separative, $\langle \delta \iota a \kappa \rho \iota v c \iota v, \rangle$ distinguish, separate, $\langle \delta \iota d, between, + \kappa \rho \iota v c \iota v,$ separate, distinguish: see critic. Cf. discern, discreet, which are of similar formation.] I. a. Serving to distinguish: same as diacritical (which is the more common form).

II. n. A diacritical mark (which see, under diacritical).

diacritical (dī-a-krit'i-kal), a. Serving to dis-tinguish; distinguishing; distinctive: as, a



diacritical mark, point, or sign.— Diacritical mark, point, or sign. Diacritical mark, point, or sign, a dot, line, or other mark added or put adjacent to a letter or sign ln order to distinguish it from another of similar form, or to give it a different phonetic value, or to indicate some particular accent, ione, stress, or emphasis, as in schemes for the trans-literation of foreign languages into Roman letters, or for indicating the exact pronunclation used in this dictionary. Thus, the marks attached to a in the forms i, \hat{a} , are di-acritical marks, or diacritics. So in the angular German running-hand the letter $\mathbf{u}(u)$ is written thus, \hat{u} , to distin-guish it from $\mathbf{n}(\hat{n})$; and the dot over the \hat{i} , formerly used also over y, has a like office. Diacritical marks and points are regularly used as a part of the alphabetical systems of many languages. of many languages.

From "f," in the Icelandick alphabet, "v" is distin-guished only by a diacritical point. Johnson, Grammar of the English Tongue.

Any system of *diacritical marks* which aims at being universal must necessarily be either cumbrous, incom-plete, or inconsistent. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I., Pref. diact (dī'akt), a. A contracted form of diactine. diactinal (dī-ak'ti-nal), a. $[\langle diactine + -al.]$ Same as diactine.

diactine (di-ak'tin), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \ell_{-}, \text{two-}, + \dot{a}\kappa \tau i c$ ($\dot{a}\kappa \tau \iota \nu_{-}$), a ray.] Having two rays; sharp-point-ed at each end, as a sponge-spicule of the mo-

the attribution of the matrix of the set of the sun.

diadelph (di'a-delf), $n. [\langle NL. * diadelphus:$ see diadelphous.] In bot., a plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles or sets

of which are united into two bundles of sets by their filaments. **Diadelphia** (di-a-del'fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., $\langle *di-adelphius:$ see diadelphious.] The name given by Linnæus to his seventeenth class of plants.

by Linnæus to his seventeenth class of plants. It consists chiefly of leguminous genera.
diadelphian (di-a-del'fi-an), a. [< NL. Diadelphia, q. v.] Same as diadelphous.
diadelphic (di-a-del'fik), a. [As diadelphous + -ic.] Being one of a group of two.
diadelphite (di-a-del'fit), n. [< Gr. δ_{i-}, two, + άδελφός, brother, + -ite².] A manganese arseniate occurring in red rhombohedral crystals seniate occurring in red rhombohedral crystals at Nordmark in Sweden. The name has reference to its close relation to synadelphite and other similar min-erals from the same locality. Also called *hematolite*. **diadelphous** (di-a-del'fus), a. [$\langle NL. *dia delphus, \langle Gr. \deltai-, two-, + \dot{\alpha}\delta\lambda\phi\delta\varsigma$, brother.] In *bot.*, having staments united in two sets by their filaments, the sets being coursel or uncoughl; group-



equal or unequal; group-

equal or unequal; group-Diadelphous Stamens of In-diggera tinetoria. as, diadelphous stamens. In papilionaceous flowers, out of ten stamens nine are often nnited, while one (the posterior one) is free. Also diadelphian. **diadem** (di'a-dem), n. [$\langle ME. diademe (= D. diademe = G. Dan. Sw. diadem), \langle OF. diademe, F. diademe = Sp. Pg. It. dia_$

Sp. Pg. It. dia-dema, < L. dia-dēma, < Gr. διά- $\delta\eta\mu a$, a band or fillet, $\langle \delta\iota a\delta\epsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, bind round, \langle



διά, through, +
διά, through, +
δείν, bind, tie.]
Parthian Diadem. 2. Jeweled Dias of Constantine. (From ancient coins
1. Anciently, a

head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and encircled the temples and forehead, the ends heing tied behind, as as to fall on the neck. It was originally white and plain, but was later embroidered with gold or set with pearls or precious stones, and little by little increased in richness until it was developed into the modern crown.

The hair, instead of being arranged in spiral curls over the brow and temples, is twined as if round a concealed diadem. A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 108.

2. Anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown.

3. Figuratively, supreme power; sovereignty.

the rim or circle of a crown, and support the diaretic, a. See dicretic. mound or globe at the top. -5. In zoöl., a diageotropic (dī-a-jē-ō-trop'ik), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta\iota a, certain monkey, Cercopithecus diadematus.$

diadem (di'a-dem), v. t. [$\langle ME. diademen$, in pp. used as adj., after L. diadematus, diademed; from the noun.] To adorn with or as if with a diadem; crown.

1588

And Dauid shal be diademyd, and daunten alle oure enemyes. Piers Plowman (C), iv. 444. enemyes.

Not so, when diadem'd with rays divine, Touch'd with the flame that breaks from Virtue's shrine, Pope, Epil. to Satires, il. 232.

Diadema (dī-a-dē'mā), n. [NL., < L. diadema, a diadem: see diadēm.]
1. A genus of Crustacea. Schumacher, 1817.
2. The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family Diadematida.
D. mexicanus and D. selosum are examples setosum are examples. setosum are examples. J. E. Gray, 1825.-3. A genus of nymphalid butterflies. Boisduval, 1832.-4. A genus of Mollusca. Pease, 1868. diadematid(di-a-dem'-atid) a A sea-urebi

Diadema setosum.

a-tid), n. À sea-urchin of the family Diade-

matide. **Diadematidæ** (dī[#]a-de-mat'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Diadema(t-) + -idac.$] A family of desmos-tichous or regular sea-urchins, order Endocy-clica, represented by the genus Diadema, hav-ing a thin test, very long, hollow, fragile ver-ticillate spines, creunlate perforate tubercles, and notched peristome. **diademed** (di'a-demd), p. a. [$\langle diadem + -ed^2$.] In her., surrounded or surmounted by a circle, like a halo or glory: applied to the eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, the two heads of which were anciently diademed to distinguish them from the similar bearings of other princes, which were simply crowned.

which were similar bearings of other princes, diadem-spider (di'a-dem-spi#der), n. A name of *Epeira diadema*, the common garden-spider: so called from its markings. See cut under

cross-spider. **diadexis** (dī-a-dek'sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \iota \delta \delta \epsilon \xi \iota \varsigma$, a taking from, succession, relief, $\langle \delta \iota a \delta \epsilon \chi \epsilon \sigma \theta a \iota$, take from, succeed to, $\langle \delta \iota \dot{a}$, through, $+ \delta \epsilon \chi \epsilon \sigma \theta a \iota$, take, receive.] In *pathol.*, a transformation of a disease into another, differing from the fora disease into another, differing from the for-mer in both its nature and its seat. Dunglison. **Diadochi** (dī-ad'ō-kī), n. pl. [NL., $\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta a \dot{a} \dot{b} \delta \gamma o_{2}, pl. of <math>\delta i \dot{a} \delta \dot{\delta} \gamma o_{5}, a$ successor, prop. adj., succeeding, $\langle \delta i a \delta \dot{\epsilon} \gamma c \sigma \theta a i$, succeed to, receive from another: see diadexis.] The Macedonian generals of Alexander the Great, who, after his death in 323 B. C., divided his empire.

Since the time of Alexander many Jews have heen led to acttle beyond Palestine, either with commercial objects or attracted by the privileges conferred by the diadochi on the inhabitants of the cities they founded. Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 760.

Diadochian (di-a-do'ki-an), a. [< Diadochi +

A set of the set o

diagonal

turning (< τρέπειν, turn), + -ic.] In bot., grow-ing horizontally or transversely to the direction of gravitation.

diageotropism (dī"a-jē-ot'rō-pizm), n. [As dia-geotrop-ic + -ism.] In bot., transverse geotro-pism; a turning in a direction at right angles

pism; a turning in a direction at right angles to that of gravitation. Darwin. diaglyph (di'a-glif), n. [$\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta a_3 \rangle \delta \phi e \omega$, carve through, carve in intaglio, $\langle \delta a'_3$, through, + $\gamma \lambda \phi e \omega$, carve: see glyph.] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio. diaglyphic (di-a-glif'ik), a. [$\langle diaglyph + -ic.$] Pertaining to sculpture, engraving, etc., in which the design is sunk into the general sur-face.

face.

diagnose (di-ag-nos'), v. t.; pret. and pp. di-agnosed, ppr. diagnosing. [< diagnos-is.] In pathol., zool., and bot., to determine the diagpathol., zool., and bol., to determine the diag-nosis of; ascertain, as a disease, from its symp-toms; distinguish; discriminate; diagnosticate. **diagnosis** (dī-ag-nō'sis), n.; pl. diagnoses (-sēz). [= F. diagnose = Sp. Pg. diagnosis = It. di-agnosi, \langle NL. diagnosis, \langle Gr. diaywoo;, a distin-guishing, $\langle diayividosev, distinguish, discern, <math>\langle dia, between, + \gamma iyvidosev (\sqrt{*}vw), know, = E.$ knowl, q. v. Cf. gnosis, gnostic, etc.] Scien-tific discrimination of any kind; a short dis-tinctive description, as of a plant. Specificallytific discrimination of any kind; a short dis-tinctive description, as of a plant. Specifically — (a) In pathol., the recognition of a discase from its symp-toms; the determination of the nature of a diseased con-dition. (b) In zool. and bol., a specific characterization; a brief, precise, correct, and exclusively pertinent defini-tion. In this sense diagnosis is nearly synonymous with definition: both differ from description in omitting details or non-essential particulars; but definition may include points equally applicable to some other object, the par-ticular combination of points given making it a diagnosis. —Differential diagnosis, the distinction between two more or less similar diseases or objects of natural history. diagnost (di'ag-nost), n. [\$ diagnost-ic.] One who diagnoses. who diagnoses.

who diagnoses. diagnostic (di-ag-nos'tik), a. and n. [=F. dia-gnostique = Sp. diagnóstico = Pg. It. diagnos-tico, \langle Gr. diagnostico = Pg. It. diagnos-tico, \langle Gr. diagnostico = Pg. It. diagnosis, \langle $\delta i \dot{\alpha} \gamma \nu \omega \sigma_i c$, a distinguishing: see diagnosis.] I. a. Of or pertaining to diagnosis; determining a diagnosis; indicating the nature; constitut-ing a ground of discrimination. The great diagnostic point between expected and diagnosis.

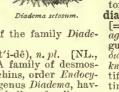
The great diagnostic point between amnesic and ataxic aphasia is, that in the former the patient can always ar-ticulate the forgotten word when it is suggested to him; in the latter, no prompting or assistance can enable him to enunciate the proper sound. *Encyc. Brit.*, **II**. 171.

II. n. 1. In pathol., a symptom of value in 11. n. 1. If pathon, a symptom of range in diagnosis. Disgnostics are of two kinds: the *adjunct*, or such as are common to several diseases; and the *spe-cial* or *pathognomonic*, which distinguish a certain dis-ease from all others. 2. In *zoöl*, and *bot.*, a term or phrase which constitutes a diagnosis; a definition or charac-terization

terization.

diagnosticate (dī-ag-nos'ti-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. diagnosticated, ppr. diagnosticating. [$\langle di-agnostic + -atc^2$.] To make or give a diagnosis of; discriminate or characterize, as one species





diagonal

one angle to another not adjacent, within any figure.—2. Being in an oblique direction; lying obliquely.—3. Marked by obliquo lines: as, diobliquely.—3. Marked by obliquo lines: as, di-aganal cloth.— Diagonal bellows, in organ-building, a belows whose two sides are placed at an angle to each other: distinguished from horizontal bellows.— Diago-nal bond. See bond1.—Diagonal brace or diagonal tie. See angle-brace (a).—Diagonal cloth, a twilled fubric so made that the diagonal ridges are somewhat rominent and noticeable. Especially —(a) A soft ma-terial used as a ground for embroidery, generally made very wide, and dyed in plain colors without pattern. (b) A material for men's wear, especially for coats and walstcoats.—Diagonal couching. See couching1. 5.— Diagonal plane, in bot, any vertical plane bisecting a flower which is not an anteroposterior plane or at right sngles to that plane.—Diagonal point of a quadran-gle, one of the three points, other than the points of the quadrangle, where the six threes to reaset.—Diagonal marked off into equal divisions by cross-lines, one of the divisions at one extremity of the ruler being subdivided

05 10 Diagonal Scale.

by parallel lines drawn obliquely at equal distances across the parallels. Such a scale facilitates laying down small fractions of the unit of measurement. Thus, if, in the figure, the distance from 0 to 10 — one luch — is divided into 10 equal parts, the diagonal which ends at 0 cuts off upon the parallel lines $\frac{1}{16\pi}, \frac{3}{16\pi}, \frac{1}{16\pi}, \frac{1$

angle to or through another, not adjacent, in any plane or solid figure.-2. Any oblique line.

I moved as in a strange diagonal, And maybe neither pleased myself nor them. *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion. Specifically—3. In chess, checkers, etc., a line of squares running diagonally across the board. See chess1.—4. Same as diagonal cloth, espe-cially in the United States: a term intraduded See chess. — 4. Same as diagonal cloth, espe-cially in the United States: a term introduced about 1875. — Derter diagonal, in math., a diagonal from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand angle. — Principal diagonal, that diagonal which passes through the angle considered as the first. See determinant, 3. diagonal-built (dī-ag'õ-nal-bilt), a. Bnilt, as a hoat, in such a way that the outer skin is formed by two layers of algorithm at might a nucles to each

by two layers of planking at right angles to each other and making an angle of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

diagonally (dī-ag'o-nal-i), adv. In a diagonal

liagonally (u-ag y-ar-direction; crosswise. The next leaf may be single; stitch it across with double silk diagonally, and cross those stitches with others. I. Walton, Complete Angler, 1.5.

diagonialt (di-a-go'ni-al), a. [(Gr. διαγώνι-ος +

diagonialt (dī-a-gō'ni-al), a. [< Gr. $\delta_{iay \omega \nu_i o_c}$ + E. -al: see diagonal.] Diagonal; diametrical: as, "diagonial contraries," Milton. diagram (dī'a-gram), n. [< F. diagramme, < L. diagramma, a seale, the gamut, in music, < Gr. $\delta_{iay pa\mu\mu}a(\tau-)$, that which is marked out by lines, a figure, a written list, register, decree, the ga-mut, or a scale, in music, < $\delta_{iay}pa\mu\mua(\tau-)$, that which is marked out by lines, a figure, a written list, register, decree, the ga-mut, or a scale, in music, < $\delta_{iay}pa\mu\mua(\tau-)$, that which is marked out by lines, by lines, draw, describe, < δ_{ia} , across, through, + $\gamma pa \phi \varepsilon v$, write: see gram², graphic.] 1. In geom., a drawing or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure by observations on the geometrical relations of its parts.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demon-stration in the mathematicks; very specious in the dia-gram, but failing in the mechanick operation. Dryden. 2. An illustrative figure giving only the outlines or a general scheme (not an exact representation) of the object; a figure for ascertain-ing or exhibiting certain relations between objeets under discussion by means of analogous relations between the parts of the figure.

Dr. Dalton, in his Elements of Chemistry, . . , published a large collection of *diagrams*, exhibiting what he con-ceived to be the configuration of the atoms in a great number of the most common combinations of chemical elements. Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, vii. 3.

A diagram is a figure drawn in such a manner that the geometrical relations between the parts of the figure help us to understand relations between other objects. *Clerk Maxwell*, Encyc. Brit., VII. 149.

3. In old music, a table representing all the 3. In old music, a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.—Accel-eration-diagram. (a) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative accelerations of particles. Also called accelera-tion-polygon. (b) A diagram in which the accelerations of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those par-ticles.—Configuration-diagram, a diagram which shows the relative positions of the parts of a system by means of the relative situations of points, but does not, like a plan,

show the forms of different bodies.—Contrast-diagram, a color-diagram showing the relations of contrast between colors.—Displacement-diagram. (c) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magni-tude and direction the relative displacements of particles. Better called displacement-polygon. (b) A diagram in which the displacements of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points show-ing the positions of those particles. **Porce-diagram**, a diagram in which the lines of action of forces are repre-sented by lines.—**Frame-diagram**, a diagram of a frame in which the positions of the axes of the joints are shown by linesbetween the points. Such a diagram of the configura-tion of the frame is, in graphical statics, united with a dia-gram of the force, the latter being so resolved that all the components pass through joints. By means of a sec-ond diagram, the frame-diagram.—**Funcular diagram**, a diagram in which every joint of a frame is represented by line, the side of a funcular polygon or polygons. Also called dress-diagram, measures the total work per-resent distances of piston-travel from the beginning of the stroke and the ordinates pressures at these distances. The aree of the diagram distor. The diagram is a sur-pressed distances of piston-travel from the beginning of the stroke and the ordinates pressures at these distances. The aree of the diagram distor. The diagram is a sur-pressed in foot-pounds, divided by Joule's equivalent, gives the heat-equivalent of the work performed, in Brit-shoke and the ordinates pressures at these distances. The aree of the diagram the stroke. This work, ex-pressed in foot-pounds, divided by Joule's equivalent, gives the heat-equivalent of the work performed, in Brit-sh hermal units. (See indicator.) These diagrams may be obtained from nearly all kinds of heat-equivalent, gives the heat-equivalent of the work performed, in Brit-sh hermal units. (See indicator.) These diagrams may be obtained from nearly all kin show the forms of different bodies .- Contrast-diagram, be obtained from nearly all kinds of neat-engines. Also called (with the paper on which it is traced) indicator-card.
Metrical diagram, a figure drawn to scale from numerical data for the purpose of ascertaining the values of other quantities by measurement. – Newton's diagram, a diagram in which the points represent colors, weights attached to points represent luminosities, and collinear points represent colors which can be produced by mixtures of two colors. – Reciprocal diagrams, two diagrams such that to every point of concourse of lines in either corresponds a closed polygon in the other. – Resultant diagram, a line upon a force-diagram showing the direction and position of the resultant of the forces. – Stereoscopic diagrams, a pair of diagrams, perspective representations of a solid diagrammatic figure, intended to be optically combined by means of a stereoscope. – Strees-diagram. Same as *functular diagram*. Velocity-diagram, a diagram (di'a-gram), v. t. [< diagram, n.] To draw or put into the form of a diagram; make a diagram of.

a diagram of.

They are malters which refuse to be . . . diagramed which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of. Carlyle diagramically (dī-a-gram'i-kal-i), adv. Ashortened form of diagrammatically. [Rare.]

The folds of her skirts hanging diagramically and stiffly. Philadelphia Times, April 18, 1885 diagrammatic (dī"a-gra-mat'ik), a. [\langle Gr. as if "diaγραμματικός, \langle diaγραμμα(τ -), a diagram.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram;

eonsisting of a diagram; more generally, schematic and abstract.

Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discrimi-nates the syllogistic terms, a certain diagrammatic con-trast of the figures. Sir W. Hamilton. Diagrammatic reasoning, reasoning which proceeds by first constructing a diagram or other visible schema by means of given relations, and then observing in this dia-gram other relations not made use of, as such, in con-structing the diagram.

diagrammatically (dī"a-gra-mat'i-kal-i), adv. After the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagram; schematically.

diagrammatize (di-a-gram'a-tiz), v. f.; pret. and pp. diagrammatized, ppr.-diagrammatizing. [$\langle Gr. \delta i \delta \gamma \rho a \mu \mu a (\tau-)$, a diagram, + E.-ize. Cf. Gr. $\delta i a \gamma \rho a \mu \mu i \langle \varepsilon i v$, divide by lines, play at draughts.] To represent by a diagram; put into the form of a diagram. of a diagram. Also spelled diagrammatisc.

It can be diagrammatised as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. Mind, IX. 18. diagrammeter (di-a-gram'e-ter), n. [Gr. oiá- $\gamma \rho a \mu \mu a$, diagram, + $\mu \epsilon \tau \rho o v$, a measure.] An in-strument for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams, 5 seconds long, and used much

after the manner of a parallel rule. E. D. diagraph (di'a-graf), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta_{la\gamma} \rho \Delta \phi c v \rangle$, mark out by lines: see diagram.] 1. An instrument by which persons without knowledge of draw-ing or perspective can reproduce the figures of ing or perspective can reproduce the figures of objects before their eyes. It consists of a carriage for a pencil governed by a system of cords and pulleys work-ing at right angles to one another, and set in motion by the movement of a pointer, which is passed by the operator, who is careful to keep his eye at a fixed point of view, around the apparent outlines of his subject. The pencil describes on the paper the exact motions of the pointer, and thus reproduces the desired object. 2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting. E. H. Knight, liagraphic diagraphical (disagraf(ik size))

protting. E. H. Knight.
diagraphic, diagraphical (di-a-graf'ik, -i-kal),
a. [< Gr. diagraphical (di-a-graf'ik, -i-kal),</p>
diagraph and graphic.] Descriptive. Imp. Dict.
diagraphics (di-a-graf'iks), n. [Pl. of dia-graphic: see -ics.] The art of design or draw-ing.

diagrydiate (dī-a-grid'i-āt), n. [< diagrydium + -ate¹.] A strong purgative in which seam-mony is an ingredient.

diagrydium (dī-a-grid'i-um), n. [NL. ML., also diagridium, ζ LL. diagrydium, ζ Gr. διαγρί-διον, the juice of a purgative plant, Convolvulus scammonia.] An old commercial name for seammony

seammony. diagyios (dī-a-ji'i-os), a. [LL. diagyios (Mar-tianus Capella), $\langle Gr. \delta_{i\delta}\gamma woo (Aristides Quinti lianus) for <math>\delta_{i}\gamma woo,$ of two members, $\langle \delta_{i}, two,$ $+ \gamma v \delta w$, limb, member.] In anc. pros., consist-ing of two members: a distinctive epithet of the promotion conversion foot in the form composity ing of two members: a distinctive epithet of the pacen or pacenic foot in the form commonly known as the Cretic. — Pacen diagyles, the ordinary cretle, a pacente foot of two semela or divisions (4 - | -), as distinguished from the pacen epidatus (4 - | -1 - -), a compound foot of double the magnitude, divided into four parts. See epidatus and pacen. **diaheliotropic** (dī-a-hō'li-ō-trop'ik), a. [$\langle Gr. \deltad,$ through, across, transversely, + E. helio-tropic, q. v.] In bot., turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diaheliotropism. The movements of leaves and cotyledous.

The movements of leaves and cotyledons . . . when moderately illuminated are *diabeliotropic*. Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

diaheliotropism (dī-a-hē-li-ot'rō-pizm), n. [< diaheliotrop-ic + -ism.] In bot., tho tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assumo a more or less transverse position to the light.

As all leaves and cotyledons are continually chroumna-tating, there can hardly be a doubt that diaheliotropism results from modified elecumnatation. Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 564.

dial (di'al), n. [< ME. dial, dyal, a dial, < ML. dialis, daily (ef. dialc, as much land as could be plowed in a day), < L. dies, a day: see deity. From L. dies come also diary, diurnal, journal, journey, etc.; ef. diet².] 1. An instrument for indicating the hour of the day by means of a schedow throw means conductor from For shadow thrown upon a graduated surface. For dials with a style or gnomon, see sun-dial; for portable dials, see ring-dial, poke-dial, and solarium.

Read on this dial, how the shades devour My short liv'd winter's day. Quarles, Emblems, iii. 13. The sly shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone

Glanrille. 2. The face of a clock or watch, upon which the hours and minutes are marked, and over which

the hands move.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; In feelings, not in figures on a dial. P. J. Bailey, Festus; Scene, A Country Town.

Hence-3t. A timepiece of any kind ; a clock or watch. In the first extract Shakapere may have meant a portable dial of the kind described below; but in the second a watch of some kind seems to be clearly indicated.

And then he drew a *dial* from hils poke; And looking on it with lack-hastre eye, Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock; Thua we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags." Shak., As yon like it, ii. 7.

Then my dial goes not true. Shak., All's Well, II. 5. 4. Any plate or face on which a pointer or an index moves, marking revolutions, pressure, etc., according to the naturo of the machinery of according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part: as, the *dial* of a steam-gage, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument.— 5. In *teleg.* and *horol.*, an insulated stationary wheel exhibiting upon its face letters, numer-als, or other characters.—6. The lettered or numbered face-plate of a permutation-lock.— 7t. A mariners' compass. [Rare.]

W' are not to Ceres so much bound for Bread . . . As (Signfor Flaulo) to thy witty triall. For first inuenting of the Sca-maus *Diall.* Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

8. In mining, a compass or graduated circlo b. In manual, a compass or graduated check with a magnetic needle, arranged for under-ground surveying where great accuracy is not required. [Eng.] -9. A lapidaries' instrument for holding a gem while it is being cut. It carries the dot to which tho gem is directly fixed.—Azimuth dial. See azimuth.—Catoptric dial. See actoptric.—Center of a dial. See center!.—Cylin-drical dial, a dial drawn on a cylindrical surface.—De-clining dial, a dial the plane of which intersects the horizon in a line not directed to a cardinal point; a dial the azimuth of whose plane is neither east, west, north, nor south. Also called decliner.—Direct dial, a dial the azimuth of whose plane is east, west, north, or south. —East dial, a direct dial which is exposed toward the east.—Equatorial dial. Same as equinoctial dial. Equinoctial dial, a dial whose plane is perpendicular to the earth's axis.—Erect dial, a dial whose plane is vertical.—Fixed dial, a dial which is intended to have a fixed position, and to show the time by means of the hourwith a magnetic needle, arranged for under dial

dial (di'al), v. t.; pret. and pp. dialed or dialled, ppr. dialing or dialling. [ζ dial, n.] 1. To measure with or as if with a dial; indicate upon or as if upon a dial. pon or as it upon a cital. Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven. Talfourd.

2. In mining, to survey with the aid of the dial or miners' compass, as a mine or underground workings. [Eng.] dial-bird (di'al-berd), n. [(dial, an accom. E.

- workings. [Eng.] dial-bird (di'al-berd), n. [$\langle dial$, an accom. E. form of its native name daluil, q. v., + bird¹.] A bird of the genus Copsichus; a magpie-robin. The name is extended to the whole of the genus, from the native name of the best-known species, the dahil or dayal (Copsichus scallaris) of India. There are several species of Asia, the East Indies, and Africa. The dial-bird of the Seychelles in the Indian ocean, C. seychellarum, is pecu-liar to the islands whence it takes its specific name. It is about as large as a blackbird, black in color, with large white wing-spots. See cut under Copsichus. dialect (di'a-lekt), n. [$\langle F. dialecte = Sp. Pg.$ dialecto = It. dialetto = G. dialect = D. Dan. Sw. dialekt, $\langle L. dialetto = G. dialectus, \langle Gr.$ dialectrog, discourse, discussion, common lan-
- Sw. dialekt, $\langle L.$ dialectos or dialectus, $\langle Gr.$ $\delta\iota\dot{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tauo\varsigma$, discourse, discussion, common lan-guage or talk, speech, way of talking, lauguage of a country, esp. the dialect of a particular district, $\langle \delta\iota\dot{\alpha}\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$, discourse, discuss, argue, use a dialect or language, act. $\delta\iota\alpha\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\nu$, dis-tinguish, choose between, $\langle \delta\iota\dot{\alpha}$ between, + $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\nu$, choose, speak. Cf. dialogue, from the same source.] 1. Language; speech; mode of speech: manuer of speeking. of speech; manner of speaking.

O sacred Dialect ! in thee the names Of Men, Towns, Countries register their fames In brief abridgements. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses atill called obligations? South.

His style is a dialect between the familiarity of talking and writing, and his letter such as you cannot distinguish whether print or manuscript. Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

2. One of a number of related modes of speech, regarded as descended from a common original; a language viewed in its relation to other languages of the same kindred; the idiom of a languages of the same kindréd; the follom of a district or class, differing from that of other districts or classes. Thus, the Scotch is a dialect of English; English is a dialect of the Germanic or Tentonic group; Germanic speech is an Aryan or Indo-European dialect. Of the various dialects of Greek — Attic, Ionic, Doric, Ædic, and ao on — the Attic finally became the common dialect of all cultivated Greeks. Every literary language is originally one of a body of related dialects, to which favoring circumstances have given vogue and gen-eral acceptance.

The Dane was converted ; he sank into the general mass of Englishmen ; his tongue became simply one of the local dialects of English. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 152. 3. The idiom of a locality or class, as distinguished from the generally accepted literary language, or speech of educated people.—4[†]. Dialectic; logic.

Logique, otherwise caalled *dialect* (for thei are bothe one) is an art to trie the corne from the chaffe, the truth from every falshod. Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1553). Æolle dialect, Attic dialect, common dialect, ore ole dialect, etc. See the adjectives, Doric dialect. See Doric, n.—Hellenic dialect. See common dialect,

under common.=Syn. 1 to 3. Idiom, Diction, etc. (see language), tongue, phraseology. tanguage), tongue, phraseology. dialect (dī'a-lekt), v. t. [$\langle dialect, n.$] To make dialectal.

1590

By corruption of apeech they false dialect and misse-sound it. Naske, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166). dialectal (di-a-lek'tal), a. [$\langle dialect, n., + -al.$] Of or belonging to a dialect; relating to or of the nature of a dialect: as, 'cauld' is a dialectal (Scotch) form of 'cold'; the dialectal varieties of Italian of Italian

dialectally (dī-a-lek'tal-i), adv. In dialect; as a dialect.

Common dialectally in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 388.

dialectic (dī-a-lek'tik), a. and n. [\langle L. dialecticus, \langle Gr. dialecticus, belonging to disputation, \langle dialector, discourse, discussion, disputation (the sense 'belonging to a dialect' is modern, \langle dialect + -ic): see dialect.] I. a. 1. Relating to the art of reasoning about probabilities; pertaining to scholastic disputation. Kantians sometimes use the word in the sense of pertaining to false argumentation.

Master of the dialectick sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the under-standing in possession of it. Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 337.

2. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

Even languages of so limited area as the Basque in the Pyrenees, as some of the tongues in the Caucasns, have their well-marked *dialectic* forms. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

Practically they [English and Dutch] have become two languages. They have passed the stage of dialectic differ-ence. They are for practical purposes mutually unintel-ligible. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lecta., p. 76. Also dialectical.

Also dialectical. **Dialectic Methodists.** See Methodist. **II.** n. [= F. dialectique = Sp. dialéctica = Pg. dialectica = It. dialectica = G. Dan. Sw. dialectik, \langle L. dialectica, \langle Gr. dialectica, \langle sec. $ré\chi\eta\eta$), the dialectic art, the art of discussion, logical debate, also the logic of probabilities, fem. of dialectic or a branch of logic; specifi-cally, the art of critical examination into the logical debate, also the logic of probabilities, fem. of $\delta u \lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau \kappa \phi c$, belonging to disputation: see I.] 1. Logic, or a branch of logic; specifi-eally, the art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; inductive logic applied to philosophy; the logic of probable reasoning; the art of discussion and of disputation; logic applied to rhetoric and refutation. The invention of the art of dialectic is attributed to Zeno the Eleatic, whose arguments against motion are examples of the origi-nal meaning of the Greek word. The famous dialectic of Socrates and Plato, their chief instrument of philosophi-cal inquiry, was a conversational discussion with induc-tive appeals to special instances. Dialectic was limited by Aristofle to logic accommodated to the uses of the rhetori-cian, appealing only to general belief, but not to first prin-ciples. The Stoics, who probably introduced the term logic, divided that art into rhetoric and dialectic, the former be-ing the art of continuous discourse, the latter that of dis-cussion with an interlocutor. Cicero and other Latin writ-ers, influenced by Stoic doctrine, understand by dialectic "the art of discussing well" (ars bene disserted). It thus became the name of that branch of the trivium of the Ro-man schools which we call logic, and retained that mean-ing throughout the middle ages. Hence, in all the earlier English literature; it is the synonym of logic, differing from that word only by a more distinct suggestion of the idea of disputation. Modern logicians have frequently restricted it to the doctrine soft har schoe constructive part of his Transcendental Logic transcendental disalexit. The sets of this phrase, he makes dialectic, for the sake of this phrase, he makes dialectic, in general, the theory of fallacies. According to Hegel, each concept in the development of thought by a primitive necessity de-velops its own diametrical opposite, and to this reaction of thought, he gave the name of dialectic.

There hath not been, to my understanding, sufficiently inquired and handled the true limits and use of reason in spiritual things, as a kind of divine *dialectic*. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 364.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, in our We termed Dialectic in general a logic of appearance. This does not signify a doctrine of probability; for proba-bility is truth, only cognized upon insufficient grounds, and though the information it gives us is imperfect, it is not therefore deceitful. Kant, tr. by Meiklejohn.

St. Paul, though bred in the *dialectic* of the Greek schools, came late by his conversion to the new faith, and remained a Jew to the last. Alcott, Table-Tatk, p. 99.

It remains the that the value of the Dialectic which asks and gives such an account of ideal good as at once justifies and limits obedience to practical authorities is conditional upon its finding in the individual a well-formed habitual morality. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethica, § 328.

2. Skill in disputation. Also dialectics. dialectical (dī-a-lek'ti-kal), a. 1. Same as dialectic, 1.

A dialectical syllogism is nothing more than a syllogism generating opinion, or any other assent besides science. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The flow of wit, the flash of repartee, and the dialectical brilliancy of some of the most famons comic scenes in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 159.

I know very well that you like to anuse yourself with dialectical gymnastics, but I do not care about talking for talking's sake, and have no talent for badinage. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

Intellectual courage and a certain dialectical skill are nuited with a surprising ignorance of the complexity of the prohlems attacked. E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 159. 2. Same as dialectic, 2.

2. Schultens supposes that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small dialectical variation only. *Hodges*, On Joh, Preliminary Discourse. Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenti-city of ancient dialectical words, and therefore seldon gives them any place in big dictionary.

them any place in his dictionary. Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang. Dialectical disputation, syllogism, etc. See the

dialectically (di-a-lek'ti-kal-i), adv. 1. Logically.

Theory you may not find dialectically sustained, but you are sure to glean facts which will be useful to your own generalizations. Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 342.

The evolution of thought is the evolution of being—a maxim dialectically good but practically weak. II. Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 27.

2. In the manner of a dialect; in regard to dialect.

Two coins, differing dialectically in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris in 1818, and are now in the Brit-ish Museum. Eneyc. Brit., XVII. 641. dialectician (di"a-lek-tish'an), n. [= F. dia-lecticien; as dialectic + -ian.] One skilled in dialectic; a logician; a master of the art of

discussion and disputation.

This was a logic which required no subtle dialectician to point and enforce. De Quincey, Essenes, iii. Let us see if doctors or dialecticians Will dare to dispute my definitions. Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

dialecticism (dī-a-lek'ti-sizm), $n. [\langle dialectic + -ism.]$ Dialectal speech or influence; the + -ism.] Dialectal speech or innuence; inc characteristics or nature of dialect; a dialectal word or expression.

Word of expression.
 Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis, and so forth. The Academy, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.
 dialectics (dī-a-lek'tiks), n. [Pl. of dialectic: see -ics.] Same as dialectic, 2.
 dialectologer (dī^ga-lek-tol'o-jer), n. [< dialec- tology + -e^xl.] One versed in or engaged in the study of dialectory.

the study of dialectology.

The good custom has been established of giving them [popular tales] in the vernacular of the narrators. And in this way the compilers themselves have been forced to be-come dialectologers.

Quoted by J. A. H. Murray, in 8th Ann. Add. to [Philol. Soc.

dialectological (dī-a-lek-tō-loj'i-kal), a. Of or pertaining to dialectology: as, a dialectological introduction.

dialectologist ($d\bar{i}^{n}$ a-lek-tol' \bar{o} -jist), n. [$\langle dia-lectology + -ist.$] Å dialectologer.

The dialectology \uparrow -ist.] A unacconduct. The dialectologist must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material, where he can only study both form and phonetics for at-most every shading of every dialect belonging to the group. Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 490.

dialectology (di[#]a-lek-tol' \bar{o} -ji), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta \iota \dot{a}$ - $\lambda \varepsilon \kappa \tau \circ \varsigma$, a dialect, $\ddot{+}$ - $\lambda \circ j \iota a$, $\langle \lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \varepsilon w$, speak: see -ology.] That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects.

The parameter interference of dialectology for the proper discrimination and classification of any set of language-elements is now generally recognized, and constitutes the most striking difference between the leading drift of lan-guage-study to-day and ten to fitteen years ago. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV, 486.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 486. dialectort (di'a-lek-tor), n. [Irreg. (as if L.) (dialect.] One skilled in dialectics; a dialec-tician. Imp. Dict. dialer, dialler (di'al-èr), n. In mining, one who uses a dial. See dial, 8. dialing, dialling (di'al-ing), n. [Verbal n. of dial, v.] The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of mea-suring time by the sun-dial; gnomonics. This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics, as it is not necessary in the art of dialling or navigation to mention the true aystem or earth's motion. Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 285. Dialling, sometimes called gnomonics, is a branch of ap-

Dialling, sometimes called gnomonics, is a branch of ap-plied mathematics which treats of the construction of sun-dials: that is, of those instruments, either fixed or porta-ble, which determine the divisions of the day by the mo-tion of the shadow of some object on which the sun's rays fait. Encyc. Brit., VII. 153.

Dialing lines or scale, graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants and other instruments, to fa-cilitate the construction of dials,—Dialing sphere, an instrument made of brass, with several semicircles sliding

dialing

Scientifick dialist, by the geometrick cansiderations of Ines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular mo-tion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. J. Mozon, Mechanick Dialling.

diallage (dī-al'a-jē), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta (a\lambda\lambda a\gamma \hbar, \text{in-terchange, a change, difference, } \langle \delta (a\lambda\lambda a\gamma \hbar, \text{interchange, change, make different, } \langle \delta (a, \text{between, } + a\lambda\lambda a \sigma \varepsilon \nu, \text{change, } \langle \delta \lambda 2 \lambda c \rangle, \text{other.] } 1.$ In *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various paid them. are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one point. -2. A va-riety of pyroxene, commonly of a green color, characterized by its lamellar or foliated struc-ture. As formerly used, the term covered metalloidal diallage or bronzite, also schillerspar

tailoidal diallage of bronzite, also schillerspar and hypersthene.
diallelt (di'a-lel), a. [ζ Gr. διάλληλος, through one another, ζ διά, throngh, + ἀλλήλων, gen. pl., of one another. See parallel.] Meeting and intersecting, as lines; crossing; not parallel.
E. Phillips, 1706.
diallelon (dī-a-lē'lon), n.; pl. diallela (-lā). [ζ Gr. διάλληλον, neut. of διάλληλος: see diallel, diallelus.] In logic, a tautological definition;

a definition which contains the word defined; the definition of a term by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; definition in a circle.

The ancients called the circular definition . . . by the name of diallelon, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other ($\delta t' d\lambda \lambda \eta \lambda \omega r$). Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.

- diallelous (dī-a-lē'lus), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta u \delta \lambda \eta \lambda \phi_{\gamma}$, through one another: see diallel, diallelus.] In logic, involving the fallacy of reasoning or de-fining in a circle—that is, the proving of one position by assuming another identical with it, or dofining two things cash by the other
- or defining two things each by the other. diallelus (di-a-le'lus), n.; pl. dialleli (-li). [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta_{a\lambda\lambda\eta\lambda_{0}\varsigma}, \text{ through one another}; \delta_{a\lambda\lambda\eta\lambda_{0}\varsigma}$ τρόπος, argument in a circle: see diallel.] In logic, a circle in proof; an attempt to prove one proposition by another which is itself proved only by the first.

The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the . . . diallelus. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

dialler, dialling. See *dialcr*, *dialing*. dial-lock (di'al-lok), *n*. A lock provided with one or more dials, each with a hand or pointer connected with the mechanism of the lock in such a way that the bolt will not move unless

such a way that the bolt will not move unless the hands are set in a particular manner. diallogite, n. See dialogite. dialogi, dialogical (di-a-loj'ik, -i-kal), a. [= F. dialogique = Pg. It. dialogico, Gr. dialogico, $\zeta \delta u \delta \lambda \phi c$, discourse: seo dialogue.] Pertain-ing to or partaking of the nature of a dialogue;

ing to or partaking of the nature of a dialogue; dialogistic. Burton.—Dialogic method, the meth-od of the Socratic dialogue, in which the teacher asks the learner such questions as to direct his understanding to the recognition of the truth. **dialogically** (di-a-loj'i-kal-i), adv. In the man-ner of a dialogue; dialogistically. Goldsmith. **dialogism** (di-al' \tilde{q} -jizm), n. [= F. dialogisme = Sp. Fg. lt. dialogismo, < LL. dialogismos, < Gr. $\delta a \lambda \alpha \gamma u \beta \omega$, consideration, < $\delta u \lambda \alpha \gamma u \beta \omega$, con-sider, converse: ace dialogisc.] 1. In rhet.: (a) Deliberation or discussion with one's self, as in solidoouv, of what course to pursue. (b)

as in soliloquy, of what course to pursne. (b) Introduction into an oration of two or more persons as engaged in dialogue.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their dialogisms and colloquies. D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, Pref. (1659).

2. A necessary inference having a single premise and a disjunctive conclusion: as, Enoch and Elijah did not die; hence, either Enoch and Elijah were not men, or some men do not

dialogist (dī-al'ō-jist), n. [= F. dialogiste = Sp. dialoguista = Pg. It. dialogista, < LL. dialo-gistu, < Gr. *διαλογιστής, a converser, < διαλογί-ζεσθαι, converse: see dialogize.] 1. A speaker in a dialogue.

The like doth Ciccro assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his dialogists, sometimes according to his own sense. Barrow, Sermons, 11. vili.

2. A writer of dialogues.

I am very far from conceitedly insinuating that this dialogist is the only person who hath managed the dis-pute 1 speak of with candour. *P. Skelton*, Deism Revealed, Pref.

over one another upon a movable horizon, serving to dem-onstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true idea of drawing dials on all sorts of planes. dialist (dī'al-ist), n. [$\langle dial + ist$.] A con-structor of dials; one skilled in dialing. Scientifick diatist, by the geometrick considerations of

In his prophecy, he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogisti-cally. Bp. Richardson, Observations on Old Test., p. 449. dialogite (dī-al' ϕ -jīt), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta u \lambda \rho \eta$, doubt, + -ite².] A mineral of a rose-red color, which crystallizes in rhombohedrons and related forms, and also occurs massive with rhombohedral cleavage. It is a carbonate of manganese. Sometimes erroneously spelled *diallogite*. Also called rhodochrosite.

ealled rhodochrosite.
dialogize (di-al'ǫ-jz), v. i.; pret. and pp. dialogized, ppr. dialogizing. [= F. dialogizer = Sp. dialogizer = Sp. dialogizer = F. dialogizere, ζ
Gr. διαλογίζισθαι, consider, converse, ζ διάλογος, a conversation, διαλογή, a conversation, enumeration: see dialogue.] To discourse in dialogue. Also spelled dialogise. Kichardson.
dialogue (di'a-log), n. [ζ ME. *dialoge, miswritten dialoke, = D. dialoog = G. Dan. Sw. dialog, ζ F. dialogue = Sp. diálogo = Pg. It. dialogo, ζ L. dialogue, ζ διαλέγεσθαι, converse: see dialoct.] 1. A convorsation between two or more persons; a collequy; a talk together. So pass'd in pleasing dialogue away

nore persons; a conoque, , So pass'd in pleasing *dialogue* away Tha night; then down to short repose they lay. *Pope*, Odyssey, xv.

Specifically -2. A literary work in the form of an imaginary conversation or discussion -(a)Used as the means of conveying views or opin-

ions: as, the Dialogues of Plato.

The [Grecian] philosophers adapted the form of dialogue, as the most natural mode of communicating knowledge. Macaulay, History. (b) Used as part of a play to be acted, or to be

(b) been as a school exercise. dialogue (di'a-log), v.; pret. and pp. dialogued, ppr. dialoguing. [< dialogue, n.] I. intrans. To discourse together; converse; talk; confer. Var. Serv. How dost, fool? Apem. Dost dialogue with thy shadow? Var. Serv. I speak not to thee. Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

the form of a dialogue.

And dialogued for him what he would say, Ask'd their own wills and made their wills obey. Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1, 132. Dialonian (dī-a-lē'ni-an), n. [(Dial (see def.) + -onian, as in Babylonian, etc.] An inhabit-ant of the Seven Dials, a locality in London long noted for its misery and erime.

The editors of the "Times" and the "Daily News"... should know those who can tell them what the Dialonians feel and what the outcasts in the New Cut suffer. Contemporary Rev., L. 670.

dial-plate $(d\bar{i}'al-plat)$, n. 1. The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day. -2. The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown. -3. Any kind of index-plate.

dial-resistance (di'al-re-zis'tans), n. In clect., a set of resistance-coils arranged in the cir-eumference of a circle, so that they may be thrown into the circuit by moving an arm at-tached to the center of the dial.

tached to the center of the dial. dial-telegraph (dĭ'al-tel'e-gràf), n. A tele-graph in which the receiving and transmitting instruments have the letters of the alphabet ar-ranged on the circumference of a circle. The mechanism is so arranged that when a movable index on the transmitter points to any letter, the index of the re-ceiver points to the same. dial-wheel (dī'al-hwēl), n. One of those wheels placed between the dial and the piller-piller of

placed between the dial and the pillar-plate of

a watch. Also called minute-wheel. dial-work (di'al-werk), n. The motion-work of a watch between the dial and the movement-plate.

ment-plate. dialycarpous (di'a-li-kär'pus), a. [$\langle NL. *di alycarpus, irreg. \langle Gr. \deltaalviev, separate, + καρ-$ πός, fruit.] In bol., bearing fruit composed ofseparate carpels: same as apocarpous.Dialypetalæ (di'a-li-pet'a-lē), n. pl. [NL.,fem. pl. of dialypetalus : ase dialypotatous.] Inbot., same as Polypetalæ. $dialypetalous (di'a-li-pot'a-lus), a. [<math>\langle NL.$ dialypetalous (di'a-li-pot'a-lus), a. [$\langle NL.$ dialypetalous (di'a-li-pot'a-lus), a. [$\langle NL.$ dialypetalous (di'a-li-fil'us), a. [$\langle NL. *dia-$ lyphyllous (di'a-li-fil'us), a. [$\langle NL. *dia-$ lyphyllous (di'a-li-fil'us), a. [$\langle NL. *dia-$ lyphyllus, irreg. $\langle Gr. \deltaualviev$, separate, + \psiillous 2ov = L. folium, a leaf.] In bot., composed ofseparate leaves: applied to a polysepalous ca-lyx or a polypetalous corolla.

dialyse, v. t. See dialyze. dialysepalons (di "a-li-sep'a-lus), a. [\langle NL. "dialysepalons (di "a-li-sep'a-lus), a. [\langle NL. "dialysepalus, irreg. \langle Gr. dialieu, separate, + NL. sepalum, a sepal.] In bot., having a ealyx eomposed of separate sepals; polysepalous. dialyser, n. See dialyzer. dialysis (di-al'i-sis), n. [LL., a separation (rhet.), \langle Gr. dialvea, a separation, breaking up, dissolution, dissolving, dialysis, \langle dialieu, separate, dissolve, \langle dia, apart, + lieu, loose, dis-solve. Cf. analysis, paralysis.] 1. In gram.: (a) Division of one syllable into two; dicresis. (b) In Latin grammar, apecifically, resolution of the semivowels j and v (i. e., y and w) into the cor-responding vowels i and u respectively.—2. In rhet.: (a) Interruption of a sentence by a clause rhet.: (a) Interruption of a sentence by a clause independent of it in construction; parenthesis. rhet: (a) Interruption of a sentence by a clause independent of it in construction; parenthesis. (b) Succession of clauses without connectives; asyndeton. Also called dialyton.—3. In anat., separation of parts in general; dissolution of continuity of parts previously united.—4. In med., loss of strength; weakness of the limbs. —5. In chem., the act or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid, depending on the principle that soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid, depending on the principle that soluble crystalloid and colloid on a sheet of parchment-paper stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha hoop, having its edges well drawn up and confined by an outer rim. The parchment is allowed to foot in a basin of water. Diffusion immediately commences, the crystal-loid passing through and dissolving in the water beneath, while the colloid remains behind. Thus, grace or both containing a very little arsenic dissolved in it gives up the whole of its arsenic to the water, while scarcely a trace of the organic substance passes through. As almost all the polsons in common use—arsenic, corrosive sublinate, oxalicacid, lead acetale, morplia, and salts of strychnice, etc.—are crystalloids, the toxicologist is by this process furnished with an easy mode of detecting their presence, if they are in a form readily soluble in water.

6. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of dipterons insects. Walker, 1850.

that word.—2. In med., unlessing; unbracing, as the fibers; relaxing.—3. In math., pertain-ing to the process of differentiating equations successively until tho different powers of the unknown quantities can be regarded as indeunknown quantities can be regarded as inde-pendent.—Dialytie elimination, in math., a method invented by Sylvester, leading to the same result as Euler's method. It consists in increasing the number of equations by successively multiplying them by combi-nations of powers of the unknown, until a system of equations is obtained from which the anknown factors of the different terms can be eliminated as independent quantities, the equations being regarded as linear.— Dialytic telescope, a telescope in which the flint-glass lens is brought down to about half the distance of the crown-glass lens from the eye. It was invented by Littrow in 1827, and constructed by Ploessl. dialytion (disal'i-ton), m. [L1, ...] Ldr., dudavrov.

dialyton (di-al'i-ton), n. [LL., < LGr. διάλυτον, dialysis, orig. neut. of Gr. διάλυτος, dissolved, separated: ace dialytic.] In rhet., same as

dialysis, 2 (b). dialyzable (dī-a-lī'za-bl), a. [< dialyze + -able.] Capable of separation by dialysis. Also spelled dialyzable.

dialysable. dialyzable. dialyze (di'a-liz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dialyzed, ppr. dialyzing. [< dialysis, like analyze < analy-sis, after verbs in -ize, -ise.] In chem., to aep-arate by dialysis. Also spelled dialyse.—Dia-lyzed iron, a feeble chalybeate for medical use, consist-ing of a solution of ferric oxychlorid in water. It is pre-pared by adding ammonia to a solution of ferric chlo-rid and dissolving the resulting precipitate by agitation. This solution is then dialyzed till all crystalloid salts are removed.

Dialyzed iron has been injected hypodermatically, but in some instances with the following of abscess at the site of puncture. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 226.

dialyzer (dī'a-lī-zer), n. [< dialyze + -erI.] The parchment-paper, or septum, stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha ring, used in the opera-tion of dialysis. Also spelled dialyser.

tion of dialysis. Also spelled dialyser. diamagnet (di'a-mag-net), n. [As diamagnet-ic, after magnet.] A diamagnetic substance. diamagnetic (di'a-mag-net'ik), a. and n. [= F. diamagnétique, 'G Gr. dcá, through, across, + $\mu \dot{\alpha} \gamma \nu \eta \varsigma$ ($\mu \alpha \gamma \nu \eta \tau$ -), magnet: see magnet, magnetic.] I. a. Pertaining to or exhibiting diamagnetism. II. n. A substance which is diamagnetism, 1.

Paramagnetics tend to move from weak to strong places of force, while diamagnetics tend to go from strong to weak places. J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., H. 17. diamagnetically (di[#]a-mag-net'i-kal-i), adv. In a diamagnetic manner; as a diamagnetic.

When submitted to magnetic influence, such crystals [having one axis of figure] take up a position so that their optic axis points diamagnetically or transversely to the lines of magnetic force. W. R. Grore, Corr. of Forces, p. 171.

diamagnetism (dī-a-mag'net-izm), n. [=F. di-amagnétisme; as diamagnet-ic + -ism.] 1. Thephenomena exhibited by a class of substanceswhich, when under the influence of magnetismand freely suspended, take a position with thelonger axis at right angles to the magnetic linesof force.longer axis at right angles to the magnetic lines of force. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two divisions, the paramagnetic and the dimagnetic. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances ; and among the latter are bismuth, antimovy, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramag-netic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerth horseshoe magnet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the axial line. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is sus-pended in the same meanuer, it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial line. The magnetism of two iron particles lying in the line

at right angles to the axial line. The magnetism of two iron particles lying in the line of magnetization is increased by their mutual action, but, on the contrary, the diamagnetism of two bismuth par-ticles lying in this direction is diminished by their mu-tual action. J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 21. If, however, the magnetism of the molecules were so much incressed that they held each other tight, and so could not be turned round by ordinary magnetizing forces, it is shown that effects would be produced like those of diamagnetism. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 241. Q. Thet, henceh of magnetizing which treats

2. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.

diamagnetization (dī-a-mag"net-i-zā'shon), n. [< *diamagnetize (< diamagnet + -ize) + -ation.] The state of diamagnetic polarity.

liamagnetometer (di-a-mag-ne-tom'e-tèr), n. [$\langle diamagnetie + Gr. \mu \epsilon \tau \rho o v$, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of the

diamagnetic power of different substances. diamanti, n. A Middle English form of diamond.

diamantiferous (dī⁴a-man-tif'e-rus), a. [⟨F. diamantifêre, ⟨diamant, diamond (see diamond), + -fêre (E. -ferous), -bearing, < L. ferre = E. bear¹.] Yielding or bearing diamonds; produbear¹.] Yieldin cing diamonds.

Note on the minerals associated with the diamond in tho newly-discovered diamantiferous district of Salobro. Nature, XXX. 188.

diamantinet (di-a-man'tin), a. [< F. diaman-tin = Sp. Pg. It. diamantino, adamantine: see

adamantine and diamond.] Adamantine.

For in the Heav'ns, aboue all reach of ours, He dwels immur'd in diamantine Towers. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

diamesogamous (di^ga-me-sog'a-mus), a. [< Gr. δia , through, $+ \mu \epsilon \sigma c_s$, middle, $+ \gamma \epsilon \mu c_s$, marriage.] In bot., fertilized by the intervention of some external agent, as wind, water, or insects: applied to flowers.

diameter (dī-am'e-tèr), n. [< ME. diametre = D. G. Dan. Sw. diameter, < OF. diametre, F. di-amètre = Sp. diámetro = Pg. It. diametro, < L. diametros, < Gr. διάμετρος, the diagonal of a paral-lelogram, diameter of a circle (cf. διαμετρείν, mea-



to which are parallel; (b) a line intersecting a quadric surface at points where the tangent planes

a, Diameter of a are parallel. The conception was ex-circle. The parallel. The conception was ex-curves by means of the following theorem: If on each of a system of parallel chords of a curve of the ath order there be taken the center of mean distances of the *n* points where the chord meets the curve, the locus of this center is a straight line, which may be called a diameter of the curve.

2. The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter of a cross-section made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in *diameter*; a ball three inches in *diameter*. In *arch.*, the diameter of the lower face of the shaft of a column, divided into 60 parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of a classical order are com-monly measured. The 60th part of the diameter is called a minute, and 30 minutes make a module. The space between the earth and the moon, according Ptolemy, is seventeen times the diameter of the earth. Raleigh.

Apparent diameter of a heavenly body. See appar-eut.-Biparietal diameter. See biparietal.-Conjugate diameters of a conic. See conjugate.- Ideal diameter, an ideal chord through the center. See ideal.-In di-ametert, diametrically.

Ite fals off again warping and warping till he come to contradict himselfs in diameter. Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus. Tactical diameter, in naval tactics, the space occupied by a ship in turning 180° from a straight course; the diameter of the circle in which the ship turns after her motion has become uniform is called her final diameter. Tactical diameters vary according to the angle at which the rudder is held. **diametral** (di-am'e-trail), a. and n. [< F. diamét-tral = Sp. Pg. diametral = It. diametrale = D. diametraal = Dan. Sw. diametral, < NL. *diame-tralis, < L. diametros, diameter: see diameter and -al.] I. a. Pertaining to a diameter; diametri-cal: used especially in the physical sense.

cal: used especially in the physical sense. So diametral

So diametral One to another, and so much opposed, As if I can but hold them all together, . . . I shall have just occasion to believe My wit is magisterial. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

This band shall occupy a *diametral* position along the whole height of the vessel, and thus receive the friction the same as the walls of the tube do. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV, 41.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV, 41. Diametral circle, a circle doubly tangential to a Carte-sian oval on its axis of symmetry.—Diametral number. (a) A number equal to $\frac{1}{2}(1 + \gamma'2)^n + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \gamma'2)^n$, where *n* is any integer. These numbers are 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, etc. (b) A number resolvabla into two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. Thus, 120 is such a number, hecause $120 = 8 \times 15$ and $8^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$.—Diametral planes, in *crystal*, those planes which are parallel to the vertical and one of the lateral axes; a prism formed by such planes is called a diametral prism. II, *n*. A diameter; a diagonal. diametrally (di-am'e-tral-i), *adv*. In a diame-tral manner.

tral manner

diametric (di-a-met'rik), a. Same as diametrical. [Rare.]

diametrical (di-a-met'ri-kal), a. [ζ Gr. διαμε-τρικός, ζ διάμετρος, diameter: see diameter.] 1. Of or pertaining to a diameter; along a diam-eter; diametral. Prynne.

Every portion of a current proceeding in a diametrical direction from the equator to the centre must progres-sively rise in temperature. II. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 282.

2. Pertaining to the extremities, as if of a dia-metrical line; extreme in degree; absolute; utmost: as, their characters are diametrical opposites. <u>Diametrical opposition</u>, an expression ap-plied by Aristotle to the extreme of opposition; the rela-tion between two propositions which differ as much from each other as two propositions in the same terms can.

At all events he had exposed himself to reproach by di-ametrical opposition to the profession of his whole life. Macaulay.

diametrically (dī-a-met'ri-kal-i), adv. In a di-ametrical direction; directly; in an extreme degree.

These Sayings seemed to clash with one another, and to be *Diametrically* opposite. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 17. The real leaders of the party . , were men bred in principles diametrically opposed to Toryism. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

diamine (di'am-in), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta c_{-}, \text{two}_{-}, + am_{-}(monia) + -ine^2$.] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for hydrogen in a double molecule made up of two ammonia molecules.

molecule made up of two ammonia molecules. Diamines are primary, secondary, or tertiary, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced. **diamond** (di'a-mond), n. and a. [\langle ME. dia-maunde, dyamand, diamaunt, diamant = D. dia-mant = MHG. diamant, diemant, G. diamant, demant = Dan. Sw. diamant, \langle OF. (and F.) di-amant = Pr. diaman = Sp. Pg. It. diamante (ML. diamantes, diamentum, MGr. daudare, after Born) (L. adamantes, diamant, (1) adamant (and the diamond is a set of the diamont of the diamont of the diamond is see adamant.) (1) adamant, (2) the diamond is see adamant. The change of form (in simulation of words with prefix dia-, \leq form (in similation of words with prenx dua, Gr. δ_{id}) is supposed to have been due to some association with It. diafano = F. diaphane, \langle Gr. $\delta_{ia\phi avig}$, transparent: see diaphanous.] I. n. 1; Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability.

Then zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in com-lete diamond, ascends his fiery chariot. Milton.

A precious stone, distinguished from all 2. others by being combustible and by its ex-treme hardness, as well as by its superior re-fractive and dispersive power. It consists of pure or nearly pure carbon, leaving only a very small quantity of ash when burned. Its specific gravity is about 3; its crys-talline form is the isometric, and it cleaves readily in planes parallel to the faces of the regular octahedron.

diamond-backed

diamond-backed Natural crystals are found in a great variety of forms be-formed the diamond have this peculiarity, that they are fre-quently more or less convex, instead of being flat, as those of crystals usually are. The range of color of the diamond is extensive, but have of light yellow, or straw-color, and brown are of most common occurrence. Dia-monds of a decide color, such as green, blue, or even red-are found, but they are extremely rare; only one deep-red diamond is known. A diamond is of the first water when it is without flaw or tint of any kind. The value of the per increases in an increasing ratio with its weight up to a moderate size; beyond that there is no fixed value. A first-water dismond of one carat being considered worth stond, one of two carats would be held at 8300, and one of the diamond is formerly came chiefly from India, and later from Brazil; the present principal source of with a peculiar rock of unequivocal volcanic origin. In all one diamantifierous regions diamonds have been found, with equalitar took of unequivocal volcanic origin. In all one of the during the surface during the source of with a peculiar rock of the greater and show here the surface of an equival origin. See bort.

Thel ben so harde, that no man may pollysche hem: and an clepen hem *Dyamandes* in that Contree, and Hamese n snother Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 157.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner; Or, for my diamond, the chain you promis'd. Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

3. A geometrical figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two ob-tuse angles; a rhomb; a lozenge; specifically, such a figure printed in red on a playing-card.

-4. A playing-card stamped with one or more red lozenge-shaped figures. -5. A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted as to act upon the glass, not by an angle, but by a curvilinear edge of the crystal.

6. In base-ball, the square space inclosed within the four bases. See base-ball. -7. In her., the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones. See blazon, n.-8. The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearl. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

"This line is printed in diamond.

Black diamond, (a) Same as bort, 2. (b) Mineral coal, as consisting, like diamonds, of carbon. [Colloq.]—Bristol diamond. Same as Bristol stone (which see, under stone). —Cornish diamonds, quartz crystals found in the tin mines of Cornwall.—Diamond cut diamond, the case of an encounter between two very sharp persons.—Ma-tura diamond, a name given in Ceylon to zircon from the district of Matura.—Plate diamond. See the ex-tract tract.

The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahe-dra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called *plate diamonds.* Encyc. Brit., XVI. 381. Point diamond. See the extract.

When the natural crystsl is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished, ... jewellers call [it] a point diamond. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 30.

Rough diamond, a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth, but rude and unpolished.—Table dia-mond. See brilliant.

II. a. 1. Resembling a diamond; consist-ing of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds: as, a diamond luster; a diamond necklace; a diamond ring.

For all the haft twinkled with diamond sparks, Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work Of subtlest jewellery. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Lozenge-shaped; rhombic: as, diamond win-dow-panes.-3. Having rhomboid figures or dow-panes.—3. Having rhomboid figures or markings: as, the diamond rattlesnake.—Dia-mond cotton, a fine fabric of cotton and linen.—Dia-mond couching. See couchingl, 5.—Diamond-cut glass. See glass.—Diamond drill. See drill.—Dia-mond edition, an edition of a work printed in diamond, or in some other very small type.—Diamond fret. See fret3.—Diamond linen, a name given to various kinds of diaper, such as toweling, the pattern of which is in small lozenges.—Diamond-molded glass. See glass.— Diamond netting. See neting.—Diamond pretil, a cutting instrument used by glazlers and glass-cutters.— Diamond rattler, diamond rattlesnake, Crotalus adamanteus.

diamond (di'a-mond), v. t. [< diamond, n.] To set or decorate with diamonds.

He plays, dresses, diamonds himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock. Walpole, Letters, II. 241. diamond-back (di'a-mond-bak), n. The dia-mond-backed turtle (which see, under diamond-

backed).

backed). diamond-backed (di'a-mond-bakt), a. Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures. - Diamond-backed turtie, Malaclemanys pathstris, a tortoise of the family Clemanyidæ. The shell is keeled, with the shields pale yellow, and marked with brownish rlugs, which are often impressed; the head and limbs are grayish-black, spotted and limed; the temples are naked; and the nape is covered with soft, spongy skin. It inhab-its the salt-water marshes of the mildle and eastern At-lantic States, and is especially abundant in Chesapeake bay. This is the "terrapin" of the Philadelphia, Balti-

more, and Washington markets, highly esteemed for food. They are mostly caught in the summer, and pent up in yands or "corrats," to be reserved for the winter months. diamond-beetle ($d\bar{i}'$ -

a -mond - $b\bar{e}^{\#}$ tl), n. A splendid South American beetle, Entimus imperialis, of the family Curculionidæ.

diamond-bird (di'a mond-bird (d) a mond-bird (d) a Anglo - Australian name of the shrikes of the genus Parda-lotus, as P. puncta-tus: so called from the marking of the plumage plumage.

diamond-breaker

(di'a-mond-brā"kêr), n. A seal-engravers' instrument, consist-ing of an air-tight chamber of steel provided with a closely fitting postle, which under the blows of a hammer pulverizes a dia-

d-beetle (Entimus imperi-alis), natural size.

under the blows of a hammer pulverizes a dia-mond without waste. diamond-cutter (di'a-mond-kut"er), n. One who cuts and polishes diamonds. diamond-cutting (di'a-mond-kut"ing), n. One of three processes by which diamonds are pre-pared for use as ornaments or in the arts, the others being diamond-cleaving and diamondothers being diamond-cleaving and diamond-polishing. Diamond-cutting is performed by rubbing together two diamonds secured with shellae in wooden holders or handles, one of which is held in each hand of the cutter over the edge of a box called a cutters' box, into which the dust is allowed to fall. This rubbing is con-tinued until each diamond assumes the proper outline, whether builtant, rose, or briolette, the smaller facets be-ing afterward made by polishing. Both stones are ent at the same time, irrespective of aize or almape, or of the out-line to be produced. Diamond-cutting is sometimes per-formed by machinery. In this case one of the handles or dops is atalionary and the other is moved backward and forward, both diamonds being cut at the same time, but more rapidly and accurately than by hand.

diamond-draft (di'a-mond-draft), n. In wcav-ing, a method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles. E. H. Knight.

diamond-dust (dī'a-mond-dust), n. diamond-powder. Same as

diamonded (di'a-mon-ded), a. [$diamond + -ed^2$.] 1. Furnished or adorned with diamonds, or as with diamonds: as, all *diamonded* with dew.

When in Paris the chief of the police enters a bali-room, ... many dimuonded pretenders ahrink and make them-aelves as inconspicuous as they can, or give him a suppli-cating look as they pasa. Emerson, Behavior.

2. Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, rhomb, or lozenge.

Break a stone in the middle, or lop a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain thereof (by some accret cause in nature) diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. Fuller, Profane State, p. 863.

diamond-gage (dī'a-mond-gāj), n. A staff in which are set small crystals of sizes decreasing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a carat, used by jewelers in esti-

mating the sizes of small diamonds. diamond-knot (di'a-mond-not), n. An orna-mental knot worked with the strands of a rope. diamond-mortar (di'a-mond-môr'tär), n. In seal-engraving, a hard steel mortar used to grind diamonds into a fine powder for uso in engraving or cutting. It is also used by chem-

grind diamonds into a fine powder for uso in engraving or cutting. It is also used by chem-ists for pulverizing hard substances. diamond-plaice (di'a-mond-plās), n. A local English name (Sussex) of the common plaice, Pleuronectes platessa. diamond-plate (di'a-mond-plāt), n. In scal-engraving, a plato of steel on which diamond-powder and oil are spread to prepare it for the rubbing down of the surfaces of stones before and after designs are cut on them

and after designs are cut on them. diamond-point (di'a-mond-point), n. A stylus having a fragment of a diamond at the end, used in ruling glass, in etching, and in ruling-

used in runng glass, in evening, and in runng-machines.—Diamond-point chisel. See chisel?. diamond-powder. (di'a-mond-pou'der), n. A fino dust produced in diamond-cutting by the abrasion of two stones against each other. It is used in cutting and polishing diamonds, rubles, sap-phires, and topazes, and in making cameos, intaglios, etc. Also called diamond-dust.

diamond-setter (di 'a-mond-set "er), n. One who sets or mounts diamonds and other gems in gold, platinum, or other metals. diamond-shaped (dī 'a-mond-shāpt), a. Shaped like a lozenge; rhombic.

namo for corundum

diamond-wheel (di'a-mond-hwêl), n. In gem-free and distinct. cutting: (a) A wheel made of copper and charged diandrian (dī-an'dri-an), a. [As diandr-ous + with diamond-powder and oil, used in grinding -ian.] Same as diandrous. any gem. (b) A similar wheel made of iron, used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds. It makes from 2,000 to 3,000 revolu-

On the Diamorphosis of Lyngbya, Schizogoninm, and Prasiola. H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Aige, p. 240.

diamotosis (dī[#]a-mǫ-tō'sis), n. [NL., ζ Gr. $\delta_{i\sigma}$, $\mu \delta \tau \omega \sigma c_{i}$, $\zeta \delta_{i\sigma \mu \sigma \sigma \delta \nu}$, put lint into a wound, $\zeta \delta_{i}\delta_{i}$, through, $+ \mu \sigma \sigma \delta_{i}$, lint.] In surg., the introduc-tion of lint into a wound.

tion of lint into a wound.
Diana (di-an'ä or di-ā'nä), n. [L., in OL. also Jana (and rarely Deiana), fem. corresponding to Jana, q. v.; from same root as Diovis = Jovis, Jupiter, Juno, Dis, and other names of deities: see deity.] 1. In Rom. myth., an original Italian goddess dwelling in groves and about fountains, presiding over tho moon, and forbidding the approach of man. She was the patron divinity of the plebelans, and her worship was not favored by the patriclans. She was later completely identified in characteristics and attributes with the Greek Artemis (which see).
2. [l. c.] The alchemical name of silver.-3. [NL.] In zoöl.: (a) [l. c.] A large African monkey, Cercopithecus diana: so called from a fan-



cied resemblance of its white coronet to the silver how of Diana. Also called rolocay. (b) A genus of fishes, the type of a peculiar family Dianida; the young state of Lucarus (which see). Risso, 1826. (c) A genus of Coleoptera.

The type of a becuftar hamily g state of Lucarus (which (c) A genus of Coleoptera. Laporic and Gory, 1837. (d) A genus of Mollusca. Clessin, 1878.—Diana of the Ephesians, or Ephesian Artemis, an ancient Asiatic divinity whose worship was adopted by the Ionian Greeks. She was a personification of the fruitfulness of nature, and was quite distinct from the Greek goddess, though assimilated to her by the Ephesians from some resemblance of attributes. She was represented wearing a mural crown and with many breasts, and with the lower part of her body eased. like a munny, in a sheath bearing mystical figures. dianatict (di-a-nat'ik), a. [\leq Gr. duaváew, flow through, percolate, $\leq doi,$ through, + váew, flow.] Reasoning logically and progressively from one a buject to another. E. Phillins, 1706.

subject to another. Phillips, 1706. E.

diamond-snake $(d\bar{i}'a-mond-snak)$, n. 1. A diancistra $(d\bar{i}-an-sis'tril)$, n.; pl. diancistra large Australian serpent, Morelia spiloles, a kind of boa or python: so called from the pat-tern of its coloration.—2. A venomous serpent of Tasmania, *Hoplocephalus superbus*. diamond-spar $(d\bar{i}'a-mond-spar)$, n. Another mano for corundum. $(d\bar{i}'a-mond-spar)$, n. Another diamond-spar $(d\bar{i}'a-mond-spar)$, n. Another diamond-spar $(d\bar{i}'a-mond-spar)$, n. Another mano for corundum.

liander (di-an'der), n. [(NL. *diandrus: see diandrous.] In bot., a plant having two sta-

namo for corundum. diamond-truck (dī'a-mond-truk), n. A car-truck the side frames of which are diamond-shaped and made of iron. diamond-weevil (dī'a-mond-wē'vl), n. A name of species of the genus Entimus, as E. imperialis. See diamond-bectle. Herein and the second class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only two stamens, which are free and distinct.

-ian.] Same as diandrous. diandrous (di-an'drus), a. [\langle NL. *diandrus, having two stamens, \langle Gr. δi -, two-, $+ \delta v i p$ $(\dot{a} v \delta p$ -), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen.] In bot., having two stamens; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Diandria



Diandrous er of Vera ficinalis.

onym of Luvaridw. Also Dianides. Risso, 1826. dianite (di'a-nīt), n. [< dian-ium (see def.) (< Diana) + -ite².] A name given by Franz von Kobell to the columbite of Bodenmais, Bavaria,

Diana) + -ite².] A name given by Franz von Kobell to the columbite of Bodenmais, Bavaria, on the supposition that it contained a new metal called by him dianium.
dianodal (dī-a-nō'dā]), a. [{ Gr. δiá, through, + L. nodus, a knot: see node and nodal.] In math., passing through a node. – Dianodal center, a point related to a system of given points, all but two of which may be arbitrarily chosen, in such a way that if a surface of a certain order has nodes at those given points and any additional nodes that it may have must be at one or more of the dianodal centers. – Dianodal curve, a curve so related to a determinate number of given points, all but one of which may be arbitrarily chosen, that if a surface of a given order has nodes at all those points, all but one of which it may have must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on the dianodal curve. The dianodal curve for a quartic aurface of a given order has nodes at certain noded surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface, and number of nodes at certain arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points, any eight node which it may have must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on a certain secties urface, the dianodal surface of the seven nodes.
dianoetic (di^a.no-et'ik), a. and n. [{ Gr. δiavourfoc, verbal ad]; of δiavourfoc, think of, think over, purpose, { δiá, through, think is, think, over, purpose, { δiá, through, thick leve, think, c, thick, vóc, contr. voïc, mind, thought.] I. a. Thinking; intellectual; of or pertaining to the d

ing; interfectuar, or or periods cursive faculty. II, n. That part of logic which treats of ratiocination. Sir William Hamilton proposed to ex-tend the meaning of the term so as to include the whole acience of the laws of thought. dianoctic to denote the operations

I would employ . . , dianoctic to denote the operations of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty, Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxvii,

dianoialogy (dī^{*}a-noi-al^{*}ō-ji), n. [Irrcg. for the analogically reg. *dian@ology, < Gr. δίδιοια, intelligence, understanding, thought, purpose Interruption of the second state of the secon

face, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.

a. China Pink (Dianthus Chinensis). b. Clove Pink (Dianthus Caryophyllns).





Dianthus

Dianthus (dī-an'thus), n. [NL., said to be \langle diapedetic (dīt'a-pē-det'ik), a. [\langle diapedesis Gr. $\delta iav \theta _{ic}$, dower; but perhaps \langle Gr. $\delta iav \theta _{ic}$, double-flowering, $\langle \delta _{i-}$, two-, $+ \delta _{i-}$ $\theta _{c}$, a flower.] A large herbaceous genus of the natural order Caryophyllacea, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, dis-tinguished from other related genera by a ca-tinguished how her related genera by a ca-tinguished how her related genera by a ca-tinguished from other related genera by a lyculate tubular calyx and peltate seeds with lyculate tubular calyx and peltate seeds with a straight embryo. Various apecies are known by the commoa English name of *pink*, and several have long been In cultivation for the fragrance and beauty of their flow-ers. From the clove-pink (D. Caryophyllus) of a onthern Europe have originated all the numerous forms of the carnation. (See carnation!). The aweet-william or bunch-pink (D. barbatus), the pheasant's eye (D. plumarius), and the China or Indian pink (D. Chinensis), in many varieties, are common in gardens, as well as hybrids of these and other species. See pink, and ent on preceding page. diapaset (di a-pās), n. Same as diapason. And make a tuncful Dianase of closures

And make a tunefull Diapase of pleasures. Spenser, Tears of the Muses. diapasm[†] (dī'a-pazm), n. [= F. diapasme, \langle Gr. $\delta_i a \pi a \sigma \mu a$, scentod powder to sprinkle over the person, $\langle \delta_i a \pi a \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \nu$, sprinkle, $\langle \delta_i d$, through, $+ \pi a \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \nu$, sprinkle.] A perfume consisting of the powder of aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together to be worn as a chain.

There's an excellent diapasm, in a chain too, if you like it. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2. it. E. Jonson, Cynthia's Kevels, v. 2. diapason (dī-a-pā'zon), n. [= D. G. F. Sp. It. diapason = Fg. diapasão, \langle L. diapason, an oc-tave, \langle Gr. diamasão, the concord of the first and last tones, more correctly written sepa-rately, $\hat{\eta}$ dia masão, an abbrev. of the phrase $\hat{\eta}$ dia masão zopôčio svudçavia, a concord through all the tones — that is, a concord of the two tones obtained by meaning the the tones of $\hat{\lambda}$ obtained by passing through all the two tones prep., through; $\pi a \sigma \delta v$, gen. pl. fem. of $\pi \tilde{a} c$, all; $\chi o \rho \delta v$, gen. pl. of $\chi o \rho \delta \eta$, a string; $\sigma v \mu \phi o v i a$, symphony: see dia-, pant-, chord, symphony.] In music: (a) In the ancient Greek system, the octave.

The diapason or eight in musick is the sweetest con-cord; inasmuch as it is in effect an uniaon. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 103.

(b) The entire compass of a voice or an instrument.

But cheerfull Birds, chirping him sweet Good-morrows, With Natures Musick do beguile his sorrows; Teaching the fragrant Forreata, day by day, The Diapason of their Heaviny lay. Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas'a Weeks, i. 3.

From harmony to harmony Through all the compass of the notes it ran, The diapasen closing full in Man. Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia'a Day, 1687, l. 15.

(c) Correct tune or pitch.

Love their motion sway'd In perfect diapason, whilst they stood In first obedience, and their state of good. *Milton*, A Solemn Music, I. 23. In perfect diagason, whilst they stood In first obedience, and their state of good. Milton, A Solemn Music, 1. 23.
(d) (1) A rule by which organ-pipes, flutes, etc., are constructed, so as to produce sounds of the proper pitch. (2) A fixed standard of pitch, as the Freuch diagason normal, accerd-ing to which the A next above middle O has 435 vibrations per second. See pitch. (3) A tuning-fork. (e) In organ-building, the two principal foundation-stops, called respectively the open diagason and the stopped diagason. The open diagason as metal pipes of large scale, open at the top, giving that full, aonorous, majestic tone which is the typical organ-tone. The stopped diagason has wooden pipes of large scale, atopped at the top by wooden plugs, diagason, sounding the octave blow the key struck; the principal or octave, sounding the octave above. Those of the stope of the open-diagason species are the double open diagason, sounding the second octave above. Those of the stoped diagason expecies are the bourdon, sounding the oc-tave below; the fute, sounding the octave above. Many varieties of each of these occur. See stop. — Diagason diagente, or diapason cum diagente, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a fifth, or at welfth, — Dia-pason distessaron, or diagason normal, the pitch. "Diagason cum diagente, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a fifth, or at welfth, — Dia-pason distessaron, or diagason normal, the pitch, more infort, or an alcetted. — Diagason ditane, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a fifth, or a wolfth, more of the planes of two non-contignous vertices. Diagason somi-ditone, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a minor filteno, or a minor to the planes of two non-contignous vertices.</p

of the bleed-vessels without visible rupture.



A small order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, somewhat allied to the *Ericaceæ*, including 6 gen-era and 8 or 9 species, widely separated in their distribution.

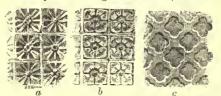
Separated in their distribution. Diapensia, of 2 species, alpine or arctic in eastern North America, northern Europe and Asia, and Tibet, and Pyzi-danthera, of the pine-barrens of New Dispensia Lageo-nica. Diapensia Lageo-nica. Diapensia Lageo-nica. Diapense (di-a-pen'tē), n. [$\langle L. diapente, \langle Gr. dia tevre, se. χορδω συμφωνia, the$ interval of a fifth (cf. diapason): diá, prep.,through; πέντε = E. five.] I. In Gr. and medie-val music, the interval of a fifth.-2. In phan.,a composition of five ingredients; an old elec-tuary consisting of the diatessaron with the adtuary consisting of the diatessaron with the addition of another medicine .- Diapasen diapente.

See adapason.
diaper (di'a-pèr), n. [< ME. dyaper, diapery, <</p>
OF. diapre, diaspre = Pr. diaspre (cf. ML. diasprus, diaspra), a kind of ornamented cloth, diapered cloth; a particular use of OF. diapre, diaspre = Pr. diaspre = Sp. diaspre of diaspro = Pr. diaspre incomerce. It diagnee incomerce diaspre incomerce. diaspre = Pr. diaspre = Sp. diaspre, diaspro = Pg. diaspro = It. diaspro, jasper, $\langle L. iaspi(d), s$, jasper: see jasper, which is thus a doublet of diaper.] 1. Originally, a silken fabric of one color having a pattern of the same color woven in it; now, a textile fabric having a pattern not strongly defined, and repeated at short intervals; especially, such a fabric of linen, where the pattern is indicated only by the di-rection of the thread, the whole being white or in the unbleached natural color. Compare in the unbleached natural color. Compare damask, 1 (d). The pattern of such diaper is usually a series of squares, lozenges, and the like, or of sets of squares, etc., one within another.

Anie weaver, which his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 364.

Six chests of diaper, four of damask. B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

2. A pattern for decoration of any kind consisting of a simple figure often repeated, as in the woven fabric. Hence—3. Any pattern constantly repeated over a relatively large surface, whether consisting of figures separated by the background only, or of compartments whether and filled constantly succeeding one another, and filled



Diapers. - a, from Westminster Abhey, and b, c, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

with a design, especially a geometric design, or one based on a flower-form. It is used in archi-tecture, especially medieval, sculptured in low relief as an ornamental ground, and is frequent as a background in manuscript illmination, in painted panels, especially with gilding, and as a decoration for other flat aurfaces. 4. In her., same as diapering .- 5t. A towel or napkin.

Let one attend him with a silver bason, . Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*. Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 6. A square piece of cloth for swaddling the nates and adjacent parts of an infant; a clout. —Bird's-eye diaper, a kind of toweling. diaper (di'a-p\u00e9r), v. [ME. only in pp. diapred, dyapred, after OF. diapré, pp. of diaprer, F. diaprer, diaper, ornament with diaper-work; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; flower: as, diapered silk.

Let the ground whereas her foot shall tread, For leare the stones her tender foot should wrong, Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along, And diagred lyke the discolored mead.

Spenser, Epithalamion, 1. 51. Down-droop'd in many a floating fold, Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwronght flowers, a cloth of gold. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

2. To draw or work in diaper, or as part of a diaper; introduce in a diapered pattern or fabric.

A cope covered with trees and diapered birds. Inventory in S. K. Textiles, p. 33.

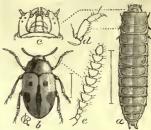
II. intrans. To draw a series or succession of

II. intrans. To draw a series of the flowers or figures, as upon cloth. If you diaper npon folda, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the halt: for reason tella you that your fold must cover somewhat unseen. Peacham, Drawing.

diapering (di'a-per-ing), n. [Verbal n. of dia-per, v.] 1. (a) A diaper pattern. (b) A surface covered with diaper ornament.—2. In her., the decoration of the surface with ornament other

decoration of the surface with ornament other than heraldic bearings: said of the field or of any ordinary. Also called *diaper*. **Diaperis** (di-a-pē'ris), n. [NL., irreg. \langle Gr. δia - $\pi\epsilon i\rho\epsilon v$, drive through, perforate, $\langle \delta ia$, through, + $\pi\epsilon i\rho\epsilon v$, pierce, perforate.] A genus of atra-cheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ* and subfamily *Tenebrioninæ*. It is characterized by the broadly oval body, entire-ly corneous front, eyes emarginate

ly corneous front, eyes emarginate in front, pygdi-nm not exposed, and the first joint of the tarsi alen-der, but not lon-ger than the sec-ond. The few species known, both of the old and the new world, live, in the larva and imago states, in fungi growing on old logs. D. hydri (Fabricins), of the eastern United



Diaperis hydni.

 α , larva; δ , beetle; c, under side of head of larva; d, leg of same; e, antenna of beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

eastern United States, is a shining-black beetle, with bright orange-red elytra with variable black markings.

diaperyt, n. See diaper. diaphanalt (di-af'a-nal), a. [As diaphan-ous + -al.] Same as diaphanous.

Divers diaphanal glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like so many stones of orient and transparent hues. *B. Jonson*, Entertainment at Theobalds.

diaphane (dī'a-fān), n. [= F. diaphane, transparent, \langle Gr. duapavýc, transparent: see diaphane anous.] 1. A silk fabric having figures more translucent than the rest of the stuff.—2. In anat., a cell-wall; the investing membrane of

andia, a cell-wall; the investing memorane of a cell or sac. [Rare.] diaphaneity (di^{*}a-fā-nē'i-ti), n. [< F. diapha-néité, irreg. < Gr. διαφάνεα, transparency, < διαφα-νής, transparent: see diaphanous.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; diapha-nousness; pellucidness.

It [the garnet] varies in diaphaneity from transparent to nearly opaque. Encyc. Brit., X. 81. diaphanici (dī-a-fan'ik), a. [ζ Gr. διαφανής, transparent, + -ic.] Same as diaphanous. Ra-

leigh

tergn. diaphanometer (di[#]a-fā-nom'e-tèr), n. [$\langle \text{Gr.} \\ \delta a \phi a v h \varsigma, \text{transparent}, + \mu \epsilon \tau \rho ov, \text{a measure.}$] 1. An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air.—2. An instrument for testing spirits by comparing their transparency with that of envision of henorm purity.

spirits by comparing their transparency with that of spirits of known purity. diaphanoscope (dī-a-fan'ō-skōp), n. [< Gr. $\delta a \phi a v / \phi$, transparent, + $\sigma \kappa \sigma \pi \bar{c} v$, view: see di-aphanous.] A dark box in which transparent positive photographs are viewed, either with or without a lens. The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the equivalent focal length of the lena with which the negative was taken; and when a lena is need tor viewing the picture, its focal length of the lena insed tor viewing the picture, its focal length of the lena with which the negative was taken; and when a lena is need tor viewing the picture, its focal length of the lena $\sigma v / c$, transparent, + $\tau i \pi c c$, impression.] In *photog.*, a picture produced by coloring on the back a positive lightly printed on a translucent paper, and placing this colored print exactly

back a positive lightly printed on a translucent paper, and placing this colored print exactly over a strong duplicate print. **diaphanous** (di-af'a-nus), a. [(Cf. F. diaphane = Pr. diafan = Sp. diáfano = Pg. diaphano = It. diafano) < Gr. duaparís, transparent, < dua-paíveu, show through, < dua, through, + ϕ aíveu, shew: see fancy = fantasy = phantasy, fantom = phantom.] Transmitting light; permitting the passage of light; transparent; clear; trans-lucent. lucent.

Behold the daybreak ! The little light fades the immense and diaphanoua shadows! Walt Whitman.

diaphanously (di-af'a-nus-li), adv. Transpa-

diaphanousness (dī-af'a-nus-nes), n. The quality of being diaphanous.

diaphemetric (di-af- \bar{c} -met'rik), a. [\langle Gr. δla , through, + $\dot{a}\phi l$, touch, + $\mu \epsilon \tau \rho o \nu$, measure, + -ie.] Relating to the measurements of the

diaphemetric

tactile sensibility of parts: as, diaphemetric

compasses. Dunglison. diaphonic, diaphonical (di-a-fon'ik, -i-kal), a. [ζ Gr. διάφωνος, dissonant, discordant, taken in lit. sense of 'sounding through or aeross,' ζ διά, through, across, + quil, a sound.] Same as diacoustic.

diacoustic. diaphonics (di-a-fon'iks), n. [Pl. of diaphonic: sco-ics.] Same as diacoustics. diaphony (di-af'ō-ni), n. [ζ Gr. $\delta ia\phi \omega via$, dis-souance, discord, ζ $\delta ia\phi \omega voc$, dissonant, discor-dant: see diaphonic. Cf. symphony.] 1. In anc. Gr. music, a dissonance : distinguished from symphony.—2. In medieral music, the earliest and crudest form of polyphony, in which two, three, or four voices proceeded in strictly par-allel motion, at such intervals with one another as the octave, the fifth, and the fourth. Also called organum. called organum.

diaphoresis (di^{*}a-fộ-rỡ'sis), n. [LL., perspira-tion, < Gr. διαφόρησις, a carrying off, perspira-tion, < διαφορείν, spread abroad, carry off, throw off by perspiration, $\langle \delta i \dot{a}, \text{through, } \pm \phi \rho e \bar{i} v, \phi req. of <math>\phi \epsilon \rho e i v = E. b c a r^{1}$.] In med., perspiration, especially when artificially produced.

The insensible halitus, when in a quantity to be con-densed, and in this state sensible to the feelings, is the diaphoresis. Parr, Med. Diet. (Ord MS.).

diaphoretic (dī"a-fo-rot'ik), a. and n. [< Gr. διαφορητικός, promoting perspiration, < διαφορητικός, promoting perspiration (διαφορείν, throw off by perspiration: see diaphoresis.] I. a. Promoting or increasing perspiration; sudorific.

A diaphoretick medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. Watts.

Diaphoretic antimony. See autimony. II. n. A modicine which promotes perspira-tion; a sudorifie.

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the or-gans of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makea it perspirable. Arbuthnet.

diaphoretical (dī"a-fo-ret'i-kal), a. Same as diaphoretic.

diaphoretic. diaphoretic (dī-af'ō-rīt), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \iota \dot{\alpha} \phi \rho \rho o_{\zeta}, dif-$ ferent ($\langle \delta \iota a \phi \dot{\epsilon} \rho c v, differ: see differ), + -ite^2$.] A mineral having the same composition as froieslebenite, but crystallizing in the ortho-rhombic system.

rhombie system. diaphragm (di'a-fram), n. [$\langle F. diaphragme =$ Sp. diafragma = Pg. diaphragma = It. diafrag-ma, $\langle LL. diaphragma, \langle Gr. dia \phi ayua, a parti tion-wall, barrier, the midriff, diaphragm, <math>\langle$ dia $\phi ayviva$, separate by a barrier, barricade, $\langle dia$, between, $+ \phi ayviva$, equiv. to the more common $\phi p d \sigma viv$, fonce, iuclose, = L. farcirc, stuff, whence ult. E. farce and force³, q. v.] 1. A partition; something which divides or sepa-rates. Specifically-2. In mech.: (a) A thin piece, generally of metal, serving as a parti-tion, or for some other special purpose: as, the vibrating diaphragm of a telephone, for the communication of transmitted sounds. (b) A ring, or a plate piereed with a circular hole so arranged as to fall in the axis of the instru-ment, used in optical instruments to cut off marginal beams of light, as in a camera or a telephone. marginal beams of light, as in a camera or a tolescope. Such diaphragms are often made mevalic, especially for photographic lenses, so that one with a large opening may be inserted when t is desired to admit abun-dant light to the tens, in order to use a short exposure, and one with a small opening when sharpness of detail is more desirable than shortness of exposure.

3. In *anat.*, the midriff; the musculomembra-nous partition which separates the thoracic from the abdomiual eavity in mammals. In man the diaphragm consists of a muscular sheet whose fibers



1505 radiate from a trefoil tendinous center to attach themselves bundle on either side, called *pillare of the diaphragm.* The diaphragm is pierced by three princhal openings: the ex-bundle on either side, called *pillare of the diaphragm.* The diaphragm is pierced by three princhal openings: the ex-property of the passage of the esophagus accompanied by the pneumogastic nerves; the aortic, for the passage the exert, for the inferior venue cave; bealdes some others is thoracic surface by the pieural and pericardial serving the short of the inferior venue cave; bealdes some others a fold of which, reflected upon the liver, forms the sup-server is that of an umbrella. It is a powerful respiratory while its relaxation in expiration renders it nore conver-tion, and its agaamodic action is concerned in hiccough a neezing; when most relaxed it rises to the level of a neezing; when the tay in the diaphragm a trans-tion; it is best developed in the apter. A. In *eryptogamic bot*, in *Equisetum*, a trans-for spanition in the stern at the mode; in *So*-son and its allies, a layer separating the pothallium from the eavity of the macrospore; in *Characea*, a constriction formed by the en-

1595

in *Characeæ*, a constriction formed by the enveloping cells near the tip of the oögonium.-5. In conch., a septum or shelf-like plate ex-tending into the cavity of a shell, more or less a. In concat, a septem of a shell, more or less partitioning it. — Alse of the diaphragm. See ala.
— Crura of the diaphragm used with lenses, in which the size of the aperture is varied at will, and at the same time kept nearly circular by the simultaneous motion of a large number of amall abutters. — Ligaments of the diaphragm, the line ral and external arcuste ligamentous border of the mamalian diaphragm, where it arches over the peoas and quadratus lumborum muscles.
— Pillars of the diaphragm. See det. 3.— Revolving diaphragm, in optics, a lens-diaphragm consisting of a displaragm, the treat in such a position that by rotating it any opening desired in such a position that by rotating it any opening desired may be brought in line with the axis of the lena. — Trefoil of the diaphragm, the rise leaflets into which the nuacutonembraneous part of the diaphragm is disposed.
diaphragmal (di-a-frag'mal), a. [\$\$\larget\$ diaphragm\$ (LL. diaphragma) + -al.] 1. Partitioning or separating, as a partition between two eavities; septal. — 2. Same as diaphragmatic.

septal.-2. Same as diaphragmatic.

diaphragmalgia, diaphragmalgy (di^{*}a-frag-mal'ji-ii, -ji), n. [NL. diaphragmalgia, ζ Gr. διάφραγμα, diaphragm, + ἀλγος, pain.] Pain in

διάφραγμα, diaphragm, + ἀλγος, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.
diaphragmatic (di^{*}a-frag-mat'ik), a. [< LL. diaphragmatic/-, diaphragm, + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm. Also diaphragmat. -Diaphragmaticforamina. See foramen. -Diaphragmatic goat. Same as angina pectoris (which see, under angina).
diaphragmatitis (di-a-frag-ma-ti'tis), n. [NL., < LL. diaphragma(-), diaphragm, + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the diaphragmits.

its serous coats. Also diaphragmitis.

diaphragmatocele (di'a-frag-mat' \bar{o} -sēl), n. [< Gr. $\delta \iota \delta \phi \rho a \gamma \mu a (\tau -)$, diaphragm, $+\kappa \eta \lambda \eta$, tumor.] In pathol., hernia, or a tumor, from a part of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

viscera escaping through the diaphragm. diaphragmodynia (dī-a-frag-mō-din'i-ä), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta c \delta \rho \alpha \gamma \mu a$, diaphragm, $+ \delta \delta i \nu \eta$, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm. diaphyses, n. Plural of diaphysis. diaphysial (dī-a-fiz'i-al), a. [$\langle diaphysis + -al.$] Pertaining to a diaphysis; extending continu-ously between two ends, as the shaft of a bone. diaphysis (dī-af'i-sis), n.; pl. diaphyses (-sēz). [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta i \delta \phi \nu \sigma \alpha, \alpha$ growing through, burst-ing of the bud, $\langle \delta i a \phi \nu \sigma \sigma \alpha, \alpha$ grow through, of buds, $\langle \delta i \alpha$, through, $+ \phi i \varepsilon \sigma \delta \alpha$, grow: see phy-sic, etc.] 1. In bot, an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an infloresceuce; a form of prolification.—2. In anat., the conti-nuity of a bone botween its two ends; the shaft of a long boue, as distinguished from its epiof a long bone, as distinguished from its epi-physes or apophyses.

physics of appinyses. diaplasis (di-ap/iā-sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. διάπλασις, a putting luto shape, setting of a limb (Galen), \langle διαπλάσσειν, form, mold, set a limb, \langle διά, through, + πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In surg., re-duction, as of a dislocation or fracture. Dunalison

diaplastic (di-a-plas'tik), a. and n. [< Gr. *διά-πλαστος, verbal adj. of διαπλάσσειν, form (see diaplasis), + -ie.] I. a. Of or pertaining to diaplasis: as, a diaplastic medicine or embrocation.

II. n. A medicine used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

tractured of dislocated limbs. diaplex (di'a-plek's), n. Same as diaplexus. diaplexal (di-a-plek'sal), a. [$\langle diaplexus$. diaplexus (di-a-plek'sus), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta_{id},$ through, + L. plexus: see plexus.] The choroid plexus of the diaplex or third ventricle of the brain. brain. Also diaplex.

diapnoet (dī-ap'nō-ē), n. [< Gr. διαπινοή, a passage, outlet, evaporation, perspiration, $\langle \delta a \pi \nu c i \nu$, blow through, $\langle \delta i \dot{a}$, through, $+ \pi \nu c \bar{\nu}$, blow.] Sweating; perspiration. E. Phillips, 1706.

diapnoic (di-ap-nō'ik), a. and n. [= F. diapno-ique; as diapnoe + -ic.] I. a. In med., pro-ducing a very slight, insensible perspiration; gently diaphoretie.

II. n. A remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic.

phoretic. diapnotic (di-ap-not'ik), a. [ζ Gr. διαπνοή, pas-

 diapholic (dap-hot ik), d. [(Gr. otawor, pas-sage, outlet, perspiration (see diapnae), + -ot--ic.] Promoting gentle perspiration.
 diapophyses, n. Plural of diapophysis.
 diapophysial (difa-pō-fiz'i-al), a. [< diapophy-sis + -at.] Pertaining to a diapophysis; hav-ing the morphological character of a diapophy-sis, e. diapophysical character of a diapophysis: as, a diapophysial process; the diapophysial

element of a vertebra. Geol. Jour. diapophysis (dī-a-pof'i-sis), n.; pl. diapophyses (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. διά, through, + απόφυαις, outgrowth: see apophysis.] The transverse pro-cess proper of a vertebra; the lateral process each side of the neural arch, paired with from its fellow of the opposite side of the same ver-tebra. It is one of the most constant and characteristic of the several vertebral apophyses. When there are more than one pair of transverse processes, the diapophysis is the dorsad or neurad one, as distinguished from a para-pophyses are commonly confluent with pleurapophysis, forming a compound transverse process, plered by the vertebrarterial foramen, the posterior tubercular being the proper diapophysial portion of such formations. See cuts under attas, cerrical, and dorsal. diaporesis (dif a-po-re sis), n. [LL., \leq Gr. δa - $\pi \delta \rho \eta \sigma c$, a doubting, a rhetorical figure so called, $\delta \delta a \sigma o \rho c v$, be at a loss: see *aporia*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the speaker professes to be in doubt which of several statements to make, which of several courses to pursue or recits fellow of the opposite side of the same ver-

make, which of several courses to pursue or recommend, where to begin or end, or, in general, what to say on a topic: as, What shall I do— remain silent or speak freely ? Shall I eall this folly, or shall I call it erimo? If a judge, the

folly, or shall I call it crime? If a judge, the audience, or an opponent is asked to settle the doubt, the figure is called anaccanosis. **Diapria** (dī-ap'ri-ä), n. [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of *Diaprima*. **Diapriinæ** (dī-ap-ri-ī'nō), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dia-$ pria + -ina.] A subfamily of parasitic hyme-nopterous insects, of the family *Proctatrypide*. They have entire htnd wings, 1-spurred fore tible, anten-ne inserted above the month, and the broad hind wings with no middle vein. The subfamily was established by Haliday in 1840. **diapry**, a. [$\langle F. diapré, diapered, pp. of dia-$ prer, v.] Adorned with diaper-work; serie-

v.] Adorned with diaper-work; varieper. gated.

The Diapry Mansions, where man-kinde doth trade, Were built In Six Dales : and the Scav'nth was made The sacred Sabbath. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartaa's Weeka, fl., The Handy-Crafts.

Sytcester, it, of Di Bartaas Weeka, it., The Handy-Crafts. diapyesis ($d\bar{i}^{x}a_{-}p\bar{i}-\bar{e}^{z}sis$), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta ia-\pi v \bar{i} \eta \sigma i \gamma \sigma$ tive.

II. n. A medicine which produces suppura-

11. *n*. A inductive the transformed product of the product of

diarchy (dříär-ki), n.; pl. diarchies (-kiz). [\langle Gr. as if * $\delta i a \rho \chi i a, \langle$ * $\delta i a \rho \chi o_s$, only in pl. $\delta i - a \rho \chi o_i$, lit. two rulers, $\langle \delta i -$, two-, + $\dot{a} \rho \chi c v$, rule.] A government in which the excentive power is vested in two persons, as that of the two joint kings of Sparta or of Siam, or as in the ease of William and Mary of England. Also, errone-

diarhodon; (di-ar'õ-don), n. [ML. *diarhodon,
 *diarhodon; (di-ar'õ-don), n. [ML. *diarhodon,
 *diarhodon, also diarhodinus, < Gr. διάρροδος,
 compounded of roses, < διά, between, + podov, a
 rose.] A color mentioned in medieval descriptions of stuffs: probably, from its derivation,

tons of stinks: probably, from its derivation, diarial ($d\bar{i}$ - $\bar{a}'ri$ -al), a. [\langle LL. diarium, a diary, + -al.] Same as diarian. diarian ($d\bar{i}$ - $\bar{a}'ri$ -an), a. [\langle LL. diarium, a diary, + -m.] Pertaining to a diary or journal; journalistic.

Lower Surface of Human Diaphrag B, esophagus; VCI, inferinr vena cava; ThD, thoracic duct: You take a name; Philander's odes are seen, Printed, and prais'd, in every magazine; *Diarian* aages greet their brother sage, And your dark pages please th' enlighten'd age. *Crabbe*, News-paper.

diarist (dī'a-rist), n. [< diary + -ist.] One

who keeps a diary.

Incidents written down by a monk in his cell, or by a di-arist pacing the round with majesty, would be equally warped by the views of the monastery in the one case, or by a flattering subservience to the higher power in the other. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 274.

William [of Malmesbury] stands next in order of time after Bede in the aeries of our historical writers, properly so called, as distinguished from mere compilers and dia-rists. Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit.

diarize (di'a-rīz), v. t. or i.; pret. and pp. dia-rized, ppr. diarizing. [< diary + -ize.] To re-cord in a diary; write a diary.

The history that the earliest men of New England wrote was what we may call contemporaneous history; it was historical diarizing. M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 116.

diarrhea, diarrhœa (dī-a-rē'ä), n. [=F. diar-rhée = Sp. diarrea = Pg. diarrhea = It. diarrea= D. diarrhoea = G. diarrhöe = Dan. Sw. diar-rhe, \leq LL. diarrhæa, \leq Gr. $\delta_i a \rho \rho o i a$, diarrhea, lit. a flowing through, $\leq \delta_i a \rho \rho e i v$, flow through, $\leq \delta_i a$, through, $+ \rho \bar{c} v$, flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the bowels, generally arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and commonly caused by errors in regimen, as the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality; intestinal catarrh.

diarrheal, diarrhœal (dī-a-rē'al), a. [diar *rhea, diarrhea,* + -a.] Pertaining to or resulting from diarrhea, having the character of or characterizing diarrhea; catarrhal, with reference to the intestines.

That three thousand and more individuals, mostly chil-dren, died from *disrarhoedl* diseases, does not surprise one who is familiar with the intense heat of our summer. Science, IX. 86.

diarrheic, diarrheic (di-a-rë'ik), a. [$\langle diarrhea, diarrhea, + -ic.$] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhea: as, a diarrheie flux.

diarrhetic, diarrhætic (dī-a-ret'ik), a. [Irreg. 〈 diarrhæa, diarrhæa, + -t-ic.] Same as diarrheic.

diarthrodial (di-är-thrö'di-al), a. [< diarthro-sis, after arthrodial.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis: as, a diarthrodial articulation: diarthrodial movement.

lation; diarthrodial movement.
diarthromere (di-är'thrõ-mēr), n. [< Gr. dı-, two-, + arthromere, q. v.] A vertebrate meta-mere; the typical double-ring or figure-8 seg-ment of the body of a vertebrate animal, cor-responding to a theoretically complete vertebra and its accompaniments. Coues, 1868.
diarthromeric (di-är-thrõ-mer'ik), a. [< diar-thromere + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a diar-thromere or metamere of a vertebrate. Coues.

thromere or metamere of a vertebrate. Coues. diarthrosis (dī-är-thrō'sis), n.; pl. diarthroscs (-sēz). [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta(\dot{a}\rho\theta\rho\omega cc, division by joints, articulation, <math>\langle \delta(a\rho\theta\rho\omega cv, divide by joints, \langle \delta(\dot{a}, between, + \dot{a}\rho\theta\rhoo v, join, articulate, <math>\langle \dot{a}\rho\theta\rho ov, a joint.$ Cf. arthrosis.] In anat., that articula-tion of bones which leaves them free to move in some or any direction; free, as distinguished from fixed, arthrosis; thorough-joint: applied both to the joints themselves and to the motion both to the joints themselves and to the motion resulting from such mechanism. The principal kinds of articulation thus designated are *enarthrosis*, or ball-and-socket joint, the freest of all, as seen in the hip and shoulder; *ginglymus*, or hinge-joint, as in the ebow and knee; and *cyclarthrosis*, or pivot-joint. See arthro-sis. Also called *abarthrosis*.— Rotatory diarthrosis. Same as *cyclarthrosis*.

sis. Also called *abartarosis.*—KOLMOLY that the size. Same as *cyclarthrosis.* diary (di'a-ri), a. and n. [\langle L. as if **diarius*, adj. (only as noun: see II.), \langle *dics*, day: see II.] I.† a. Lasting for one day: as, a *diary* fever. Bacon.

fever. Bacon. II. n.; pl. diaries (-riz). [= Sp. Pg. It. diario, $\langle L. diarium, a$ daily allowance for soldiers, LL. also a diary, neut. of *diarius, adj., \langle dies, day: see dial, deity. The synonym journal is of the same ult. origin.] 1. An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; specifically, a daily record kept by a person of any or all matters within his experience or observation: as, a diary of the weather; a traveler's diary. In securate where there is nothing to be some here

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men . . . make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, . . . they umit it. *Bacon*, Travel.

2. A book prepared for keeping a diary; espe-cially, a book with blank leaves bearing printed dates for a daily record, often including other printed matter of current use or interest: as, a lawyers' diary.

This is my diary, Wherein I note my actions of the day. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

See diaskeuast. diascenast, n. diaschisma (di-a-skiz'mä), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta \iota \dot{a} - \sigma \chi \iota \sigma \mu a$, anything cloven, in music half the diesis, ζ daz χ *ičiv*, cleave, sever, ζ *did*, asunder, + ζ *jicv*, cut, separate: see schism.] 1. In anc. Gr. music, a minute interval whose size is vari-Gr. music, a minute interval whose size is vari-ously given.—2. In modern music, the larger subdivision of a syntonic comma (see comma, 5, b), represented by the ratio 2048: 2025. In atrict intonation it is the interval between C and Dbb. A diaschisma and a schisma together equal a syntonic comma. **diascordium** (di-a-skôr'di-um), n.; pl. diascor-dia (-ä). [$\langle \text{Gr. dia}, \text{through}, + \sigma \kappa \delta \rho \delta i o v$, a cer-tain plant: see scordium.] An electuary in the composition of which the plant scordium or wa-ter-germander formed an important element. ter-germander formed an important element. Dunalison.

With their syrups, and their julaps, and diascordium, and mithridate, and my lady what-shall-call-'un's pow-der. Scott, Abbot, xxvi.

diasia (dī-ā'si-ā), n. pl. [$\langle Gr. \Delta \iota \delta \sigma a, pl., \langle Zeig$ (gen. $\Delta \iota \delta c$), Zeus.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios (the Propitious), celebrated without the walls, with sacrifices and rejoicing, in the latter half of the month Arthesterion (beginning of March).

diaskenasis (di-a-skū'a-sis), π. [NL., as if ζ Gr. *διασκεύασις, ζ διασκευάζειν, revise: see diaskeu-ast.] Revision; editing.

The authorship of this work is aptly attributed to VyAsa, "the arranger," the personification of Indian diaskeuasis. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 281.

diaskeuast (dī-a-skū'ast), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta \iota a \kappa \epsilon v a$. $\sigma \tau / \varsigma$, a reviser, an interpolator, $\langle \delta \iota a \sigma \kappa \epsilon v a \dot{\epsilon} e v$, get quite ready, set in order, revise for publi-eation, $\langle \delta \iota a$, through, $+ \sigma \kappa \epsilon v a \dot{\epsilon} \epsilon v$, make ready, prepare, $\langle \sigma \kappa \epsilon \bar{\nu} \sigma_{\varsigma}$, implement, tool, equipment.] A reviser; an interpolator: used especially with reference to old recensions of Greek writings. Also written diasceuast.

I should be inclined to suspect the hand of the dias A should be include to suspect the hand of the data-keuast in this passage more than in almost any other of the poems. Gladstone, Studies on Homer, II. 83. But these fables only purport to be Babrius spoiled, after having passed through the hands of a diascentast: that is, some late writer who has turned his versea into barbarous Greek and wretched metre. Eneyc. Brit., III, 181.

Diaspine (dī-as-pī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Diaspis + -inw.] A subfamily of *Coccidw*, typified by the genus *Diaspis*; the scale-lice. Also written Diaspina.

Named Diaspina from its principal genus, Diaspia. It contains some of the most pernicious insects in existence, which, by reason of their vast multiplicity, ruin or destroy whole orchards of valuable fruit trees, or groves of shade trees. Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 214.

Diaspis (dī-as'pis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta ia,$ through, + $a\sigma nc$, a shield.] The typical genus of scale-insects of the subfamily *Diaspine*. **diaspora** (dī-as'pō-rä), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta ia\sigma \pi o \rho a$, a scat-tering, dispersion, collectively, in the Septua-ciptor of New Toothment the dimensional New Toothment

gint and New Testament, the dispersed Jews, gint and New Testament, the dispersed Jews, ζ $\delta ia\sigma \pi \epsilon i \rho \epsilon v$, scatter, sow abroad, ζ $\delta i a$, through-out, $+ \sigma \pi \epsilon i \rho \epsilon v$, scatter, sow.] The dispersion of the Jews; among the Hellenistic Jews and in the New Testament, the whole body of Jews living scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity: also used by the lawish Christians of the appactedia confort their Jewish Christians of the apostolic age for their fellow Christians outside of Palestine (rendered "the strangers" in the authorized version of 1 Pet. i. 1, and "the Dispersion" in the revised version).

The development of Judaism in the diaspora differed in important points from that in Palestine. Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 760.

diaspore (di'a-spor), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta u \sigma \sigma \sigma \rho a', a seattering: see diaspora.$] A hydrate of aluminium occurring in crystals and foliated masses, colorless or of a pearly gray. It is intusible, and a small fragment placed in the flame of a candle, or exposed to the flame of the blowpipe, almost instantly decrepitates and is dispersed: hence its name. **diaspre**!, n. [\langle ML. diasprus, diaper, jasper: see diaper, jasper.] Same as jasper.

Great atones like to Corneolaes, Granats, Agata, Diaspry, Calcidonij, Hematists, and some kinde of naturall Dia-monds. Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 216. diaspront (di-as'pron), n. [ML., var. of diasprus, diaper, jasper, etc.: see diaper.] Same as diaper.

as as apper. diastaltic (di-a-stal'tik), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota a \sigma \tau a \lambda \tau \iota \kappa \delta c,$ able to distinguish, in music able to expand or exalt the mind, $\langle \delta \iota a \sigma \tau \epsilon \lambda \lambda \epsilon \iota v,$ dilate, expand, distinguish, $\langle \delta \iota a,$ apart, $+ \sigma \tau \epsilon \lambda \lambda \epsilon \iota v,$ send.] In Gr. music, dilated or extended: applied both

to particular intervals and to a general heroic quality in a melody.

liastase (di'a-stās), n. [< F. diastase, diastase, lit. separation (see def.), < Gr. διάστασις, sepa-ration: see diastasis.] A substance existing in diastase (dī'a-stās), n. barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes after germi-Darley, only, wheat, and polatoes after germi-nation. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol, at a temperature of 118°, a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air, and then putting the whole under pressure and filtering it. Diastase is solid, white, and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol. In solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at the temperature of 150°, transforming it institute deatrin and then into sugar.

diastasis (dī-as'tā-sis), n.; pl. diastases (-sēz). [NL., ζ Gr. διάστασις, a separation, ζ διαστήναι, pres. διαστάναι, separate, cause to stand apart, ζ $\partial_t \dot{a}$, apart, $+ \sigma \tau \bar{\eta} \rho a_t$, pres. $l \sigma \tau \dot{a} v a_t$, cause to stand, = E. sta-nd.] Foreible separation of bones without fracture, as the result of external mechanical injury or direct violence; dislocation; luxation.

diastation. diastatic (dī-a-stat'ik), a. [ζ Gr. διαστατικός, separative (cť. διάστασις, separation: see dias-tase), ζ διαστηναι, pres. διαστάναι, separate: see diastasis.] Of or pertaining to diastase; pos-sessing the properties of diastase: as, a dia-static ferment.

diastatically (di-a-stat'i-kal-i), adv. In the manner of diastase.

The quantity of the diastatically acting albuminous aubstances increases with the progress of germination. Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 291.

diastem (di'a-stem), n. [< LL. diastema, inter-val: see diastema.] Same as diastema, 2.

diastema (dī-a-stē'mā), n.; pl. diastemata (-ma-tā). [LL., an interval, esp. in music, < Gr. δια-στημα, an interval, difference, < διαστηναι, separate: see *diastasis.*] 1. In zoöl. and *anat.*, an interval between any two consecutive teeth, especially between any two series or kinds of teeth, as between the canines and premolars or teeth, as between the canines and premolars or incisors, or among the incisors, as in many bats. When there are no canines, as in rodents, diastema occurs between the incisors and the premolars. It necessarily occurs when opposing teeth are so long that they cross each other when the mouth is shut. Man is notable as having normally no diastemata, his teeth forming a con-tinuous acries, and being all of approximately equal lengths. But the same is the case with some other mam-mals, as in the genera *Tarsius* and *Anoplotherium*. 2. In anc. Gr. music, an interval. Also diastem. **diaster** (di-as'ter), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta_{t-}, \text{two-}, + \dot{\alpha}\sigma \tau / \rho$, star.] In *biol.*, a double star; the caryocinetic figure which results from the aster of a nucleus

figure which results from the aster of a nucleus before this separates into two nuclei. See aster and caryocinesis. Also dyaster.

A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the *diaster*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX, 833.

diastimeter (dī-a-stim'e-têr), n. [Prop. *dias-tasimeter, < Gr. διάστασις, distance, interval (< διαστάναι, διαστήναι, stand apart), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring dis-tances. E. H. Knight.

diastole (di-as'tō-lē), n. [LL., < Gr. διαστολή, dilatation, expansion, lengthening of a syllable, \[
 \lambda duart \lambda \lambda eu v \lambda duart \lambda \lambda eu v \lambda duart \lambda duart \lambda eu v \lambda duart \lambda duar vessel, which alternates with systole or contraction, the two movements together constituting pulsation or beating: as, auricular diastole; ventricular diastole. The term is also extended to some other pulsating organs, as lymph-hearts, and spe-cifically to the expanding action of the contractile vesicle of infusorians and other protozoans.

2. The period or length of time during which a rhythmically pulsating vessel is relaxed or dilated; the time-interval which alternates with systole. 3. In Gr. gram., a mark similar in position and shape to a comma, but origia false division, such as might pervert the a false division, such as might pervert the sense. Such a sign was needed to obviate the confusion arising from the ancient practice of writing without division between words. The diastole is still occasionally used, generally in order to distinguish the pronominal forms ö,r and ö,re, 'whatever, which,' from the particles ör, 'that,' and öre, 'when.' The usual practice at present, however, is to use a space instead of the diastole. When the present shape of the comma came into use, more or less confusion between it and the diastole. See hyphen.
4. In anc. pros., lengthening or protraction of a syllable regularly short; especially, protraction of a syllable preceding a pause or taking the ictus: as,

the ictus: as,

Ire negabamūs et teeta ignota subire. Ovid, Metamorph., xiv. 250.

Most cases of diastole in Latin poetry are supposed to be instances of reversion to an older pronunclation, though the pause which usually follows could of itself make good the metrical deficiency. This reversion is seen chiefly in verb-terminations with final t and r : as,

Callidus ut soleāt humeris portare viator. Horace, Satires, I. v. 90.

diastolic (dī-a-stol'ik), a. [< diastole + -ic.] Pertaining to or produced by diastole. diastoly; (dī-as'tō-li), a. An obsolete form of diastule.

Diastopora (di-a-stop'õ-rä), n. [NL., for *Dia-statopora, \langle Gr. $\delta \iota \dot{a} \sigma \tau a r o \dot{\varsigma}$, split up, divided (\langle $\delta \iota a \sigma \tau \dot{\tau} v a$, separate: see $d \iota a s \iota a s i s$, $+ \pi \delta \rho o \varsigma$, pas-sage, pore.] The typical genus of the family Diastoporida.

diastyle (di²_a-stil), a. [$\langle L. diastylos, \langle Gr. \deltaiá \sigmaruhog, having the columns wide apart (whence$ $<math>\delta ia\sigma ruhov$, the space between columns), $\langle \delta ia,$ apart, $+ \sigma \tau i \lambda c$, a column: see $style^2$.] In arch., pertaining to that arrangement of columns in a classical order in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters. See cut under intercolumniation.

Diastylidæ (dī-a-stil'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dia-stylis + -idæ.] A family of macrurous thoracostracous crustaceans, equivalent to the sub-order *Cumacea* of some authors, containing remarkable anuectent forms related on the one



hand to schizopods, on the other to copepods, and exhibiting in some respects a persistence of a larval type of the higher *Crustacea*. They are *Thoracostraa* or *Podophthalinia* with a small cephalo-thoracic shield, typically 5 thoracle somites, 6 pairs of legs, of which at least the two anterior pairs are bira-mous or of the schizopod type, maxilipeds in 2 pairs, and the abdoment clougated, of 6 somites, and in the male bearing several pairs of swimming-feet besides the terminal appendages. *Dinstylis* and *Leucon* are leading genera. As understood by recent naturalists, it is limited to *Diastylis* and *Leptostylis*; these have the integrments strongly indurated, body and tail sharply defined, and the carapace large and vaulted, with a conspicuous rostriform prominence. hand to schizopods, on the other to copepods,

see diastyle.] The typical genus of the family Diastylide. diasyrm (dī'a-sirm), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta ia\sigma v \rho \mu \delta \varsigma$, dis-paragement, ridicule, in rhet, a figure of speech so called, $\langle \delta ia\sigma \delta \rho \mu v \rangle$, drag, draw.] In rhet, a figure of speech expressing disparage-ment or ridicule. diatom (di'a-troin), n. [$\langle diat(om) + -ite^2$.] A cement composed of a mixture of shellac aud finely divided silica. diatom (di'a-tom), n. A member of the Diato-macec.-Diatom prism. See prism. Diatoma (di-at' $\bar{\varsigma}$ -mä), n. [NL, $\langle Gr. as$ if $\delta ia \sigma i \mu v v v$, drag, draw.] In rhet, a figure of speech expressing disparage-ment or ridicule.

diatessaron (di-a-tes'a-rou), n. [L., < Gr. duaτεσσάρων, for η δια τεσσάρων, se. χορδών συμφωνία, the interval of a fourth (see diapason, diapente): τεσάρων, gen. pl. fem. of τέσσαρες = E. four: see tessara and four.] 1. In Gr. and medieral music, the interval of a fourth. -2. [Gr. τ∂ διὰ τεσάρων (Tatian, in Eusebius).] A harmony of the four Gospels. The first work of this kind was that of Tatian (latter half of the second century), a Christian apologist, but afterward a Gnostic.

apologist, but afterward a Gnostic.
Who would lose, in the conference of a Diatessaron, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.
3. In old phar., an electuary composed of four medicines: gentian, birthwort, bayberries, and myrrh.—Diapason diatessaron. See diapason.
diathermal (di-a-thèr' mal), a. [< Gr. διά, through, + θερμός, heat, + -al. Cf. diathermanous.] Same as diathermanecy (di-a-thèr'.

diathermance, diathermancy (di-a-ther'-mans,-man-si), n. [\leq diatherman-ous + -ce, -cy, after Gr. $\theta \epsilon \rho \mu a v \sigma_{12}$, heating, $\leq \theta \epsilon \rho \mu a i v \epsilon v$, heat.]

The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermanous. diathermaneity (dī-a-ther-ma-nē'i-ti), n. [= F. diathermaneité; as diatherman-ous + -e-ity.] Same as diathermance.

diathermanism (di-a-ther'ma-nizm), n. [As diatherman-ous + -ism.] The transmission of radiant heat.

radiant heat. diathermanous (di-a-thèr'ma-nus), a. [$\langle Gr. \deltaiadepuaivew$ (\deltaiadepuaive), warm through, $\langle \deltaid$, through, $+ \theta epuaivew$, warm, heat, $\langle \theta epude,$, heat.] Freely permeable by heat. The term is specifically applied to certain substances, such as erystal-line pieces of rock-salt, etc., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, much in the same way as transparent or diaphanous bodies silow of the passage of light. See absorption. Also diathermal, diathermic, diathermous.

+ -ic.] Same as diathermanaus.

In thin plates some descriptions tint the sun with a greenish huc: others make it appear a glowing red with out any trace of green. The latter are by far more dia thermic than the former. Tyndall, Itadiation, § 8. diathermometer (di'a-thèr-mom'e-tèr), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta \iota \dot{a}$, through, $+ \theta \iota \dot{\rho} \mu \dot{\rho} \varsigma$, heat, $+ \mu \ell r \rho \sigma v$, measure.] An instrument for measuring the therm

mal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits. diathermous (dī-a-thėr'mus), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta\iota \dot{a}$, through, + $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\dot{a}$; heat.] Same as diathermanous.

The diathermous forenoon atmosphere. Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxix, p. 390. diathesis (di-ath'e-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. διάθεσις, arraugement, disposition, state, condition (of body or mind), < διατιθέναι, arrange, dispose, place separately, $\langle \delta u \dot{a}, a part, + r d \dot{b} v a, place, put. Cf. thesis.]$ **1**. In med., a predisposing condition or habit of body; constitutional predisposition: as, a strumous or scrofulous diathesis.

She inherited a nervous diathesis as well as a large dower of intellectual and æsthetle graces. E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 98. 2. A predisposing condition or state of mind;

a mental tendency; hence, a predisposing condition or tendency in anything.

In whichever rank you see corruption, be assured it equally pervades all ranks—be assured it is the symp-tom of a bad social diathesis. II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.

All signs fail in a drought, because the predisposition, the diathesis, is so strongly toward fair weather. The Century, XXV, 675.

diathetic (dī-a-thet'ik), a. [< diathesis (-thet-) +-ic.] Of or pertaining to or dependent upon diathesis; constitutional: as, diathetic tumors.

Diathetic diseases: that is to say, diseases dependent upon a peculiar disposition of body or mind, or both. B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 505.

diathetically (di-a-thet'i-kal-i), adv. In a diathetic manner; as regards diathesis, or consti-tutional predisposition; constitutionally.

Out of the serous layer is evolved the whole voluntary motor apparatus of hones, muscles, aponeuroses, liga-ments, and serous tissues; so that . . . they are related to each other nutritionally and diathetically. E. C. Mann, Psychoi. Med., p. 346.

diatite (dī'a-tīt), n. $[\langle diat(om) + -ite^2.]$ A cement composed of a mixture of shellac aud



ed together by their angles, forming a zigzag chain, and the values composing them only meet at the edges with-out overlapping. There are about a dozen species, found on submerged plants and stones. **Diatomaceæ** (dī'a-tộ-mã'sẹ̃-ē), n. pl. [NL., \langle *Diatoma* + -accæ.] An order of microscopic unicellular alore much scorarbling the Descuidi

unicellular alge, much resembling the Desmidiaccæ, from which

they are distinguished by a silicification of the cell-wall and by the presence of a brownish pig-ment which cona blownish pig-ment which con-ceals the green of the chloro-phyl. The cells are citicr isolated or united into threads, etc., and often se-crete a thin jely is which they live socially. Each frus-tule is composed of two separate and similar parts (valves), the cdges of which usually fit one over the other like the lid of a box. Reproduc-tion takes place, as in the desmids, in two ways, by divi-sion and by sexual conjugation. Dia-toms exist in all parts of the world in immense numbers **GlatTibe** at the bottom of the sea and of fresh water, and are also found attached to the submerged parts of aquatic plants, etc., and among mosses and in other damp localities. There are many genera, and the number of known species exceeds 1,500. They vary greatly in the form and mark-ings of the valves, which are often exquisitely soulptured, forming beautiful objects under the microscope and test-ing its highest powers. In some species the lines are found to equal 125,000 to the inch. Extensive fossil deposits of the silicious remains of *Diatomacece* occur in various lo-calities, as at Billn in Bohemia, and in Virginia, Nevada, and California. They are sometimes used as polishing-powder. They are abundant in guano. Also called *Ba-ciliatomacece*.

diatomacean (dī'a-tō-mā'sē-an), n. [< diato-mace-ous + -an.] In bot., a plant of the order Diatomacca.

diatomaceous (dī'a-tō-mā'shins), a. [< Diato-maceæ + -ous.] In bot., belonging to or resembling Diatomacea.

During the voyage of the Challenger, a . . . diatomaccous ooze was found, as a pale straw-coloured deposit, in certain parts of the Southern Ocean. Huxley, Physiog., p. 232. diatomic (di-a-tom'ik), a. [< Gr. di-, two-, + aroµoç, atom, + -ic.] In chem., consisting of two atoms: as, a diatomic radical: specifically applied to hydrates which havo two hydrogen atoms united to the nucleus radical by oxygen. It is these hydrogen atoms alone which are easily replaced by metallic bases or other radicals.

The alcohols and fat acids are monatomic, the glycols are diatomic, and the glycerines are triatomic compounds. J. P. Cooke, Chem. Philos., p. 117.

diatomiferous (dī^xa-tō-mif^ce-rus), a. [< NL. Diatoma + L. ferre, = E. bear¹, + -ous.] Contaiuing or yielding diatoms.
diatomin, diatomine (dī-at^cō-min), n. [< diatom + -in², -ine².] The buff or yellowish-brown pigment which colors diatoms and brown algæ, obscuring the chlorenhyl. Also called nhurce. obscuring the chlorophyl. Also called phycoranthinc

diatomist (dī-at'ō-mist), n. [< diatom + -ist.] A botanist who has made a special study of the Diatomacca.

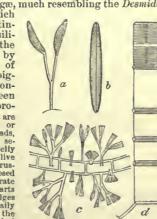
A botanist who has hade a special study of the Diatomacca. diatomite (di-at'ō-mīt), n. [< diatom + -ite².] Diatomaceous earth; infusorial earth. diatomoscope (dī-a-tom'ō-skōp), n. [< NL. Diatoma + Gr. $\alpha \alpha \pi \epsilon i v$, view.] An instrument for the examination of diatoms. diatomous (dī-at'ō-mus), a. [< Gr. as if *ôdā-rouoç, verbal adj. of δarēµven, cut through: see Diatoma.] In mineral., having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage. diatonic (dī-a-ton'ik), a. [= F. diatonique = Sp. diatônico = Pg. It. diatonico (cf. D. G. dia-tonisch = Dan. Sw. diatonisk), < LL. diatonicus, < Gr. δarovucóv, also simply δarovov (sc. yévoç, class), the diatonic scale, neut. of δtárovoç, ex-tending through, < δtareiven, stretch through, extend, < δtá, through, + τείνειν, stretch, > τόνος, tone: see tone.] 1. In Gr. music, noting one of the three standard tetrachords, consisting of four tones at the successive intervals of a of four tones at the successive intervals of a half tone, a tone, and a tone: distinguished from chromatic and cuharmonic. See tetrachord. -2. In modern music, using the tones, intervals, or harmonies of the standard major or minor scales without chromatic alteration .- Diatonic Scales without chromatic alteration.— Diatonic instruments, instruments constructed to produce only the tones of the standard major or minor scales of their fundamental tone.—Diatonic melody, a melody with-out modulation.—Diatonic modulation. — Diatonic pro-desely related key. See modulation.—Diatonic pro-gression, a melodic passage in which the tones of the standard scale, major or minor, are used in succession up-ward or downward.—Diatonic acale, a standard scale, major or minor. See scale. Statemically (die ton'i kali). adv. In a die major or minor. See seale. diatonically (dī-a-ton'i-kal-i), adv. In a dia-

tonic manner.

tonic manner.
diatonous (dī-at'ǫ̃-nus), a. [< Gr. διάτονος, extending through: see diatonic.] Extending from front to back: in masonry, said of stones which extend entirely through a wall se that they appear on both sides of it.
diatribat, n. Same as diatribe, 1.
I have read y learned Diatriba concerning Prayer, & do exceedingly prayse your method. Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.
diatriba (di'atrib) n [Formerly also as L.

diatribe (di'a-trīb), n. [Formerly also, as L., diatriba; = F. diatribe = Sp. diatriba = Pg. dia-tribe = It. diatriba, \langle ML. diatriba, a disputa-tion (L. diatriba, a school), \langle Gr. $\delta_{iarpi}\beta_{ij}$, a wear-ing away, pastime, way of spending time, a school, a discussion, waste of time, $\langle \delta_{iarpi}\beta_{ij}\rangle$ rub away, waste, spend time, discuss, $\langle \delta t d, through, + \tau \rho (\beta \epsilon t \nu, rub: see trite.] 1. A continued discourse or disputation.$

I have made . . . a diatribe on the subject of descrip-ive poetry. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132. tive poetry. Specifically -2. A bitter and violent criticism; a strain of invective.



frustules are connect-

Diatomacee, magnified.

Diatomacce, magnified. a, young individuals of Cocconema lan-ceolatum, b, longitudinal view of a sin-gle (nustule of Striatella interruptia, showing sittaits; c, Comphonema Ayali-num, attached to afilament of Converva; d, Striatella interrupta; may indi-viduals united laterally to form a strap-shaped colooy, with a lateral pedicel. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Trallé géocraj de Botanejue.")

1597

diatribe

Her continued diatribe against intellectual people. M. C. Clarke.

A really insolent diatribe, . . . which Knox boasted himself to have launched at the Duke and the Marquis of Winchester. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

diatribist (dī'a-trī-bist), n. [< diatribe + -ist.]

- diatribist (di'a-tri-bast), n. [$\langle diatribes + -ist.$] One who writes or utters diatribes. Diatryma (di-a-tri'mä), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \deltaia,$ through, $+ \tau_{pbin}$, a hole, $\langle \tau_{pbin}$, bore, pierce.] A genus of gigantic ratite fossil birds from the Wahsatch group of the Eocene of New Mexico, supposed to be the same as *Gastornis* (which
- supposed to be the same as Gastornis (which see). The type-species is D. gigantca. Cope. diaulos, n. Plural of diaulos. diaulos (dī-â'los), n.; pl. diauli (-lī). [\langle L. di-aulos, a double course, \langle Gr. diaužoc, a double pipe or channel, a double course, \langle du-, two-, + aužoc, a pipe, flute.] 1. An ancient Greek musical instrument, consisting of two single flutes, either similar or different, so joined at the mouthnices that they could be played to ge the mouthpiece that they could be played together. See cut under *auletris.*—2. In *anc. Greek* games, a double course, in which the racers passed around a goal at the end of the course, and returned to the starting-place.

Besides the foot-race in which the course was traversed only once, there were now the *diaulos* or double course and the "long" foot-race (dolichos). Encyc. Brit., XVII. 766.

3. An ancient Greek itinerary measure, the equivalent of two stadia.

- equivalent of two stadia. diaxon (dī-ak'son), a. and n. [\langle Gr. $\delta\iota$ -, two-, + $\dot{a}\xi\omega v$, axis.] I. a. Having two axes, as a sponge-spicule. See extract under diaxonia. II. n. A sponge-spicule with two axes. diaxonia (dī-ak-so'nī-ā), n. pl. [NL., as diaxon + -ia.] Sponge-spicules having two axes.

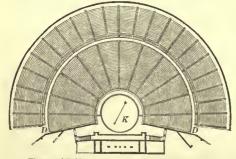
When one of the rays of this triact apicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxonia* can theoretically be produced. It is however advantageous to consider the diaxon apic-ulcs as part of the Triaxonia. *Von Lendenfeld*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1886, p. 560.

by which such tetrachords were separated. diazeutic (dī-a-zū'tik), a. Improper form of

diazeuctic.

- diazeuxis (di-a-zūk'sis), n. [Gr. $\delta \iota \delta \zeta e v \xi \iota \zeta$, disjunction, $\langle \delta \iota a \zeta e v \gamma \iota \gamma \iota a \iota$, disjoin: see diazeuetie.] In anc. Gr. music, the separation of two successive tetrachords by the interval of a tone, and also the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.
- were separated. diazo-. [$\langle di^{-2} + azo(te)$.] In chem., a prefix signifying that a compound contains a group consisting of phenyl (C₆H₅) united with a radi-cal consisting of two nitrogen atoms.

cateonissing of two introgen atoms, diazoma (di-a-zō'mä), n.; pl. diazomata (-ma-tä). [L., $\langle Gr. \delta a \zeta \omega \mu a$, a girdle, partition, lobby, $\langle \delta i a \zeta \omega \nu i \nu i \alpha i$, gird round, $\langle \delta i \delta$, through, + $\zeta \omega \nu \nu i \nu a i$, gird: see zone.] In the anc. Gr. theater, a passage usually dividing the auditori-



Theater of Epidanros, Greece, designed by Polycleitus D D, diazoma; K, orchestra, or konistra. (From the Proceed (Πρακτικά) for 1883 of the Archaeological Society of Atbens.) Proceedings

um longitudinally at about the middle, cutting the radial flights of steps, and serving to facilitate communication. In some examples there are more than one diazoma, and in some small or rude thea-ters none is present. In the Roman theater it was called preceinctio.

1598

And Jesus blisced thaim on an, And bad thaim dib thair cuppes alle And ber tille bern best in halle. Early Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 121.

II. intrans. To dip; specifically, in angling,

to dibble. In dibbing for roach, dace, or chub, I must not let my motion be swift: when I see any of them coming towards the bait, I must make two or three short removes, and then let it glide gently with the stream, if possible to-wards the fish. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 107, note. warus the half. A. Watton, Complete Angler, p. 107, note. dib^1 (dib), n. [$\langle dib^1, v; var. of dip, n.$] 1. A dip.-2. A depression in the ground.-3. A valley. [Prov. Eng.] dib^2 (dib), n. [A var. of dub^3 .] A pool; a dub. [Scotch.]

The dibs were full; the roads foul. - Galt, Annala of the Parish, p. 312. [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1. One dib3 (dib), n. of the small bones, or huckle-bones, of a sheep's of the small bones, or nuckle-bones, of a sneep's leg; the knee-pan or the ankle-bone. See as-tragalus. [Prov. Eng.] -2. pl. A children's game, consisting in throwing up the small bones of the legs of sheep, or small stones, and eatching them first on the palm and then on the back of the hand. As played with pebbles, this game is also called *chackstones*, *jackstones*. In Scotland called *chuckies*, *chucks*, or *chuckie-stanes*, and played with pebbles.

3. pl. Money. [Eng. slang.]

Pray come with more cash in your pocket: Make nunky surrender hia dibs. James Smith, Rejected Addressea, George Barnwell.

-dib, -div. [Hind. dip, dwip, < Skt. dvipa, is-land.] The final element of many place-names in India and the East: as, Serendib (an old name of Ceylon), Maldives, Laccadives.

Dibamidæ (di-bam'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Diba-$ mus + -idæ.] A family of true lacertilians,typified by the genus*Dibamus*. They have thetypined by the genus *Dibamiss*. They have the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped, the premaxillary double, no interorbital septum, no co-lumella cranii, no arches, and no osteodermal plates. **Dibamus** (di-bā'mus), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta i\beta a\mu o , \rho$ poet, for $*\delta i\beta \eta \mu o , on two legs, <math>\langle \delta \iota , two , + \beta \bar{\eta} \mu a , a$ step, pace: see *bcma*.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Dibamidae*.

dibasic (di-bā'sik), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota -, \text{two-}, + \beta \delta \sigma \iota \varsigma,$ base, + -*ic.*] Same as *bibasic*. dibatis (di-bā'tis), n. [An artificial word.] In

dibatis (di-ba'tis), n. [An artificial word.] In logic, samo as dimaris. **dibber** (dib'er), n. [Appar. $\langle dib^1$ for dip + -cr¹. Cf. dibble¹.] 1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibble, or a tool having a series of dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground.—2. An iron tool with a sharp-pointed end of steel, or the pointed end of a claw-bar, used by miners and others for making holes.

The pointed ends of claw-bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain posi-tions. The end... is called a dibber, for making holes, iVm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 158.

dibble¹ (dib'1), n. [< ME. dibbille, debylle, *dibcl; appar. < dib¹, dip, + -el, equiv. to -er¹.] A pointed tool, often merely a short, stout, pointed stick, used in gardening and agriculture to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs, setting out plants, etc.

bs, setting out plants, out. Fill not put The dibble in the earth to set one and of them. Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Take an old man'a advice, youth, . . . bend thy aword into a pruning-hook, and make a *dibble* of thy dagger. *Scott*, Abbot, xxviif.

dibble¹ (dib'1), v. t.; pret. and pp. dibbled, ppr. dibbling. [< dibble¹, n.] To plant with a dib-ble, or to make holes in for planting seeds, etc.; make holes or indentations in, as if with a dib-

An' he's brought fouth o' foreign leeka, An' dibblet them in his yairdie. Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

ble.

A skipping deer, With pointed hoof dibbling the glebe, prepared The soft receptacle, in which, secure, Thy radiments should sleep the winter through. Couper, Yardley Oak (1791).

Thaw sets in — After an hour a dripping aound is heard In all the forests, and the aoft-strewn snow Under the trees is *dibbled* thick with holes. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

dibble² (dib'1), v. i.; pret. and pp. dibbled, ppr. dibbling. [Freq. of dib¹ for dip.] To dip or let the bait fall gently into the water, as in angling.

This stone fly, then, we dape or *dibble* with, as with the ake. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler. more than one diazoma, and in some small or rude theater it was called precinctio. **dib**¹ (dib), v; pret. and pp. dibbed, ppr. dibbing. [Early mod. E. dibbe; $\langle ME. dibben, a var. of dip-$ pen, dip. see dip, v. Cf. dab¹.]**I.**trans. Todip.
This stone fly, then, we dape or dibble with, as with the Cotton, in Walton's Angler. $Man in a small boat fishing: ask him civilly what he's dicacious (di-kā'shus), a. [<math>\langle L. dicax (dicaci-), xarrielly, witty (<math>\langle dicaci-), xarrielly, xrrielly, xrrielly, xrrielly, xrrielly, xrrielly, xrrielly, with the statistical pret; and p. dibber (dib'ler), n. One who dibbles, or an instrument for dibbling.$

dicacity

dibbling (dib'ling), n. [Verbal n. of dibblc², v.] The act of dipping, as in angling.

Not an inch of your line being to be auffered to touch the water in *dibling*, it may be allowed to be the stronger, *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241.

dib-hole (dib'hol), n. In eoal-mining, the low-est part of the mine, and especially of the shaft, est part of the mine, and especially of the shaft, into which the water is drained or conducted so that it may be raised to the surface by pump-ing or otherwise. [Lancashire, Eng.] Called sump in Cornwall and in the United States, and lodge invarious coal-mining districts of England. **diblastula** (di-blas' tū-lä), n; pl. diblastulae (-lõ). [NL., $\langle \text{Gr}, \delta_{-}, \text{two-}, + \text{NL}$, blastulae, q. v.] The two-cell-layered sac into which the single cells or plastids constituting the germs of the Enterozoa first develop. E. R. Lankester. **dibothrian** (di-both'ri-an), a. and n. [$\langle \text{Gr}, \delta_{-}, \text{two-}, + \beta \partial \theta \rho i ov$, a pit.] **I**. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Dibothriidae. **II**. n. One of the Dibothriidae; a tapeworm with only two facets or fossettes on the head, as in the genera Dibothrium and Bothriocepha-

as in the genera Dibothrium and Bothrioeephalus. The broad tapeworm, Bothriocephalus la-tus, is a dibothrian.

tus, is a dibothrian. **Dibothriidæ** (dī-both-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Di-bothrium + -idæ.$] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms, having only two suckers on the head : a synonym of Bothriocephalidæ. **Dibothrium** (dī-both'ri-um), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta\iota., two-, + \beta \delta \theta \rho i o n$, dim. of $\beta \delta \theta \rho o ,$ a pit, trench.] The typical genus of the family Dibothriidæ. **dibrach**, **dibrachys** (dī'brak, -is), n. [$\langle LL. dibrachys$, $\langle LGr. \deltai\beta \rho \alpha \chi v \varsigma (= LL. bibrevis)$, of two short syllables, $\langle \delta\iota - (= L. bi-)$, two-, $+ \beta \rho a_{\chi} v \varsigma (= L. biervis, short.]$ In anc. pros., a foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrthic. **dibranch** (di'brangk), n. One of the Dibranchi-ata. ata.

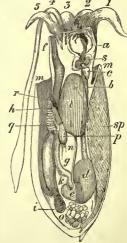
A whole lobe or arm of a Decapod or Octopod Dibranch. E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674. Dibranchiata (di-brang-ki-ā'tä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dibranchiatus: see dibranchiatc.] An order of aceta-

buliferous cephalopods. containing the decapod and octopod Cephalopoda. It is one of the prime di-visions of Cephalopoda (the other being Tetra-branchiata), having two the other being rebuilt of the order is generally and the party and the part argonautidae. Belemites are fossil forms of the order. The order is generally the the the the the the the order is the the the party and the the the the order. The order is generally divided into two subordivided into two subor-ders, Octopoda or Octo-cera, and Decapoda or Decacera. Also called Cryptodibranchiata. See also cuts under belem-nite and cuttlefish.

branchiata.
II. n. A cephalopod of the order Dibranchi-ata; a dibranch.

ata; a dioranen.
dibs (dibz), n. [Ar.] A thick molasses or syrup made in Syria by boiling down grape-juice; also, syrup or honey of dates.
dibstone (dib'stôn), n. 1. A little stone or bone used in the game of dibs. -2. pl. Same as dib3, 2. I have asen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at dibstones. Lock

Locke.



Female Cuttlefish (Sepia officina-lis), illustrating anatomy of Dibran-chiata.

eera, and Decapoda or ^{ks}), illustrating anatomy of Dibran-Decacera, Alao called ^(1,2,3,4,5), the produced and modi-Cryptodibranchiata. See alao cuta under belem-nite and cuttlefah. **dibranchiate** (di-action of the cost, costinuing the brang'ki-āt), a. and [(X NL. dibran-chiatus, $\langle Gr. \delta t_{-}, \gamma sintestine ; k, aus; t, ink-bag;$ m, [(X NL. dibran- $chiatus, <math>\langle Gr. \delta t_{-}, \gamma sintestine ; k, aus; t, ink-bag;$ m, mantle; m, left hepatic duct; o,gills.] I. a. Havingtwo gills; specifi-cally, in cephalopods, pertaining to the Di-branchiata.

cacious.] Satiricalness; sauciness; pertness. Cockeram, 1632.

Lucilius. . . had a scornful name given him by the mill-tary dicacity of his own company. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 133.

This gave a sort of petulant dicacity to his repartees. Graves, Spiritual Quixeto, l. 8.

Dicæidæ (dī-sō'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dicæum + id., ide.]$ An artificial family of oscine passerine birds, namod from the gonus *Dicœum*, usually merged in *Nectariniidæ*. It includes, according to some authors, 19 genera of chiefly Indian, Australian, and Polynesian birds, resembling the sun-birds in many respects.

spects. dicæology (dī-sē-ol'ō-ji), n. [$\langle LL. dicæologia, \langle Gr. \deltaiκaιολογίa, a plea in defense, <math>\langle \deltaiκαιο, right, just, nent. rð δiκαιον, a right, a just elaim$ $(<math>\langle \deltaiκη, justico), + -\lambda oγίa, \langle \lambda έγειν, speak: see -ology.]$ In rhet, a mode of defense by which the accused admits the act charged as stated, but cache to instify it as lawful, or by pleading but seeks to justify it as lawful, or by pleading mitigating cir-

cumstances. Dicæum(di-sē'um), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] An extensive genus of Indi-an and East Indian tenuirostral passerine birds, of the family Nectariniidæ and sub-family Drepaninæ; a group of small sun-birds, having a slender, acute, arcuato bill, the tarsi short, and the plumage more or

Swallow Sun-bird (Dicanm hirundi-

naccomm). Integer interference of the second second

tand, 1843. **dicarbonate** (dī-kär'bo-nāt), n. [$\langle di-2 + car-bonate^1$.] In chem., same as bicarbonate. **dicarpellary** (dī-kär'pe-lā-ri), a. [$\langle di-2 + car-pel(l) + -ary^1$.] In bot., composed of two carpels.

pels. dicast (di'kast), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta i\kappa a \sigma \tau h \zeta$, a judge (in Athens rather a juryman, the presiding judge being $\delta \kappa \rho i \tau \tau h \zeta$: see *eritic*), $\langle \delta i \kappa a \zeta \varepsilon i \nu$, judge, $\langle \delta i \kappa \eta$, justice.] In ancient Athens, one of 6,000 citizens who were chosen by lot an-nually to sit as judges, in greater or less num-ber according to the importance of the case, and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern juryman and judge combined. The and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern juryman and judge combined. The 6,000 dieasts were divided by lot into 10 sections of 500 each, with a supplementary section of 1,000, from which accidental deficiencies or absences were supplied. The sections were assigned from time to the different courts; and, according to the character of the case to be tried, a single section sat, or two or more sections toge-ther, or a fractional part of a section. In cases pertaining to religion or military matters, etc., trial was sometimes had before a selected panel of dieasts (a special or struck jury), who sat as experts. In cases of importance one of the these mothetes served as president of the court. Also dikast. dicastery (di-kas'te-ri), n. [</br/> Gr. dikast.find, a court of justice, *dikadev*, judge: see dicast.] In Gr. antiq., a court of justice; especially, in Athens, ono of the courts in which dieasts sat; hence, the court or body of dicasts themselves.

Athens, one of the courts in which dieasts sat; hence, the court or body of dieasts themselves. The dieastery differed from the modern jury in that the former may be regarded as the whole body of citizens rep-resented by a numerons section sitting in judgment, while the jury is a group of peers, originally also friends or ac-quaintances, of the parties concerned. **dicatalectic** (dī-kat-a-lek'tik), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota \kappa a \tau a' \lambda \eta \kappa \tau \phi'_c$, eatalectic, $\langle \kappa a \tau a \lambda \eta \gamma \epsilon u',$ leave off: see cata-lexis, both interior and final; having an incom-plete foot both in the middle and at the end. The dactylic pentameter is an example of a dicatalectic line, the third and the last foot both being incomplete :

See catalectic and procatalectic. **dicatalexis** (di-kat-a-lek'sis), n. [NL. (cf. LGr. $\delta \iota \kappa a \tau a \lambda \eta \xi i a$ — Marius Victorinus), \langle Gr. $\delta \iota$, two, double, + $\kappa a \tau a \lambda \eta \xi \iota \varsigma$, catalexis: see catalexis.] In pros., concurrence of interior and final cata-hard the area of both a widdle ord a

layis; incompleteness of both a middle and a final foot in a line. dice (dis), n. pl. [\langle ME. dicc, dycc (sometimes in double pl. dyces), irreg. spelling of dysc, deys,

des, dees, pl. of dee, die: see dic³.] 1. The plural of dic³.—2. A game with dice. See dic³. dice (dis), v.; pret. and pp. diced, ppr. dicing. [\langle ME. dycen, play with dice, also eut into eubes or squares, $\langle dyce, dys, dice:$ see dicc, n.] I. intrans. To play with dice.

I. intrans. 'To play with the formation of all Against they dice as fast, the poorest rogues of all Will sit them downe in open field, and there to gaming fall. Hakingt's Voyages, I. 388.

I... diced not above seven times a week. Shak., 1 llen. IV., ill. 3.

II. trans. 1. To cut into cubes or squares.— 2. To sew a kind of waved pattern on (the bor-der of a garment).—3. To decorate with a pattern (especially a woven one) resembling cubes seen diagonally—that is, with hexagons so shaded by the run of the thread as to resemble eubes so placed; less properly, to weave with a pattern of squares or lozenges touching one another .- To dice away, to lose at dice; gamble away. [Rare.]

An unthrift, that will dice away his skin, Itather than want to stake at ordinaries. Shirley, The Wedding, v. 2.

dice-box (dis'boks), n. 1. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually in the form of a cylinder contracted in the middle.

The common method of throwing the dice is with a hel-low cylinder of wood, called the *dice-box*, into which they are put, and thence, being first shaken together, thrown out upon the table. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 463. 2. A species of insulator for telegraph-wires,

shaped like a box for throwing dice, along the axis of which the wire is earried. dice-coal (dīs'kõl), n. In coal-mining, certain layers of coal which break readily into small cubical fragments resembling dice in form.

cubical fragments resembling dice in form. [Leicestorshire, Eng.] dicellate (di-sel'āt), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}, \delta i \kappa \epsilon^2 \lambda a$, a two-pronged hoe ($\langle \delta i$ -, two-, + $\kappa \epsilon^2 \lambda^2 \epsilon i \nu$, drive, urge), + -atel.] Two-pronged, as a sponge-spicule. Dicentra (di-sen'trä), n. [NL., $\langle \operatorname{Gr}, \delta i \kappa \epsilon \nu \tau \rho o_{\varsigma},$ with two stings or points, $\langle \delta i$ -, two-, + $\kappa \epsilon^{i} \nu \tau \rho o_{\varsigma},$ a point, sting, spur: see center[] A genus of deliate paramial bests of the patturel order delicate perennial herbs, of the natural order *Fumariacew*, of about a dozen species, natives of North America and eastern and central Asia. The species have glaucons dissected leaves and a heart-shaped or two-spurred corolla. The squirrel-corn,



Bleeding-heart (Dicentra spectabilis).

D. Canadensis, and Dutchman's-breeches, D. Cucullaria, are common speeles of the northern United States. The bleeding-heart, D. spectabiliz, a very ornamental speeles from northern China, is frequent in gardens. Also called Didutes Dielutre

dicephalous (dī-set'a-lus), a. [ζ Gr. δικέφαλος, two-headed, ζ δι-, two-, + κεφαλή, head.] Hav-ing two heads on one body; bicapitate. dice-play; (dīs'plā), n. The game of dice. Dice-play, and such other foolish and pernicious games, they know not. SirT. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), li.4. dice.nlawar (dīs'clā(ha)) = [ζ [Martinia (tr. by Robinson)] = [ζ].

dice-player (dīs' plā"er), n. [< ME. diceplayer; < dice + player.] One who plays at dice; a dicer.

dicer (di'ser), n. [< ME. dyser, dysar, < dys, dice: see dicc, v.] One who plays at dice; a gamester.

As false as dicers' oaths. Shak., Hamlet, lil. 4. As faise as accers online. Snake, hamice, hi. 4. The typical genus of fish-fice of the family **Diccless** (dis'e-ras), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta i\kappa pac, a dou-ble horn: see dicerous.] 1. A genus of dimyarian bivalves, having subequal valves with spirally prolonged umbones and a very thick hinge, with prominent teeth, two in one valve and one in the other, occurring in the Oölite,$

Dichitonida



Right and Left Valves of Diceras arietinum. a. a. adductor impressio

and referred to the family Chamidæ: named

and referred to the family Chamida: named from the pair of beaks twisted like a ram's horns. Lamarck, 1805.—2. A genus of worms. Rudalphi, 1810. dicerion (di-ser'i-on), n. [MGr. $\delta \iota \kappa \ell \rho \iota \sigma v, \langle Gr. \delta \iota \kappa \rho \rho \sigma v, + \kappa \ell \rho a c, a horn.]$ A candlestiek with two lights, representing the two natures of Christ, used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See tricerion. dicerons (dis'e-rus), a. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta \iota \kappa \rho \omega v, (\delta \iota \kappa \rho - \tau, \delta \iota \kappa \rho \omega v, + \kappa \ell \rho a c, h v - \tau, t \kappa \ell \rho a c, h v - \tau, t \kappa \ell \sigma a c, h v - h v$

corn.] In entom., having a pair of developed antennæ.

dicht. A corrupt form found only in the following passage, usually explained as standing for d it (do it).

Much good dich thy good heart, Apemantus. Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

Dichette (dī-kē'tō), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle Gr. δ_i -, two-, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those two-winged flies which have the probose or sucker com-posed of two pieces. It contains the family *Muscidue* and others. The common honse-fly is an example is an example.

or the Dichast. dichas (di'kas), n. [Gr. $\delta_i \chi \Delta_i (\delta_i \chi a \delta_i)$, the half, $\langle \delta_i \chi a, in two, \langle \delta_i \zeta (\delta_i -), twice: see di^{-2}.]$ A half foot in ancient Greek long mensure. The Attle measure is supposed to have been 5.84 inches, the late Egyptian (Phileterian) 7 inches, English measure. dichasia, n. Plural of dichasium. dichasial (di-kā'si-al), a. [$\langle dichasium + -al.$] In bot., pertaining to or resembling a dicha-sium.

sium.

The dichasial form of Inflorescence, Encyc, Brit., IV, 124.

dichasium (dī-kā'si-um), n; pl. dichasia (-ä). [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta i \chi a \sigma a \zeta$, division: see dichasia(-ä). [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta i \chi a \sigma a \zeta$, division: see dichasiasis.] In bot., a cyme having two main axes. dichastasis (dī-kas'tā-sis), n. [NL., improp. for "dichasis, \langle Gr. $\delta i \chi a \sigma a \zeta$, division, half, \langle $\delta i \chi a \epsilon u n$, $\delta i \chi a \zeta \epsilon u$, divide, $\langle \delta i \chi a$, in two, $\langle \delta i \zeta (\delta i -)$, twice: see di-2.] Spontaneous subdivision. Dana.

dichastic (di-kas'tik), a. [ζ Gr. δίχασις, divi-sion; ef. dichastasis.] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. Imp. Dict. [Rare.] dichet, n. and v. A Middle English form of

Dichelesthiidæ (dī'kē-les-thi'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dichelesthium + -idæ.] A family of sipho-nostomous parasitie crustaceans or fish-lice,

nostomous parasitie crustaceans or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Dichelesthium*, having abortive limbs. Also written *Dichelesthium*. **Dichelesthium** (di-kê-les'thi-um), n. [NL., \langle (!) Gr. $\delta i_{\chi} \eta \lambda \sigma_{\zeta}$, also $\delta i_{\chi} \eta \lambda \sigma_{\zeta}$, cloven-hoofed, orig. 'two-parted' (nent. $\delta i_{\chi} \eta \lambda \sigma_{\zeta}$, forceps; $\langle \delta i_{\tau}$, two. + $\chi \eta \lambda \eta$, a hoof, cloven hoof, claw, spur, forked probe, notch, etc., orig. anything parted, $\langle \gamma \rangle$ " χa in $\chi a i \nu e u$, gape, yawn, part), + $\hat{c} \sigma \delta i e \nu$, eat.]



Dichelesthium sturionis, magnified

The typical genus of fish-lice of the family Dichclesthiidæ. Also written Dichclestium. Her-

dichlamydeous

- dichlamydeous dichlamydeous (di-klā-mid'ē-us), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota$, two-, $+ \chi \lambda_a \iota \flat_c (\chi \lambda_a u \iota \delta_-)$, a cloak (see chlamys), + -cous.] In bot., having a double perianth, consisting of both calyx and corolla. dichlorid (dī-klō'rid), n. Same as bichlorid. dichlor-methane (dī-klō'rō-mē'thān), n. [\langle dichlor. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota \chi_{0}$, combining form of $\delta \iota \chi_a$, in two, apart, $\langle \delta i_{5} (\delta \iota_{-})$, twice, two-: see di-2.] The first element in several scientific terms, meaning 'in two parts,' in pairs.' Dichobune (dī-kō-bū'nē), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota \chi_a$, in two, $+ \beta o \upsilon \iota \delta_{c}$ a hill, height, mound, prob. a Cyrenaic word.] 1. A fossil genus of non-ruminant or bunodont artiodaetyl quadrupeds of Eocene age, type of the family Dichobunide:
- Cytenate word.] 1. A rossi genus of under ruminant or bunodont artiodaetyl quadrupeds of Eocene age, type of the family *Dichobunide*: so called from their bunodont molars.—2 (dī'kō-būn). [*l.* c.] An animal of this genus or of the family *Dichobunida*. **Dichobunidæ** (dī-kō-bū'ni-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle *Dichobunidæ* (dī-kō-bū'ni-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle *Dichobunie* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct artio-dactyl quadrupeds. They are related to the anoplo-theres, but have the body somewhat leporlform, with the hind limbs disproportionately longer than the fore, and the teeth more specialized than in the *Anoplotheridæ*. The teeth are 44 in number, with 6 persistent upper in-cisors. The dichobuncs are supposed to have had a diffuse placenta and a tripartite stomach with no developed psalterium, and hence to have been non-ruminant. The dentition is of the pattern called bunodont. The leading genera are *Dichobune* and *Dichodon*, from the Eocene. **dichogamic** (dī-kō-gam'ik), a. [\langle dichogamy + *-ic.*] Relating to dichogamy. **dichogamous** (dī-kog'a_nnug), a. [\langle Gr. dixa, in

- dichogamous (di-kog'a-mus), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta i \chi a$, in two, + $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \mu o \varsigma$, marriage.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.
- With dichogamous plants, early or late flowers on the same individual may intercross. Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 259.
- **dichogamy** (dī-kog'a-mi), n. [As dichogam-ous + -y.] In bot., a provision in hermaphrodito flowers to prevent self-fertilization by a differ-ence in the time of maturity of the authers and stigma. It is distinguished as proterandrous or proter-ogynous, according as the anthers or the stigmas are the first to become mature.

The same end [cross-fertilization] is gained by dichog-amy or the maturation of the reproductive elements of the same flower at different periods. Darwin, Different Forus of Flowers, p. 258.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.
Dicholophidæ (dī-kō-lof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dicholophus +-ide.] A family of birds, taking name from the genus Dicholophus: a synonym of Cariamidæ (which see). J. J. Kaup, 1850.
Dicholophus (dī-kol'ō-fus), n. [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. di_{xa}, in two, + λόφος, a crest, ridge.] A genus of birds: same as Cariama, 2.
dichord (di'kòrd), n. [< Gr. di_{xop}dov, an instru-ment with two strings neut of dixpodor two-

- ment with two strings, neut. of $\delta i_{\chi o \rho \delta o c}$, two-stringed, $\langle \delta \iota$ -, two-, $+ \chi o \rho \delta i$, string: see *chord*, *cord*¹.] **1.** An ancient musical instrument, of the lute or harp class, having two strings.—2. A general term for musical instruments having two strings to each note.
- dichoree (dī-kō/rē), n. Same as dichorcus. dichoreus (dī-kō-rē'us), n.; pl. dichorei (-ī). [L., also, later, dichorius, \langle Gr. $\delta_i\chi \phi_{\beta}e_i o_{\zeta}, \langle \delta_i$, two-, $+ \chi o \rho e \bar{i} o_{\zeta}$, choreus.] A double choreus or trochee; a trochaic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. Also called dichoree and di-trochee (which soc)
- composing 100. Also cance an average and a solution of the troches (which see). dichotomal ($d\bar{a}$ -kot' \bar{o} -mal), a. [As dichotom-ous + -al.] In bot., growing in or pertaining to the forks of a dichotomous stem: as, a dichotomal flower.

dichotomic (dī-kō-tom'ik), a. [As dichotom-ous + -ic.] Same as dichotomous.- Dichotomic syn-optical table. Same as dichotomous key (which see, un-der dichotomous)

der dichotomous), dichotomically (dī-kō-tom'i-kal-i), adv. Same as dichotomously. dichotomise, v. See dichotomize. dichotomist; (dī-kot'ō-mist), n. [\langle dichotomy + -ist.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by subdivision into pairs.

These dichotomists . . . would wrest . . . whatsoever doth not aptly fall within those dichotomies. Bacon, On Learning, VI. ii. § 1.

dichotomization (di-kot"o-mi-zā'shon), n. [< dichotomize + -ation.] Division into two parts; separation or classification by dual or binary subdivision.

dichotomize (dī-kot'o-mīz), v.; pret. and pp. dichotomize (di-kot o-miz), ϵ ; pret. and pp. dichotomized, ppr. dichotomizing. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta_{i\chi\sigma\sigma\sigma}, \mu_{\epsilon}i_{\nu}, \text{cut in two} (\delta_{i\chi}\delta\tau\sigma\mu_{0}c_{i}, \text{adj., cut in two}), +$ -ize: see dichotomous.] I. trans. To cut into two parts; divide into pairs; specifically, to elassify by subdivision into pairs. II. intrans. To separate into pairs; become dichotomous

dichotomous.

The leaf in Dracunculus has a very peculiar shape: it dichroite $(d\bar{i}'kr\bar{0}-it)$, n. [$\langle Gr. \delta_i \chi \rho ooc$, two-colored (see dichroous), + -itc².] Iolite (which see). Nature, XXX. 272. See): so called from its variation in color.

Also spelled dichotomise.

Also spende accoordinge. dichotomous (di-kot' \bar{o} -mus), a. [\langle LL. dicho-tomos, \langle Gr. $\delta_{\ell\chi\sigma}\sigma_{\mu\sigma\varsigma}$, cutting in two, propar-oxytone $\delta_{\ell\chi}\sigma\sigma_{\mu\sigma\varsigma}$, cut in two, divided equally, $\langle \delta_{\ell\chi\alpha}$, in two, $+ \tau \ell_{\mu\nu\epsilon\ell\nu}$, $\tau_{\alpha\mu\epsilon\ell\nu}$, cut.] Pertain-ing to or consisting of a pair or pairs; divid-ed into two, or having a dual arrangement or order order.

Take the classification of the sciences, and it is seen that the process begins at its widest sweep with a pure dichot-onous division: it is the contrast of the Abstract and the Concrete. W. L. Davidson, Mind, XII. 251. Construct. (a) In bot, regularly dividing by pairs from below upward; two-forked; as, a dichotomous stem. A good example of a dichotomous stem is furnished by the mistletoe. See cut under dichotomy.

It is in this manner that the dichotomous character is given to the entire stipes. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 294. given to the entire stipes. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 294.
(b) In zööl.: (1) Branching by pairs; biramous; bifurcate; forked: as, the dichotomous division of a deer's antlers; the dichotomous foot of a crustacean. (2) Distichous; bifarious; two-rowed or two-ranked; parted in the middle: as, the dichotomous hairs of a squirrel's tail.
(c) In classification, binary; dual; arranged in two ranks or series; opposed by pairs, as a set of characters, or a number of objects characterized by dichotomization. Also dichotomic.—Dichotomous key or table, in nat. hist., a tabular guide to the orders, genera, etc., as of a flors, arranged artificially, so that by a series of contrasts and exclusions the desired order is finally reached.
dichotomous manner; by subdivision into two parts or into pairs. Also dichotomically.
All the Sauropsida possess a larynx, a trachea, and one

All the Sauropsida possess a larynx, a trachea, and one or two lungs. The bronchi do not divide dichotomously, as they do in Mammalia. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 267. **dichotomy** (di-kot' $\bar{\rho}$ -mi), n.; pl. dichotomics (-miz). [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta_{i\chi} \sigma \sigma \mu i a$, a cutting in two, $\langle \delta_{i\chi} \sigma \sigma \mu i a$, a cutting in two, $\langle \delta_{i\chi} \sigma \sigma \mu i a$, by the second se (-miz). [S Gr. οιχοτομία, a cauting in two, var-τόμος, cutting in two: see dichotomous.] A cut-ting in two; division into two parts or into twos; subdivision into halves or pairs; the state of being dichotomous.

Nor contented with a general breach or *dichotomy* with their church, [they] do subdivide and mince themselves almost into atoms. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 8. Specifically—(a) In logic, the division of a whole into two parts; binary classification. Ramus revived, against the Aristotelians, the Platonic doctrine, which has had many scherents, that all classification should be by dichotomy. But the opinion has found little favor since Kant.

We cannot by any logical dichotomies accurately express relations which, in Nature, graduate into each other in-sensibly. II. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 75.

relations which, in Nature, graduate into each other in-sensibly. II. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 75. (b) In astron., that phase of the meon in which it ap-pears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the quad-ratures. (c) In bot., a mode of branching by constant forking, as is shown in some stems, the vena-tion of some leaves, etc. This mode of branches at each fork becomes further developed, in which case the dichotomy is said to be sympodial. If these unde-veloped branches ite always upon the same side of the axis, the sym-podial dichotomy is helicoid; if alternately upon opposite sides, it is scorpioid.—Argument from dichotomy, one of the arguments of Zeno the Eleastic against plursl-ity and magnitude. Anything hav-ing magnitude, and hence not the whole. dichotrizene (dī-kō-tri'ēn), n. [< Gr. δixa , in two, + $\tau piavaa$, a trident: see triane.] In the

came as accuromatic. dichroism ($d\bar{d}$ 'kr \bar{o} -izm), n. [$\langle dichro-ic + -ism$.] In optics: (a) A property possessed by many doubly refracting crystals of exhibiting different colors when viewed in different direc-tions. tions. Thus, palladium chlorid appears of a deep-color along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction. Mica affords another example, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different color in another. This prop-erty is due to the difference in the assorption of the light-vibrations in the different directions. See pleochroism. (b) The exhibition of essentially different colors by certain solutions in different degrees of dilution or concentration.

dichroistic (dī-krộ-is'tik), a. [< dichro-ism + -istic.] Having the property of dichroism. Also dichroous.

Dichromanassa ($d\bar{u}'k\bar{r}\bar{o}$ -ma-nas'ä), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta'-, two, + \chi\rho\bar{\omega}\mu\alpha$, color, $+ \nu\bar{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, Dorie form of $\nu\bar{\eta}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, $\nu\bar{\eta}\tau\tau\alpha$, a duck: see Anas.] A genus of herons exhibiting dichromatism; the dichroic egrets, as the reddish egret, D. $ruf\alpha$, which in one state is nurse white ($c_{PA} - L_{PA}$) which in one state is pure white (and known as

which in one state is pure white (and known as Peale's egret), in another variously colored. **dichromate** (dī-krō'māt), n. [$\langle di^{-2} + chro-$ mate.] Same as bichromate. **dichromatic** (dī-krō-mat'ik), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta_i$, two-, + $\chi \rho \tilde{\nu} \mu a$ (τ -), color: see chromatic. Cf. dichro-mic.] Having or producing two colors; exhib-ting or characterized by dichromaticm iting or characterized by dichromatism. Also dichroic and bichromatic.

dichromatism (di-krö'ma-tizm), n. [\langle dichro-mat-ic + -ism.] The quality of being dichromat-ic; the state or condition of normally present-ing two different colors or systems of coloration: in zoöl, said of animals which, being ordinarily of a given color, regularly or frequently ex-hibit a different coloration, due to melanism, erythrism, etc. The red and gray plumages of many owls, the red and green plumages of sundry parrots, the white and colored states of various herons, are examples of dichromatism. See color-variation.

Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, con-stituting dichromatism, or permanent normal difference In color. Cours, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 656.

dichromic (dī-krō'mik), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta i\chi\rho\omega\mu\rho\varsigma$, two-colored, $\langle \delta c$, two-, $+\chi\rho\bar{\omega}\mu a$, color: see chrome, etc.] Relating to or embracing two colors only; bichromatic: used by Herschel to describe the vision of a color-blind person who lacks the perception of one of the three pri-mary colors assumed in accordance with the Young-Helmholtz theory of color (which see, under color).

Herschel regarded the vision of Dalton as dichromic, the red being wanting. Le Conte, Sight, p. 63. dichronous (dī'kro-nus), a. [< LL. dichronus,

dichronous (di'krō-nus), a. [< LL. dichronus, $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta(\chi_{povos}, \text{having two times or quantities}, \langle$ $di-, two-, + <math>\chi_{povos}, \text{time.}$] In anc. pros.: (a) Hav-ing two times or quantities; varying in time; sometimes long and sometimes short; common; doubtful (Latin anceps): as, a dichronous vowel sound: as, a dichronous letter. In Greek grammar the three vowel-letters a, t, v, which may be either long or short in sound, are called dichronous in contrast to the four remaining vowel-letters, which are fixed in quantity (e and o always short, η and ω always long). (b) Con-sisting of two normal short times or more: sisting of two normal short times or moræ; disemic: as, a *dichronous* foot; lasting for the space of two times or moræ: as, a dichronous long (that is, an ordinary long, equal to two shorts, distinguished from a *trichronous* or other protracted long): as, a *dichronous* pause. See *disemic*.

dichroous (dī'krō-us), a. [$\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta'_{\chi\rhooo\varsigma}, \delta'_{\chi\rhoov\varsigma}, \delta'_{\chi\rhoov\varsigma}, two-colored, <math>\langle \delta_{\iota}, two-, + \chi_{\rho\circid}, \chi_{\rho\circa}, color.$] 1. Same as dichromatic.—2. Same as dichroistic.

dichroscope (dī'krō-skōp), n. [Irreg. $\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta i - \chi \rho o \sigma c, \text{ two-colored}, + \sigma \kappa \sigma \pi \tilde{\epsilon} v, \text{ view.}]$ An instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals, usually consisting of an achromatized doubleimage prism of Iceland spar, fixed in a brass tube which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such power two, $+\tau \rho i a v a$, a trident: see triane.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a dichoto-mous triane; a cladose rhabdus whose three cladi or arms divide into two. See triane. The arms of a triene may bifurcate (dichotriane) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417. **dichroic** (dī-krō'ik), a. [\leq Gr. $\delta i \chi \rho o \sigma_c$, two-colored (see dichroous), +-ic.] 1. Character-ized by dichroism: as, a dichroic crystal.-2. Same as dichromatic. **dichroism** (dī'krō-izm), n. [\leq dichroit crystal.-2.

dichings, n. pl. See dightings. dicing (di'sing), n. [< ME. dysyng, verbal n. of dyson, dycen, dice: see dicc, v.] 1. Gaming with dice.

Where dicing is, there are other follies also. Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. A method of decorating leather in squares or diamonds by pressure. E. H. Knight. dicing-house ($d\bar{i}'$ sing-hous), n. A house in which games with dice are played; a gaming-

house.

The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing-ouses are permitted. Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantinm, ii. 472. (Latham.)

dick¹ (dik), n. [Var. of dike and of ditch.] The mound or bank of a ditch; a dike. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]



dick² (dik), n. [Perhaps $\langle D. dek$, a cover, a horse-cloth (cf. deken, a coverlet, blanket, quilt), the same as dek, a deck: see deck, n, of which dick is thus appar. a var. form. The of which dick is thus appar. a var. form. The E. form may be due in part to association with the proper uamo Dick. Hence dim. $dicky^2$, q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A bib. Halli-well. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.] dick-dunnock (dik'dun^e0k), n. [$\langle dick$ (see dicky-bird) + dunnock.] A local British name for the large contenue dudwing Mag

of the hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis. Mac-

dickens (dik'enz), n. [Prob. ult. connected with LG. duks, düker, deuker, deiker, the donce; all prob. fanciful variations of deuce, LG. düs (see deuce¹), the E. dickens simulating Dickon, Diccon, an old dim. nickname for Richard (see dicky1), whence the surnames Dickens, Dickon-son, Dicconson, Dickenson, Dickinson, etc.] The deuce: used interjectionally, with the definite article (formerly sometimes with the indefinite).

Ford. Where had you this preity weathercock? Mrs. Page. I cannot tell what the dickens his name is my husband had him of. Shak., M. W. of W., lii. 2.

What a dickins does he mean by a trivial Sum? Congreve, Old Batchelor, li. 1.

To play the dickens. Same as to play the deuce (which see, under deuce1).

It is not a safe matter to undertake to disperse these obust monkeys who *play the dickens* with the telegraph ines. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XII, 6.

dicker¹ (dik'ér), n. [=Sc. daker, dakir, dakker, a quantity of ten (hides, etc.), \langle ME. dyker = Ieel. dekr = Sw. decker = Dan. deger = LG. deker = G. decker, ten (hides, etc.) (ML. decore, de-cara, dicora, daera, dacrum, OF. dakere, dacre, after the Teut. forms), \langle L. decuria, a division consisting of ton \langle dacen = E ten ; see decuru consisting of ten, $\langle decem = E. ten :$ see decury and ten.] The number or quantity ten; particularly, ten hides or skins, forming the twentieth part of a last of hides. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Also that no maner foreyn sille no lether in the seid cite, but it be in the yelde halle of the same, payinge for the custom of enery dyker, j. d. English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

dicker² (dik'er), v. [Prob. ≤ dicker¹, with reference to the frontier trade in hides, skins, ete.] I. intrans. To and barter; haggle. I. intrans. To trade by petty bargaining

The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to *dicker* and to swap. *Cooper*, Oak Openings.

After years of dickering, highly discreditable to a great Alter years of the electrony, highly distribution is to get a state, Teunessee and her creditors agreed on alty cents as the figure at which the State's obligations should he settled. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX, 136.

II. trans. To barter; trade off; swap. [Rare.]

[U.S.] **licker**² (dik'er), n. [< dicker², v.] Trading on a small scale by bargain and barter; a trans-action so conducted. [U.S.] dicker²

Selfish thrift and party held the scales For peddling dicker, not for honest sales. Whittier, The Panorama.

dickey, n. See dicky2. dickinsonite (dik'in-son-it), n. [After the Rev. William Dickinson.] A phosphate of man-ganese, calcium, and sodium, occurring iu crystals and crystalline aggregates of a green color and micaceous structure at Branchville, Connecticut

necticut. Dicksonia (dik-sō'ni-ä), n. [NL., after James Dickson, a British betanist (died 1822). The surname Dickson, otherwise spelled Dixon, is equiv. to Dick's son, Dick being a familiar form of Richard, and used both as a Christian namo and as a surname. Cf. dicky1.] A genus of ferns having large, much-divided fronds, and small sori placed close to the margin of the frond at the anex of a year. The sorme construct small sori placed close to the margin of the frond at the apex of a vein. The sorus consists of an elevated globular receptacle bearing the sporangia, and inclosed by the cup-shaped industum. The latter is open at the top, and partly adherent at the outer side to a reflexed toothlet of the frond. The number of species known is over 40, and about halt of them are tree-ferns. An Anstralian species, *Dicksonia antarctica*, is one of the most ornamental tree-ferns in cultivation. Most of the species are confined to tropical America and Polynesia; but a few occurs in the southern parts of the north temperate zone, and extends as far north as Canada.
Dicksoniltes (dik-sō-ni-i'tēz), n. [NL., < Dicksonia + -ites.] The name of a genus of fossil ferns proposed by Sterzel, including species previously referred by anthors to *Pecopteris*, Ale-thopteris, and other gonera, from which this ge-

thopteris, and other genera, from which this genus has been separated in accordance with certain marked peculiarities in its fructification.

101

localities in Europe. dicky¹ (dik'i), n.; pl. dickies (-iz). [E. dial., also called dick-ass; a familiar use of the proper name Dick, dim. Dicky; ef. jack, jack-ass, of similar origin. The name Dick, otherwise Rick, is a familiar form of Richard, a favorite name is a familiar form of Richard, a lavorno name in England since the time of Richard Cœur de Lion. The name is F., of OHG. origin: OHG. rihhi, richi, powerful, rich; harti, in comp.-hart,strong, brave: see rich and hard. Cf. dickens.]An ass; a donkey.The to begin the dicky races.<math>The to begin the dicky races.The to begin the dicky races.

dicky², dickey (dik'i), n.; pl. dickies, dickeys (iz). [Of dial. origin; dim. of dick², q. v.] 1. A leathern apron. 2. A child's bib. 3. A shirt-front; a separate front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt not fit to be seen. Separate shirt-fronts of this kind, ciso called *false* bosome and shame, were worn over plain shirts for many years in the first half of the nineteenth century. A kind of high standing shirt-collar formerly worn. [New Eng.]

My soul swells till it almost tears the shirt off my buzand even fractures my dickey. J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches, III. 34.

5. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not; a seat behind the hody of a carriage for servants, etc.

Three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat, of course, in his own particular little dickey at the side. Dickens, Pickwick, xlvl. dicky-bird (dik'i-berd), n. [Also dickey-bird;

(*dicky*, dim., applied familiarly to animals (see *dicky*), + *bird*¹.] A little bird.

'Twas, I knew, in the spring-time when Nature looks gay, As the poet observes, and on tree-top and spray The dear little dickey-birds carol away. Barham, Ingoldsby Legenda, II. 329.

Gladly would I throw up history to think of nothing but dickey-birds, but it must not he yet. Kingsley, Life, II. 41.

diclesium (dī-klē'si-um), n.; pl. diclesia (-ä). [NL., $\langle Gr, \delta_{\ell}, two., + \kappa \lambda \bar{\eta} \sigma_{\ell}$; a shutting up, elos-ing, $\langle \kappa \lambda eien$, elose: see close¹.] In bol., a dry fruit consisting of an achenium inclosed with-in the persistent hardened base of the perianth,

In the persistent nardened base of the periatin, as in the four-o'clock, Mirabilis Jalapa. diclinic, diclinate (di-klin'ik, di'kli-nặt), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta_{\ell-}, two., + \kappa \lambda i veuv$, incline (see clinic, incline), + -ic, -atc¹.] In crystal., having two of the intersections of the axes oblique: applied to a system so characterized. No crystal a mature are known which belong to this system, and it is in fact only a variety of the tricline system, possessing no higher degree of symmetry. Also diclinous. diclinism (di'kli-nism), n. [< diclinous + -ism.] In bot., the state of being diclinous.

diclinous1 (dī'kli-nus), a. [As dichin-ic + -ous.]

In crystal, same as dickine. [As an end of the order of to unisexual flowers.

They [anemophilous plants] are often diclinous: that is, hey are either monecious with their sexes separated on the same plant, or discious with their sexes on distinct lants. Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 408. plants.

dicoccous (di-kok'us), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota$, two-, + kókkoc, a berry: see coccus.] In bot., formed of two cocci: applied to fruits having two separable lobes.

dicelous (dī-sē'lus), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota$, two-, + $\kappa \iota$ - λo_{ζ} , hollow.] In anat.: (a) Cupped or hollowed at both ends, as a vertebra; amphicœlous. R. Owen. (b) Having two cavities, in general; bilocular.

dicola, n. Plural of dicolon. dicolic (dī-kō'lik), a. [As dicolon + -ic.] 1. In pros., consisting of two cola or members: as, a pros., consisting of two cold of memoers: as, a dicolic line, verse, or period. In Greek and Roman poetry dicolic periods preponderate. The most frequent kinds of verse, the dactylic hexameter and the anapestic and trochaic tetrameters (but not the famile trimeter, which is monocolle), are examples. See colon!. The first two lines of each stanza resemble the two cola of a Greek dicolic line, or two musical phrases making up a longer strain. Trans. Amer. Philo. 448., XVI S5.

of a Greek dicolic line, or two musical phrases making up a longer strain. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 85.

2. In thet, consisting of two charges of groups of clauses: as, a dicolic period. **dicolon** (di-ko'lon), n; pl. dicola (-lā). [NL., \langle Gr. dikaloc, having two members, $\langle d_{\ell}, two., +$ $\kappa alov, member.]$ In pros., a verse or period consisting of two cola or members. See dicolic.

It ocenrs in the Lower Carboniferous in various dicondylian (dī-kon-dil'i-an), a. [< Gr. δικόν $dv\lambda o_c$, double-knuckled, $\langle \delta v_c$, doublo-, + $\kappa \delta v \delta v \lambda o_c$, knuckle: see *condyle*.] Having two occipital condyles, as the skull of a mammal or an amphibian: opposed to monocondylian.

The Amphibia are the only alr-breathing Verlebrata which, like mammals, have a dieondylian skuil. Encyc. Brit., XV. 370.

; a donkey. The to begin the dicky races, More famed for laughter than for speed. Bloomfield, Richard and Kate. dickey (dik'i), n.; pl. dickies, dickeys dickey (dik'i), n.; pl. dickeys dickey (dik'i), n.; pl. dickies, dickeys dickey (dik'i), n.; pl. dickeys dickey earrying two ova each. These zoöids bud only on polypostyles, and never on the alimentary zoöids which have one verticil of fillform tentacles. **dicotyledon** (dī-kot-i-lē'don), *u*.; pl. dieotyle-dons (-donz) or dicotyledones (-dō-nēz). [< dīr d. two + verticulation.

 δ_{i-} , two, + kot $v\lambda\eta\delta\omega$, a cavity: see cotyledon.] A plant which produces an embryo having two cotyledons. Dicotyledons form a natural class of the phenogamous aerles of plants, characterized by the two op-posite cotyledons, an exogenous mode of growth, and anct-ted venation of the leaves, and by seldom having a trime-rons arrangement of the parks of the flower. From the structure of the atem, hicreasing by external growth, they are also known as exogens. The gymnosperms, it which the embryo has several cotyledons in a whori, are usually in-cluded as a subclass, but by some recent botanists they are ranked as a distinct class. According to the more usual arrangement, the anglospermons dicotyledons are divided by the characters of the perianth into Polypetalar, Gamopetales, and Apetale or Monochlamideer. These are subdivided into 164 orders. Several modifications of this system have been adopted, especially by continental Eu-ropean botanists, the most important of which is the dis-tribution of the apetalous orders among the two other di-visions. The total number of species of dicotyledonous plants now known is about 80,000, included inductions are donous to subject the about 6,000 genera. See exogen. cotyledons. Dicotyledons form a natural class of the 6.000 genera. See exc

dicotyledonous (di-kot-i-le'don-us), a. [As dicotyledon + -ous.] In bot., having two coty-ledons: as, a dicotylcdonous embryo, seed, or lant

Dicotyles (di-kot'i-lêz), *n*. [NL., so named by Cuvier in allusion to the curious glandular organ on the back, which was regarded by old travelers as a second navel; $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta\iota\kappa\delta\tau\nu\rangle o_{c}$, having two hollows, $\langle \delta\iota$, two-, + $\kappa\sigma\taui\lambda\eta$, a hollow, hollow vessel, cup, cymbal, etc.: see coty*lc.* Sometimes ignorantly written *Dycotyles* (intended for **Dyscotyles*), and said to be \langle Gr. dvo-, ill, bad, in allusion to the bad smell of the [gland.] The typical genus of the family Dico-tylidæ, or peccaries. D. torquatus, the leading species, is the collared peccary of Texas. The white-lipped pec-cary is D. labiatus, sometimes referred to a different genus, Notophorus. See peccary.

Diclinism may appear everywhere and is actually ob-served in many appear everywhere and is actually ob-with free motion, whether active or passive. De Bary, Fungl (trans.), p. 231. name (see *Dicotyles*). It is the only family of dee-tyllform swhee, is confined to America, and consista of the peccarles. See *peccary*. **dicotylliform** (di-kō-til'i-fôrm), a. Pertaining to the *Dicotyliformia*; having the characters of

peccarv

Dicotyliformia (dī-kō-til-i-fòr'mi-ii), n. pl. [NL., < Dicotyles + L. forma, shape.] The Dicotylidæ, or peccaries alone, as a superfamily group of swine, contrasted with the other swine group of swine, contrasted with the other swine collectively, the distinction resting chiefly upon detailed cranial characters. The canines are acute and trenchant, simply desurved, not twisted outward, as in the malea of ordinary swine, and the con-dyles of the lower jaw are simply transverse.

Dicranobranchia (dī-krā-nō-brang'ki-ä), n. pl. **Dicranobranchia** (di-krā-nō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta i \kappa \rho a v o_c$, two-headed (see *Dicranum*), $+ \beta \rho a \gamma \gamma t a, gills.$] A suborder of rhipidoglos-sate gastropods. The gills are in two symmetrical dorsal plumes (whence the name); the body and shell are not spiral; the foot is slightly bearded; the eyes are sub-sessile; and the median teeth of the odontophore are of two kinds, the inner being souil and similar, and the outer large and dissimilar. The group was named by J. E. Gray for the family *Fiscurellido*, or keyhole-limpets. **Dicranoceros** (di-krā-nos'e-ros). *n.* [NL., \langle Gr.

peristome of mosses.

2. In rhet., consisting of two clauses or groups dicranterian (dī-kran-tē'ri-an), a. Same as diacranterian. Dicranum (dī-krā'num), n. [NL., ζ Gr. δίκρανος,

two-headed, $\langle \delta_{\ell-}, \text{two-}, + \kappa \rho a \nu i o \nu$, the skull.] A large genus of mosses, comprising many species. The plants are large, and have spreading or secund

Dicranum

1601





leaves with a strong costa. In this, as in allied genera, the teeth of the peristome are bifid to the middle (dicra-

(bio

noid). dicrotal (di-krō'tal), a. Same as dicrotic. dicrotic (di-krōt'ik), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}, \delta i \kappa \rho \sigma \sigma \sigma \rangle$, double-beating, $\langle \delta \iota$ -, two-, double, + $\kappa \rho \delta \sigma \sigma \rangle$, a rattling noise, beat, elash.] 1. Double-beating: applied to the pulse when for one heart-beat there are two arterial pulses as felt by the finger or shown by the sphygmograph.—2. Pertaining to a di-cortin value. crotic pulse.— Dicrotic note, the notch in a sphyg-mogram preceding the dicrotic crest. See sphygmogram. — Dicrotic wave or crest. (a) The second of the two large waves of a dicrotic pulse as traced in a aphygmo-gram. (b) The smaller corresponding creat or wave in pulses not dicrotic.

dicrotism (dik'ro-tizm), n. [< dicrot-ic + -ism.] The state of being dicrotic.

This dicrotism, however, characterizes particularly sep-tic and typhoid types of fever. Med. News, LII. 401.

dicrotous (dik'rö-tns), a. [< Gr. δίκροτος, dou-ble-beating: see dicrotic.] Dicrotic. Dicruridæ (di-krö'ri-dö), n. pl. [NL., < Dicru-rus + -idæ.] A large family of dentirostral os-cine passerine birds of Asia, the East Indies, etc., and also of Africa; the drongos or drongo-ehrikae. The baye comparatively slender hedjes a long etc., and also of Africa; tho drongos or drongo-shrikes. They have comparatively slender hodies, a long forked tail, long rounded wings, a stout hooked bill with rictal vibrisses, small but stout feet, and mostly black or dark plumage and red eyes. The *Discuridæ* are not shrikes in the proper sense of that term, but rather crow-like birds of insectivorons nature and some what the habits of flycatchers. There are upward of 50 species. The lead-ing genera are: *Discurus*, of which *Edolius* is a synonym, chieldy Indian and East Indian, but with one African group of species; *Dissemurus*, in which the length of the tail is at a maximum; *Bhringa*, *Chibia*, *Chaptia*, and *Melænornis*, the last African. The genus *Irena* is some-times brought under this family. The term *Discuridæ* is sometimes extended to the swallow-shrikes, *Artamidæ*. *Edoliaæ* or *Edolianæ* is asynonym. See cut under *drongo*. **Discurinæ** (dī-krö-rī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., \leq *Dieru-rus* + -*inæ*.] The drongos as the typical sub-family of the *Discuridæ*, and containing all the family excepting *Ireninæ*, or as a subfamily of

family excepting *Ireninæ*, or as a subfamily of some other family.

- some other family. **Dicrurus** (dī-krö'rus), *n*. [NL., lit. fork-tailed, \langle Gr. $\delta'_{\kappa\rho\sigma\varsigma}$, shorter form of $\delta'_{\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\varsigma}$, contr. of $\delta'_{\kappa\rho\sigma\varsigma}$, forked (equiv. to $\delta'_{\kappa\rho\sigma\alpha\varsigma}$, forked, eloven, lit. two-horned, contr. of $\delta'_{\kappa\rho\alpha\alpha\varsigma}$, two-horned, $\langle \delta_{\ell}$, two-, $+ \kappa \epsilon_{\rho\alpha\dot{\alpha}a}$, a horn, point, $\langle \kappa \epsilon_{\rho\alpha\varsigma}$, a horn; cf. dicerous), $+ \circ i \rho \dot{a}$, tail.] The typical and largest genus of Dicruride; the drongos DEODEL. The five or bing contract μ and largest genus of *Incrutata*; the drongos proper. The finga or king-crow of Bengal, *D. macroer-*cus, is a typical example. The genus is often called *Bhuchanga* or *Buchanga*. Edolius also is a synonym, but sometimes used for a section of the genus represented by the Madagascan *E. forficatus*. Another section of the genus contains the singing drongos of Africa, as *D. musi-*cus. A section with the tail most deeply forficate is *Dissemurus*, containing such as the Indian bee-king, *D. paradiseus*. See drongo. aradis See dro
- dict (dikt), n. [ME. dicte ; < L. dictum, a thing said: see dictum.] A saying; a dictum. [Archaic.]

What, the old dict was true siter ali? C. Reade, Clolster and Hearth, xxxvi.

dicta, n. Plural of dictum.

dictamen; (dik-tā'men), n. [< LL. ML. dicta-men, < L. dictare, prescribe, dictate: see dictate.] A dictate; a precept; an injunction.

I must tell you (not out of mine own dictamen, but the author's) a good play is like a skein of silk; which, if you take by the right end, you may wind off at pleasure. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

dictament; (dik'ta-ment), n. [< ML. *dicta-mentum, < L. dictare, dictate. see dictate. Cf. dictamen.] A dictate.

If any followed, in the whole tenor of their lives, the dictaments of right reason. Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

Dictamnum (dik-tam'num), n. Same as Dictamnus, 2.

dictanumi (dik-tā'num), n. Dictamnus; dittany.

The Hart, beeing perced with the dart, runneth out of hand to the hearb *Dictanum*, and is healed. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 61.

Lyly, Euphnes, Anat. of Wit, p. 61. dictate (dik'tāt), v.; pret. and pp. dictated, ppr. dictating. [< L. dictatus, pp. of dictare (> It. dettare, dittare = Sp. Pg. Pr. dictar = F. dic-ter, > D. dicteren = G. dictiren = Dan. diktere = Sw. diktera), say often, pronounce, deelare, dictate (to another for writing), prescribe, or-der; freq. of diccre, pp. dictus, say: see diction.] I. trans. 1. To deelare or prescribe with an-thority; direct or command positively, as being right, necessary, or inevitable: as, conscience dictates truthfulness and fair dealing; to dictate a course of conduct, or terms of surrender. a course of conduct; or terms of surrender.

I hope God hath given me ability to be master of my own passion, and endowed me with that reason that will dictate unto me what is for my own good and benefit. State Trials, Lt. Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

The conduct of life [in Russis] was distated to the citi-zens at large in the same way as to soldiers. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

2. To be the determining cause or motive of; fix or decide positively or unavoidably: as, necessity dictated the abandonment of the ship; his conduct is dictated by false pride.

I find his present prosecution was dictated by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxl.

3. To express orally for another to write down; give utterance or form to, as something to be written: as, to *dietate* a letter to a clerk.

The mind which dictated the Hiad. Wayland,

=Syn. 1. To command, prescribe, enjoin, require. II. intrans. To practise dictation; act or speak dictatorially; exercise controlling or ar-bitrary authority; assume a dictatorial, dog-matic, or commanding attitude.

A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterward. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 80.

From the compulsory saintship and cropped hair of the Puritans men rushed or sneaked, as their temperanents dictated, to the opposite cant of sensuality and a wilder-ness of periwig. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 393.

hess of perivag. Lowed, Study Windows, p. 393. dictate (dik'tāt), n. [= D. dictaat = G. dictat = Dan. diktat, a dictate, = OF. dicte, dite, m., a dictation, F. dicté, f., dictation (see ditty), = Sp. Pg. dictado = It. dittato, dettato, \langle L. dicta-tum, usually in pl. dictata, what is dictated, nent. pp. of dictare: see dictate, v. Cf. dight, in-dict, indite, ult. \langle L. dictare.] 1. A positive order or command: an authoritative or conorder or command; an authoritative or controlling direction.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by once who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. Locke.

Besides his duties at Westminster, he must attend to his constituents, must show himself among them from time to time, and must be ever ready to listen to com-plaints, suggestions, or even dictates. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 205.

2. An authoritative rule, maxim, or precept; a guiding principle: as, the dictates of conscience or of reason.

It was, or it seemed, the *dictate* of trade to keep the negro down. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation. 31. Dictation. [Rare.]

34. Dictation. [Rare.]Englished.Milton, Areopagitica.Many bishops . . . might be at Phillippi, and many
were actually there, long after St. Paul's dictate of the
epistle.dictatress (dik-tā'tress), n. [< dictator + -ess.]
A female dictator; a woman who commands
arbitrarily and irresponsibly.41. That which is dictated; a dictated utter-
ance.dictatrix (dik-tā'triks), n. [L.,fem. of dictator:
see dictator.] Same as dictatress.The public prayers of the people of God, in churches
proceeding from any man's extemporal wit.
Hooker, Eceles. Polity, v. 25Englished.Milton, Areopagitica.dictatures
dictatures
dictaturedictatores
dictature (dik-tā'triks), n. [L.,fem. of dictator:
see dictator.] Same as dictatress.
dictature = dictature as dictatres =
dictature = G. dictature = Dan. Sw. diktatur, <
L. dietatura, < dictate.] Dictatorship.</td>

dictation (dik-tā'shon), n. [{ LL. dictatio(n-), { L. dictare, pp. dictatus, dictate: see dictate.] 1. The act or practice of dictating, directing, or prescribing: as, he wrote the passage at the teacher's dictation.

What hereaics and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, . . . under the pretence of the *dictation* and warrant of God's Spirit! *Ep. Hall*, Remains, p. 148.

2. Authoritative command or control; positive or arbitrary prescription, direction, or order: as, his dictation brought affairs into great confusion.

If either of these two powers [France and Spain] had disarmed, it would soon have been competited to submit to the dictation of the other. Macaulay.

synthesis and the second structure in the second structure is a structure in the second structure is second structure in the second structure in the second structure is a structure in the second structure is a structure in the second structure is second structure in the second structure in the second structure is second structure in the second structure in the second structure is second structure in the second structure in the second structure is second structure in the seco person possessing unlimited powers of govern-ment; an absolute ruler. In ancient Rome dicta-tors were appointed in times of exigency and distress for a term of six months; and there were also dictators with powers limited to specific acts. In later times usurpers have often made themasives dictators, and dictatorial powers have been expressly conferred. The rulers of Para-guay bore the title of dictator for many years, and those of several other spanish-American countries have done so for longer or shorter periods.

Government must not be a partish clerk, a justice of the peace. It has, of necessity, in any crisis of the state, the absolute powers of a *Dictator*. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

All classes have had to aubmit to that sort of authority which assumed its most innocent ahape in the office of the Roman *Dictator*, its most odious in the usurpation of the Great Turnet the Greek Tyrant. Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 84.

2. A person invested with or exercising abso-lute authority of any kind; one who assumes to control or prescribe the actions of others; one who dictates.

Unanimous, they all commit the care And management of this main enterprise To him, their great *dictator*. Milton, P. R., i. 113.

The great dictator of fashlons. Pope. dictatorial (dik-tā-tō'ri-al), a. [= F. dictato-rial; as dictatory + -al.] 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited.

Military powers quite dictatorial. Irvina. 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; imperious; overbearing; dogmatic.

tatorial or commanding manner; dogmatically.

These are strong statements; they are made dictatorial-ly, because want of space forbids anything hut assertion. N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 478.

dictatorialness (dik-tā-tō'ri-al-nes), n. The quality or state of being dictatorial

A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness. George Eliot, in Cross, III. 212. dictatoriant (dik-tā-tō'ri-an), a. [< dictatory + -an.] Dictatorial.

A dictatorian power, more accommodate to the first pro-duction of things. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 347. dictatorship (dik-tā'tor-ship), n. [< dictator + -ship.] 1. The office or dignity of a dicta-tor; the term of a dictator's office.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of dictatorship. Sir II. Wotton.

2. Absolute authority; dogmatism.

This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. Dryden.

 Clence or of reason.
 Lucretius, though often in the wrong.
 Dryach.

 The Laws of welt-doing are the dictates of right Reason.
 Lucretius, though often in the wrong.
 Dryach.

 I credit what the Grecisn dictates say.
 Prior.
 dictatory (dik'tā-tō-ri), a. [= Sp. Pg. dictatory, (dictatorius, of or belonging to a dictator, (dictator, a dictator: see dictator.]
 Dryach.

 This is au obvious dictate of our common sense.
 II. James, Suba. and Shad., p. 97.
 Lucretius, though often in the wrong.
 Dryach.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and fore-most in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find scrvile letters enow to spell auch a detatory presumption Englished. Milton, Areopagitica.

Some spake what a strango resolution it was in Lucius Sylla to resign his dictature, Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 92.

dicteryt (dik'te-ri), n. [= Sp. Pg. dicterio, < L. dicterium, a witty saying, in form as if < Gr. deκτήριου, a place for showing, eecles. a sort of pulpit (< δεικτός, verbal adj. of δεικνίναι, show), but in sonse < L. dicerc, pp. dictus, say: see diction.] A witty saying; a jest; a scoff.

I did heap up all the dicteries 1 could against women, but now recant. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 558. diction (dik'shon), n. [= F. diction, OF. dic-tion, dision = Sp. diccion = Pg. dicção = It. di-zionc = D. dictie = G. diction = Dan. Sw. diktion, L. dictio(n-), a saying, expression, kind of delivery, style, use of a word, I.L. also a word (whence ML. dictionarium, a dictionary), < di-cere, pp. dictus, say, tell, declare, name, apcére, pp. dictus, say, tell, declare, name, ap-point, related to dicāre, declare, proclaim, pub-lish, = Gr. deu-vivai, show, point out, = Skt. \sqrt{dic} , show, point out, = Goth. ga-teihan, tell, announce, = OIG. zihan, MHG. zihen, G. zei-hen, accuse (whence OIG. zeigōn, MHG. G. zei-gen, point out), = AS. teón (orig. "tihan), accuse. From the same Teut. root come AS. tācan, point out, E. teach, and AS. tācn, E. token, q. v. The L. dicăre and dicăre are the ult sources of a L. dicere and dicare are the ult. sources of a great many E. words: namely, from L. dicere, E. dict, cdict, verdict, dictum, ditto, etc., diction, dictionary, condition, addict, contradict, inter-dict, predict, addiction, contradiction, indiction, prediction, etc., benediction = benison, malediction = malison, valediction, etc.; from the freq. dictare, E. dictate, ditty, dight, indict, indite, etc.; from dicare, E. abdicate, dedicate, indicate, predicate, preach, predicament, etc., index, judge, judicate, adjudicate, etc.; from the Gr. δεκνίναι, E. dcictic, apodictic, apodixis, etc.] 1. Expression of ideas by words; manner of saying; choice or selection of words; style.

It is the imperishable diction, the language of Shak-speare before Shakspeare wrote, which diffuses its enchant-ment over the "Arcadia." I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 105.

Ilis command of language was immense. With him died the secret of the old poetical diction of England-the art of producing rich effects by familiar words. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Nothing but the charm of marrative had saved Ariosto, as Tasso had been saved by his diction, and Milton by his style. Lowell, Fielding.

2t. A word.

21. A word.
In dictions are first to be considered their etymology and conjugation. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.
=Syn. Diction, Phraseology, Style. Diction refers chiefly to the choice of words in any utterance or composition. Phraseology refers more to the manner of combining the words into phrases, clauses, and sentences: as, legal phraseology; but it also necessarily involves diction to some extent. Style covers both and more, referring not only to the words and the manner in which they are combined, but to everything that relates to the form in which thought is expressed, including peculiarities more or less personal to the writer or speaker.
The book of Job. indeed, in conduct and diction, bears

The book of Job, indeed, in conduct and diction, bears considerable reaemblance to some of his [Milton's] iramas. Macaulay, Milton. dramas.

The Book of Sophisms [in Aristotle's "Organon"]... atili supplies a very convenient *phrasology* for marking concisely some of the principal failacles which are apt to impose on the understanding in the heat of a viva voce dispute. D. Stewart, The Human Mind, II. iii. § 3.

The genius of the great poet aceks repose in the expres-sion of itself, and finds it at last in *style*, which is the estab-lishment of a perfect nutual understanding between the worker and his material.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 181.

 Dialect, Idiom, etc. See language.
 dictionarian (dik-sho-nā'ri-an), n. [< dictionary ary + -an.] The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer. Dawson. [Rare.]
 dictionary (dik'shon-ā-ri), n. and a. [= F. dictionary (dik'shon-ā-ri), n. and a. (= F. dictionaire (> G. dictionair = Sw. diktionär = Dan. diktionar) = Sp. Pg. diccionario = It. dictionario, (MI dictionarior product also dictionario; m. and a.) \langle ML. dictionarium, neut., also dictionarius, m. (sc. L. liber, book), lit. a word-book, \langle LL. dic-tio(n-), a word: see diction. First used, it is said, by Joannes de Garlandia (died about A. D. 1250), the compiler of a *dictionarius*, a classified list of words. Exactly equiv. in etymological meaning arevocabulary, lexicon, and word-book.] I. n.; pl. dictionaries (-riz). A book containing either all or the principal words of a language, or words of one or more specified classes, an ranged in a stated order, usually alphabetical, with definitions or explanations of their meanings and other information concerning them, expressed either in the same or in another lan-guage; a word-book; a lexicon; a vocabulary: as, an English dictionary; a Greek and Latin dictionary; a French-English or an English-French dictionary. In the original and most usual

sense a dictionary is chiefly linguistic and literary, con-taining all the common words of the language with infor-mation as to their meanings and uses. In addition to defi-nitions, the harger dictionaries include etymologies, pro-nunciation, and variations of spelling, together with illus-trative citations, more or less explanatory information, etc. Special or iechnical dictionaries supply information on a single subject or branch of a subject: as, a diction-ary of medicine or of mechanics; a biographical diction-ary. A dictionary of geography is usually called a gazet-teer. teer.

1603

What speech esteem you most? The king's, said I. But the best words? O, Sir, the dictionary. Pope, Donne Versified, iv. The multiplication and improvement of dictionaries is a matter especially important to the general comprehen-sion of English. G. P. Marsh, Lects, on Eng. Lang., xxi. =Syn. Glossary, Lexicon, etc. See vocabulary.

II. a. Pertaining to or contained in a dic-

The authoritative Native treatises on law are so vague that, from many of the dicta embodied by them, almoat any conclusion can be drawn. Maine, Village Communities, App., p. 393.

not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and is made without argument, or full consideration of the point, and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself. Chief-Justice Folger.—3. In logic, that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is applied.

It is necessary that God he good. The dictum is that God be good, the mode, necessary. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman. Dictum de omni et de nullo (concerning every and none), the rule of direct syllogism that if all A ia B and all B is C, then all A is C. Some logicians render this as comprising two dicta: the dictum de omni, that whatever is true of all is true of each, and the dictum de nullo, that whatever is true of none is false of each. The canon is given by Aristotle.—Dictum of Kenilworth, an award designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1266, dur-log the elsege of Kenilworth. It is published among the statutes of the realm, I. 12.—Dictum simpliciter. Sec simpliciter.—Obiter dicta. legal dicta (def. 2) uttered by the way (obiter), not upon the point or questlon pending, as if turning aside for the time from the main topic of the case to collateral subjects.=Syn. 1. Aphorium, Axion, Maxim, etc. See aphorism. Dictyocysta (dik 'ti-ō-sis'tä), n. [NL., < Gr. dikrvov, a net, + kioric, bladder.] The typical genus of Dictyocystidex, containing pelagic free-swimming animalcules with a fenestrated sili-

swimming animalcules with a fenestrated silicious lorica and tentaculiform cilia. D. cassis

cious lorica and tentaculiform eilia. D. cassis and D. clegans are examples. Ehrenberg. Dictyocystidæ (dik'ti-ō-sis'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dictyocysta + -idæ.$] A group of free marine peritrichous infusorians, having a bell-shaped body protected by a cancellated silicious test, and a circular oval collar with many long flagel-liform eilia. Also Dictyocystida. Hackkel, 1873. dictyogen (dik'ti-ō-jen), n. [$\langle Gr. \deltaixtvov, a$ net, $+ -\gamma evnz$, producing: see -gen.] A member of a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such endogenous genera as have netof a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such endogenous genera as have net-veined leaves. They belong chiefly to the *Di-*oscoriaceæ and to some tribes of the *Liliaceæ*. **dictyogenous** (dik-ti-oj'e-nus), a. [\leq dictyogen + -ous.] In bot., having the character of a dictyogen; having the general character of a endogen, but with netted leaf-veins.

endogen, but with netted leaf-veins. **Dictyograptus** (dik^{*}ti-ō-grap'tus), n. [NL., < Gr. *diktor*, a net, + NL. *Graptus*.] A genus of widely distributed and important fossils, origi-nally described by Eichwald under the name of *Gorgonia flabelliformis*, and later by Hall under that of *Dictyonema*, and by him at that time (1852) considered to be corals, having a struc-ture originar to that of *Euroscilla*, Low the new formula of the structure of the second second second second second second or the second s ture similar to that of Fenestella. Later the name Dictyograptus was substituted for Dictyonema. This los-sil has been considered by some as a plant, but is now re-ferred to the graptolites, from which it differs but slight-ly, if at all. Dictyograptus is "one of the most charac-

teristic tossils of the primordial zono of Scandinavia" (Geikie), and is found in many localities in the shales of the Niagara group, from Rochester to the Niagara river. dictyonal (dik'ti-ō-nal), a. [As dictyon-ine + Same as dictyonine. al.

dictyoxylon

Dictyonema (dik^{*}ti- \hat{o} -n \hat{o} 'm \ddot{i}), n. [NL., \langle Gr. δ ikrvov, a net, $+ v\tilde{\eta}\mu a$, a thread.] See Dictyoarantus.

Dictyonina (dik^{*}ti-φ-nī'nä), n. pl. [NL. (Zit-tel), ζ Gr. δίκτυον, a net, + -ina².] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges, whose parenchymal hexacts unite in a regular firm skeleton: contrasted with Lyssacina. The families Far-reide, Euretide, Mellitionide, Coscinoporide, Tretodictyi-dæ, and Meandrospongidæ compose the auborder.

dictyonine (dik'ti-o-nin), a. Of or pertaining

dictyonine (dik'ti-ō-nin), a. Of or pertaining to the Dictyonina. Also dictyonal. Dictyophora (dik-ti-of'ō-rii), n. [NL., < Gr. δίκτυον, a not, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. bearl.] The typical genus of Dictyophorida. Gerniar, 1833. Dictyophorida (dik'ti-ō-for'i-di), n. pl. [NL., < Dictyophora + -ida.] A subfamily of Fulgo-ridæ, or other group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus Dictyophora. As a sub-family the regular form would be Dictyophori-næ. Also Dictyophoridæ.

II. a. The word having acquired in common user, ative connotation in addition to its dictionary meaning, ative connotation in addition to its dictionary meaning, ative connotation in addition to its dictionary meaning, J. S. Mill, Logic, v. 7. Dictyophora + taue. J dictum (dik'tum), n.; pl. dicta (-tä). [= F. dictum = Sw. dictum, Something said, a word, a witty saying, a proverb, an order, neut. of dictus, pp. of dicerc, say: see diction. In older E. form dict, q. v.] 1. A saying. Be positive or judicial assertion; an authoritative a saying. Be dictum, poetry is not prose, a side dictum, poetry is not prose, a dictum, poetry is not prose, be dictum, poetry is not prose, a dictum, poetry is not prose, be dictum, poetry is not prose, be dictum, poetry is not prose, be dictum, poetry is not prose, dictum, poetry is not prose, be dictum, poetry is not prose, be dictum, poetry is not prose, dictum, poetry Diance to reaves of dicotyledonous plants, lence some fossil leaves really belonging to the dicoty-ledona have, probably by miatake, been referred to this genus. Some authors are at present inclined to regard *Dictyophyllum* as a convenient name under which to place the dearription of fragmenta of doubtful character con-sidered as belonging to the ferns. See *Idiophyllum* and *Dublice* Maine, Village Communities, App., p. see There is no error in maintaining that the voice is given us tor speech, if only we do not proceed to draw from such a dictum false conclusions as to the relation between thought and utterance. Brhitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767. Brhitney in draw which does Gr. diktvov, a net, + \$\psi vt\u00ffv, a plant.] The name

Trajentes. Dictyophyton (dik-ti-of'i-ton), n. [NL., \langle Gr. δίκτυον, a net, + φυτόν, a plant.] The name given by Hall to a genus of remarkable fos-sils of obscure affinities, which have been com-pared with algæ of the family Dictyotee. It is also considered as being closely related to, or identical with, the genus Uphantenia of Vanuxem. The latter ge-mus exhibits itself In the form of circular or flabellate fronda, made up of lightate, radiating, and concentric bands or strie, which have the appearance of being inter-woven like basketwork. With these flabellate forms are associated others which are conical or cylindrical, marked externally by cross striae which divide the aurface into bercles arranged in vertical and transverse rowa. These latter forms are those which Hall included under the ge-neric name of Dictyophyton. They are found in the Che-mung group (Devonian) in New York, aud in the Waverly group (Lower Carboufferous) of Ohio. Dictyoptera (dik-ti-op'te-rij), n. pl. [NL., \langle

Dictyoptera (dik-ti-op'te-rä), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. dikruov, a net, $+ \pi \tau e \rho \delta v$, a wing.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, Blattidæ or Blattina, clevated to tho rank of an order. Leach; Burmeister.

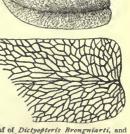
Ъ

genus of fossil ferns closely re-sembling Neusembling Neu-ropteris, but differing from that genus by its re-ticulate nervation. It is abundant in the coalmeasures of Europe and the United States.

United States. **Dictyopyge** (dik^{*}ti- \bar{o} - $pi'j\bar{e}$), Leaf of Dictyopteris Brongmiarti, and n. [NL., $\langle Gr.$ portion of same on larger scale. (From *bikrvov*, a net, $+ \pi v_{i} \gamma_{i}$, buttocks.] A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes, remains of which occur in the coal-fields

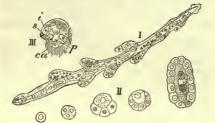
Ishes, remains of which occur in the coal-fields of Virginia: so called from the reticulated ap-pearance of the large anal fin. Lyell, 1847. **Dictyotacese** (dik'ti- \bar{o} -tā's \bar{o} - \bar{o}), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. $\delta \mu \tau \nu \sigma \sigma c$, netted, latticed ($\zeta \delta \mu \tau \nu \sigma$, a net), + -accee.] An order of olive-brown algre with expanded membranous fronds. In their reproduc-tive characters they are intermediate between the Flori-deze on the one hand and the Fucacez and Phaseporez on the other.

the other. **Dictyoteæ** (dik-ti-ō'tō-ē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. *öurvoróc*, netted, latticed, + *.eæ*. See *Dictyo- taceæ*.] Same as *Dictyotaceæ*. **dictyoxylon** (dik-ti-ok'si-lon), n. [NL., \langle Gr. *öixrov*, a net, + *žiλov*, wood.] The name given by Brongniart to a variety of fossil wood oc-curring in the coal-measures of Europe, and considered to be closely allied to *Sigillaria*.



The leaf-scars of dictyoxylon are subpentagonal in form, broader than they are long, and have a slight groove at he unper end.

the upper end. dicyan, dicyanogen (dī-sī'an, dī-sī-an'ō-jen), n. [$\langle di^{2} + cyan(ogen)$.] See cyanogen. Dicyema (dis-i- δ' mä), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta_{\nu}, two., + \kappa i \mu \mu a$, an embryö, a fetus, $\langle \kappa v e i \nu$, be preg-nant.] A remarkable genus of ciliated filiform parasites found in the renal organs of cepha-lando. The heurement of an elevented a viel cell lopods. The body consists of an elongated axial cell extending from one end to the other, invested in a single layer of comparatively small, flattened, nucleated, and cliated cortical cells arranged like a pavement epithe-



Dicyema typus, highly magnified.

I. Adult, showing large papilla of the cortical layer and germs in interior of axial cell. II. Vermiform embryo in different stages of de-velopment. III. Infusoriform embryo: β , the urn; $c\alpha$, its capsule; s, its lid; i, multinucleate cells in its interior.

s, its lid; s, multimucleate cells in its interior.
lium around the axial cell, the anterior of these, or polar cells, being distinguished from the succeeding or parapolar cella. The organism is a simple cell-aggregate, without connective, muacular, or nervons tissues. Reproduction takes place by the formation of germa on the axial cell. The embryos are of two different kinds, vermiform and Infusoriform, whence the name. Those Dicyemida which give rise to the former kind are termed Nematogena, the others Rhombogena.
Dicyemida (dis-i-cm'i-dä), n. pl. [NL., < Dicyema + -ida.] A division of animals proposed to be established by E. Van Beneden for the genus Dicyema, which has no mesoblastic layer, and is therefore regarded as intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa.

and is therefore regarded as intermediate be-tween the Protozoa and the Metazoa. Dicyemidæ (dis-i-em'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dicyema + -idæ.] Same as Dicyemida. Dicynodon (di-sin'ō-don), n. [NL., < Gr. δι-, [NL., <

two-, + $\kappa' \omega \nu$ ($\kappa \nu \nu$ -), dog (= E. hound), + $\delta \delta \omega \nu$ ($\delta \delta \nu \tau$ -) = E. tooth.] The typical tootu.] The typical genus of Dicynodon-tidw. Remains of spe-cies have been found in southern Africa, in the Ural mountains, and in India, in strata supposed to be of Triasic age.



Skull of Dicynodon lacerticeps,

o dicynodont (di-sin'-o-dont), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the Di-cynodontia: as, a dicynodont dentition; a dicynodont reptile.

II. n. A member of the Dicynodontia.

Only the crocodiles now show a like extent of ossifica-tion of the occiput, and only the chelonians the trenchant toothless mandible. . . . In mammals alone do we find a development of tuska like that in the *disynodonts*. *Owen*, Anat., I. 161.

Over, Anat., I. 161. *Over*, Anat., I. 161. **Dicynodontia** (dī-sin-ō-don'shi-ä), n. pl. [NL., pl. of dicynodon(t-): see Dicynodon.] I. An order of extinct reptiles, probably of the Tri-assic period, remains of which have been found in Asia and Africa: a synonym of Anomodontia. There are two genera, Dicynodon and Oudenodon, includ-tug lacertform animals, sometimes of large size, with crocodilian vertebre, four of five of which form a sacrum; with a massive akull, lacertillan in most of its charac-ters, but with chelonian jawa, which were doubtless in-cased in a horny beak; and as a rule with two great tusks, one on each adle of the upper jaw, deeply socketed in the maxilla, and growing from persistent pulps. 2. A family or subordinal group of Anomodon-tia: same as Dicynodontide. dicynodontian (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-an), a. and n.

tia: same as Dicynodontide.
 dicynodontian (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-an), a. and n.
 I. a. Of or pertaining to the Dicynodontia.
 The aupposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, Dicynodontian, and Plesiosaurian types were auddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed, without further consideration, as a monstrous and unwarraoted assumption.
 Huxley, Critiques and Addressea, p. 213.
 II a. One of the Dinorandontia

Huxley, Critiques and Addressea, p. 213. II. n. One of the Dicynodontia. dicynodontid (dī-sin-ō-don'tid), n. A member of the Dicynodontidæ. Dicynodontidæ (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Dicynodon(t-) + -idæ.] A family of fossil reptiles, typified by the genus Dicynodon. Dicystidæ (dī-sis'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Dicy-stis (\langle Gr. δ_{i} , two-, + $\kappa i \sigma \tau \alpha$, bladder, mod. 'eyst'), the typical genus, + -idæ.] Same as Gregarinidæ.

Dicystidea (di-sis-tid'ē-ij), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dicystidea$ (di-sis-tid'ē-i), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dicystida$ (see *Dicystida*) + -idea.] A division of *Gregarinida* containing those in which the body

is composed of two cysts: contrasted with Monocystidca. id (did). Proterit of do^1 , do^2 .

nocystidea. did (did). Preterit of do^1 , do^2 . didactic (di-dak'tik), a. and n. [= F. didac-tique = Sp. didactico = Pg. didactico (cf. D. di-dactisch, a., didactick, n., = G. didactisch, a., didactik, n., = Dan. Sw. didaktisk, a.), \leq Gr. $\delta da \pi u \kappa \delta_s$, apt at teaching, $\langle \delta \delta a \pi \pi \delta_s$, verbal adj. of $\delta t \delta \delta a \kappa t v$, teach (for * $\delta t - \delta a \kappa \pi \kappa v$?), = L. do-cere, teach (see docile), cf. disc-ere, learn (see disciple); cf. Gr. aor. inf. $\delta a \bar{\eta} v a$, learn, redupl. 2d aor. $\delta t \delta a s$, he taught, perf. $\delta t \delta a \kappa a$, also $\delta t \delta a a$, I know; cf. Zend \sqrt{da} , know.] I. a. 1. Fitted or intended for instruction; containing doc-trines, precepts, principles, or rules; instructrines, precepts, principles, or rules; instruc-tive; expository; edifying: as, a didactic trea-tise; didactic poetry.

Deep obligations lie upon you, . . . not only to be blameless, but to be didactic in your lives. Jer. Taylor, Works, 111. x.

We . . . shall have our lightest pleasures commented upon by didactic dullness. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. n. A treatise on education. Milton. didactical (di-dak'ti-kal), a. [< didactic + -al.]

Same as didactic. [Rare.]

We shall not need here to describe, out of their didac-tical writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints. Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 9. **didactically** (di-dak'ti-kal-i), adv. In a didac-tic manner; in the form of instruction.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, writ-ten dogmatically or *didactically*. Bp. Andrews, Ana. to Cardinal Perron, p. 50.

didactician (did-ak-tish'an), n. [< didactic + -ian.] One who teaches; a writer who aims to convey instruction; one who writes didactically.

Ilis casays are illuminated by his poetic imagination, and he thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere didactician ever could be. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 100. didacticism (di-dak'ti-sizm), n. [< didactic +

The practice of conveying or of aiming -ism.] to convey instruction; the tendency to be didactic in matter or style.

That contemplative method which rose to imagination in the high discourse of Wordsworth . . . too often sinks to didacticism in the perplexed and timorous atrains of his disciples, Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 413,

didacticity (did-ak-tis'i-ti), n. [< didactic + -ity.] The quality of being didactic; didactic eism. Harc. [Rare.] didactics (di-dak'tiks), n. [Pl. of didactic: see

-ics.] The art or science of teaching; pedagogics.

didactive (di-dak'tiv), a. [< didact-ic + -ive.] Didactic. [Rare.]

He is under the restraint of a formal or didactive hy-pocrisy. Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster, didactyl, didactyle (dī-dak'til), a. and n.

didactyl, didactyle (dī-dak'til), a. and n. [< Gr. $\delta\iota\delta\kappa\tau\nu\lambda o_{5}$, two fingers long or broad, lit. having two fingers, $\langle \delta\iota_{7}, two_{7} + \delta\kappa\nu\nu\lambda o_{5}, fin-$ ger: see dactyl.] I. a. Having only two digits,as fingers or toes; two-fingered or two-toed:in the arthropods, applied to limbs which ter-minate in a forceps or chela. Also bidactyl.II. n. An animal having two toes only oneach foot, as the Bradypus didactylus or two-toed sloth.

didactylous (dī-dak'ti-lus), a. [As didactyl +

toed sloth.
didactylous (dī-dak'ti-lus), a. [As didactyl + ous.] Same as didactyl.
didapper (did'ap-ėr), n. [Also diedapper, diedopper, (diedopper), (ME. *didopper, dydoppar, the same, with suffix of agent -erl, as the older *divedoppe, devedope, dyvedap, used by Wyelif (as dipper, i. e., dipper, by Purvey) to translate L. mergulus in Deut. xiv. 17 and Lev. xi. 17 (where the A. V., and also the R. V., has "pelican" and "cormorant"); (AS. düfedoppa, a general term for a diving bird (used to translate L. pelicanus, pelican), (düfan, dive, + doppettan, dop, dip: see dive, dop, dopper, dip, dipper, dabchick.] 1.
The dabchick or little grebe of Europe, Podicione pes or Sylbeocyclus minor. -2. One of sundry other small grebes, as the pied-billed dabchick, Podilymbus podicipes.
didascalar (di-das'ka-lär), a. [As didascal-ic + -ar.] Same as didascalic. Bulwer. [Rare.] is constrained as a state and the state as didascalic.
didascalic (did-as-kal'ik), a. [= Sp. didascaluxóc, of the state as didascalico, (Gr. διδασκαλικός, of the state as the state as didascaluxóc, (Gr. διδασκαλικός, of the state as didascalico, (Gr. διδασκαλικός, of the state as the state as didascalico, (Gr. διδασκαλικός, of the state as didascalico, (Gr. διδασκαλικός, of the state as didascalico).

Under what species it may be comprehended, whether didascalic or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the crit-ics. Prior, Solomon, Pref.

ics. Prior, Solomon, Pref. Didascalic syllogism, a demonstrative syllogism. didder (did'er), v. i. [E. dial., also dither, \langle ME. dyderen, also dederen, shiver, tremble with cold or fear. Another form with the same sense is E. dial. dodder, shiver, tremble, shake (cf. dial. dadder, confound, perplex), \langle ME. daderen, shiver, etc.; cf. redupl. didder-dod-der, tremble; Leel. dadra (Haldorsen), dadhra (Cleasby), wag the tail. Similar but indepen-dent forms are titter² = teeter, and totter, q. v. See diddle¹ and daddle.] To shake; tremble; shiver with or as with cold. Sherwood. He add cest a semining look upon Gostspose diddering

tise; didactic poetry.
Plato himself, in two of his Dialogues, had used the Carthaginian voyages as materials for didactic fiction. C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 81.
Pertaining to instruction; of an edifying quality, character, or manner; used in or given to exposition: as, a didactic style; didactic methods; a didactic lecturer.
Deep obligations lie upon you, . . . not only to be blameless, but to be didactic in your lives.
Shiver with or as with cold. Sherwood.
He did cast a squinting look upon Goatsnose diddering and shivering his chaps. Urquhart, tr. of Rabelata, til. 20.
diddest (did'est). A rare and nearly obsolete form of didst.
diddle1 (did'1), v. i.; pret. and pp. diddled, ppr. diddling. [A var. of didder, the freq. suffixes -er and -le being interchangeable. Cf. daddle, and dadder mentioned under didder.] To tod-did. didder mentioned under didder.] To tod-dile, as a child in walking; move rapidly up dle, as a child in walking; move rapidly up and down, or backward and forward; jog; shake. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Kö. [FTOV, Dig. and Second] And when his forward strength began to bloom, To see him diddle up and down the room ! O, who would think so sweet a babe as this Should e'er he slain by a false-hearted kiss? Quarles, Divine Fancles, i. 4.

Quarles, Divine Fancies, i. 4. Lang may your elbuck jink an' diddle. Burns, Second Epistle to Davie. diddle² (did'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. diddled, ppr. diddling. [A slang word, of obscure origin; perhaps < diddle¹, though the connection is not obvious. A connection with AS. dyderian, bc-dyderian, deceive, delude, is possible, but ME. forms are lacking.] To cheat; overreach by deception; swindle. [Slang.] L should absolutely have diddled Hounslow If it had

I should absolutely have diddled Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face flitting about my stupid brain. Disraeli, Young Duke, ii. 3.

diddler (did 'lêr), n. [$\langle diddle^2 + -er^1$.] A cheat; a swindler. [Slang.] didet. A Middle English form of did. See dol. didecahedral (dī-dek-a-hē'dral), a. [$\langle di-2 + decahedral$.] In crystal., having the form of a decahedral or ten-sided prism with pentahe-dral or fave sided bases

dral or five-sided bases. didelph (di'delf), n. A member of the Didel-phia; a marsupial.

Didelphia (di-del'fi-ä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + δελφίς, womb. Cf. Didelphys.] The Marsupialia or marsupial implacental mam-mals; one of the three subclasses of Mamma-

didelphid (dī-del'fid), n. A member of the Di-delphia; especially, one of the Didelphyida.
Didelphidæ, n. pl. [NL.] See Didelphyida.
didelphoid (dī-del'foid), a. [< Didelphia + -oid.] Double, as the uterus in the subclass Didelphia.

didelphoid

Didelphyidæ

Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
(di-delphyidæ
Didelphyidæ
(di-delphyidæ
Didelphyidæ

Chironetee, the water-oposiuma. See Didelphys, oposium.
Didelphys (dī-del'fis), n. [NL., < Gr. ôι-, two-, + ôεἰφἰες, womb.] The typical and leading genus of marsupial implacental mammals of the family Didelphyide, containing the American opossums which are not web-footed. The genus formerly covered nearly or quite all the marsupials. The species are terrestrial and arboreal, but not aquate, the water-opossume being separated nuder the name Chironetees. The pouch is usually well developed, as in the best-known species, D. trighilana, the common opossum of the United States, but is rudimentary in some of the South American forms. See Didelphyide, opossum.
Didemnidæ (dī-dem'ni-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Didemnum + -ide.] A family of compound ascidians, typified by the genus Didemnum, having the body divided into thoracie and abdominal portions, and the viscera mostly situated behind the branchial cavity.

behind the branchial cavity. Didemnum (dī-dem'num), n. [NL., $\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta_{\ell},$ two., + (?) $\delta \ell \mu \nu i o \nu$, a bed.] A genus of ascidi-ans, of the family *Botryllidæ*, or made the type of a family *Didemnidæ*. *D. candidum* is an example.

Dididæ (dī'di-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Didus + -idæ.] A family of birds of which the dodo is the type. The leading genera are Didus and Pezophaps. See dodo.

didine (dī'din), a. [< NL. didinus, < Didus, q. v.] Pertaining to the genus Didus or family Dididw; being or resembling a dodo.

being or resembling a dodo. didn't (did'nt). A contraction of did not, in fre-quent colloquial use. dido (di'dō), n. [ME. dido; in allusion to the familiar tale of the trick played by Dido, the legendary queen of Carthage, in bargaining for as much land as could be covered by a hide, and cutting the hide iuto a long thin strip so as to inclose a large tract: L. Dido, Gr. $\Delta i \delta \Delta$.] 14. An old story. 1[†]. An old story.

"This is a Dido," quath this doctour, "a disours tale !" Piers Plowman (C), xvt. 171.

2. A caper; a prauk; a trick.-To cut a dido, to make mischief; play a prank; cut a caper.

Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber, ahowin' their teeth, and cuttin' didoes at a private concert. Haliburton, Sam Slick in Eng.

didodecahedral (dī-dō'dek-a-hē'dral), a. di-2 + dodccahcdral.] In crystal., having the form of a dodeeahedral prism with hexahedral bases.

didopper (did'op-èr), n. Same as didapper. didrachm (di'dram), n. $[\langle didrachma, q. v.]$ A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of

two draehmæ. See drachma. Their [carlier coins of Corcyra's] reverse-type is, in the ease of didrachms, two figures of square or oblong shape, whereof one has in the midst a small square and the other a small rhombus or lozenge. Numis. Chron., 3d ser., I. 6.

Before the age of Solon, Aeginetan didrachus averaging about 194 grs. would seem to have been the only money current in Attica as in Beotta and Peloponnesus. B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xlii.

didrachma (dī-drak'mā), n. [LL., $\langle Gr. \delta_i \delta \rho a \chi$ -µov, a double drachm, $\langle \delta_i$ -, two, + $\delta \rho a \chi \mu h$, a drachm: see drachm.] Same as didrachm. didrachmon (dī-drak'mon), n. Same as didrachm.

didst (didst). The second person singular of the preterit of do^1 , do^2 .

preterit of do¹, do². diducement+ (di-düs'ment), n. [< *diduce (< L. diducerc, draw apart, separate, < di-, dis-, apart, + ducerc, draw; cf. deduce) + -ment.] A draw-ing apart; separation into distinct parts. Bacon. diductiont (di-duk'sbon), n. [< L. diductio(n-), < diducerc, pp. diductus, draw apart: see diduce-ment.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

Those [strings] that within the bladder drew so as to hinder the diduction of its side. Boyle, Werks, I. 165. diductively; (dī-duk'tiv-li), adv. By diduction or separation; inferentially.

There is searce a popular error passant in our dayea which is not either directly expressed or diductively con-tained to this work (Pliny'a Natural History). Sir T. Browne, Vulg, Err., i. 8.



Tooth-billed Pigeon (Didunculus strigirostris).

The genus is also called Gnathodon, from the denticula-tion of the lower mandible. The tooth-billed pigeon of the Samoan Islands, D. strigirostria, is the only species; it is already a rare bird, and is likely to become extinct. The color is blackish; the total length is about 14 inches; the beak, besides being toothed, is remarkably large and strong, with a very convex enimen, like that of a bird of prev.

Didus (di'dus), n. [NL., Latinized form of dodo, altered to give it a classical look, as if after Dido, the mythical foundress of Carthage: see id.d. The twining request of diding contained. Dido, the mythical foundress of Carthage: see dodo.] The typical genus of Dididc, contain-ing the extinct dodo of Mauritius, D. ineptus. The general character of the genus is columbine or pi-geon-tike, but the size was comparatively enormons, the body massive and unwietdy, the wings unit for flight, and the beak stout and hooked. The genus has become ex-tinct since 1650. See dodo. Didwrine comma. See camma, 5 (b).

that since 1650. See dodo. **Didymic comma.** See comma, 5 (b). **didymium** (di-dim'i-um), n. [NL., < Gr. δίδυμος, double, twofold, twin: see didymous.] I. Chem-ical symbol, D or Di. A supposed element an-nounced by Mosander in 1841, so named from being, as it were, the twin brother of lantha-num previously discovered in the seme win num, previously discovered in the same min-erals which yielded didymium, and from whose compounds those of didymium are separated with much difficulty. The most recent investigations indicate that didymium is not an element, but a mixture of corcert different segments.

2. [cap.] A genus of fungi belonging to the

2. [cap.] A genus of rungi belonging to the Myxomycetcs. The sporangia have a double wall, which is covered externally with crystals of line, either scattered or compacted into a separable crust. didymons (did'i-mus), a. [$\langle Gr, \delta i \delta \nu \mu o \rho_i, double,$ twofold, twin, $\langle \delta t_{-}, two_{-} + \delta t_{0} = E. two_{+} +$ suffix $-\mu o \rho_{-}$] 1. In bot., twofold; twin; grow-ing double, as the fruits of umbelliferous plants, the extension of body terms on the tubers of comp the anthers of bedstraw, or the tubers of somo orchids.-2. In zoöl., twain; paired: applied to oremds. -2. In 2001., twain', parted: applied to two spots, spines, tubercles, etc., when they form a pair touching each other. - Didymons wing-cell, in entem, a wiag-cell almost but not quite di-vided into two by a projecting short nervure. didynam (did'i-nam), n. A plant of the class

Didynamia.

Didynamia (did-i-nā'mi-ä), n. pl. INL. (so named because the two larger stamens appear to dominate over the shorter), $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota_{*}, \text{two.}, +$ $\delta \iota \nu a \mu \iota_{*}, \text{ power: see dynamic.]}$ The fourteenth class in the

(F)

majus):

Didyr

F

spermia (Tenerium Scorodonia d, divided ovary; e, section Gymnospermia (Antirrhina stamens; d, capsule) e, section

Linnean vegetable SYS tem, including plants with four stamens in un-equal pairs. It was divided by Linnæus in-to two orders: Gymnospermia, having the fruit composed of sin-gle-seeded achegle-seened ache-nea, which he mistook for na-ked seeds; and Angiospermia, with many seeds



inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel. The first included most of the Labiatæ and l'erbenaceæ, the latter many Serophulariaeer, etc.

didynamian, didynamic (did-i-nā'ml-an, -nam'ik), a. [< Didynamia + -an, -ic.] Same -nam'ik), a. as didynamous

adidynamous (dī-din'a-mus), a. [\langle NL. *didy-namus, \langle Gr. δ_{l-} , two-, + δ_{l} value, power. Cf. Didynamia.] In bot., in two unequal pairs: applied to flowers having four stamens in two unequal pairs, as most Labiate, etc.; specifical-

In equal pairs, as most Labrata, etc., specificative, belonging to the class Didynamia.
didynamy (di-din'a-mi), n. [< NL. *didynamia, </p>
(*didynamus: see didynamous.] In bot., the condition of being in two unequal pairs, as stamens

meus. die¹ (dī), v. i.; pret. and pp. died, ppr. dying. [Early mod. E. also dye (and dial., Sc., etc., dec); \langle ME. dien, dyen, deien, deyen, deghen, degen, digen, etc. (not in AS., where 'die' was ex-pressed by sweltan (see swelt) or steorfan (see starve); but the derived forms deád, dead, and deáth, death, occur), \langle Icel. deyja (strong verb, pret. do, pp. dänn) = Goth.*diwan (strong verb, pret. 'dow, pp. dänn) = Goth.*diwan (strong verb, pret. 'dow, pp. dänn) pret. $d\bar{o}$, pp. $d\bar{a}inn$) = Goth. * diwan (strong verb, pret. * dau, pp. diwans, found only as an adj. used as a noun, thata diwano, the mortal, mor-tality, and in deriv. undiwanoi, immortality); the other Teut. forms are weak: Norw. $d\bar{o}ya =$ Sw. $d\bar{o} = Dan$. $d\bar{o} = OS$. $d\bar{o}ian = OHG$. MHG. touwen, die (cf. Goth. af-daujan, harass, distress, OF ries. deia, deja, kill), < Teut. $\sqrt{*}$ dan, whence also ult. E. dead and death, q. v. Cf. OBulg. da-viti = Bohem. daviti = Russ. daviti, ehokc, = Lith. doriti, plague, vex.] 1. To cease to live; lose or part with life; expire; suffer death; per-ish: said of sentient beings, and used absolutely (as, all must die), or with of, by, or from, to ex-press the cause of death, or with for to express the object or oceasion of dying: as, to die of smallobject or oceasion of dying : as, to die of smallpox, or by violence; to die for one's country.

There dyede Seynts Johne, and was buryed behynde the highe Awtiere, in a Tonmbe. Mandeville, Travels, p. 22. Christ died for onr alna. 1 Cor. xv. 3.

And what we call to die, is not to appear Or be the thing that formerly we were. Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., 1. 392.

"Whom the gods love *die* young," was said of yore. Byron, Don Juan, iv. 12.

Every Individual eventually dies from inability to with-stand some environing action. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 339.

To lose vital power or action; become devitalized or dead: said of plants or parts of plants, as a decayed tree or a withered limb or stem: as, certain plants *die* down to the ground annually, while their roots live.—3. To sink; faint.

His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. 1 Sam, xxv. S7.

Hence-4. To come to an end or come to nothing; cease, or cease to exist; perish; be lost. When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of eavy dies in me. Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whis-pers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret die within his own breast. Spectator. Nothing died in him

Save courlesy, good sense, and proper trust. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 130.

Brocening, Ring and Book, H. 130. 5. To come to an end gradually; become ex-tinct by degrees; vanish by or as if by death: usually with away, out, or down. For 'is much if a Ship sails a Mile before either the Wind dyes wholly away, or at least ahifts about again to the South. Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 6. So gently shuts the eye of day: So dies a wave along the shore. Mrs. Barbauld, Death of the Virtuons. There, waves that, hardly weltering, die away, Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray. Wordmorth, Evening Walk.

The living sirs of middle night Died round the bulbul as he sung. Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The system of bribery did oot long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly died out; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions. Sir E. May, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi. In the course of his ten years' attendance, all the inmates died out two or three times, and were replaced by new ones. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

6. To become less and less subject to, or cease to be under the power or influence of, a thing: followed by to or unto: as, to die to sin.-7. To languish with affection or love.

The young men acknowledged that they died for Reh 8. To be consumed with a great yearning or desire; be very desirous; desire keenly or great-ly: as, she was just dying to go. [Colloq.]- 9. In theol., to be cut off from the presence or favor of God; suffer eternal punishment in the world to come.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die. Hakewill, Apology. To die away. (a) See def. 5. (b) To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she dies away, And melts in visions of eternal day. Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, 1. 221. To die game, to maintain a bold, resolute, and defiant spirit to the last.

Nor should we forget the game-cock, supplying as it does a word of eulogy to the mob of roughs who witness the hanging of a murderer, sud who half condone his crime if he dies game. II. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 186.

Weeds have this virtue: they are not easily discou-raged; they never lose heart entirely; they die game. J. Burroughs, Notes of a Walker, iii.

To die hard. (a) To auffer, struggle, or resist in dying; be long in dying; part reluctantly with life. (b) To die in a hardened or impenitent state.

That there are now and then instances of men who, . . . sfter leading very dissolute lives, have yet *died hard*, as the phrase is, without any seeming concern for what was past, or dread of what was to follow. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi. **To die in harness**, to die while actively engaged in one's work.

I recommend all in whom consumption is hereditary, whose occupation is in the open air, to take to heart the motto of this man, to make up their minds to die in har-ness. Dr. Richardson, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 91. To die in the last ditch, to fight to the end, preferring death to defeat.

"There is one certain means," replied the Prince [Wil-liam of Orange], "by which I can be aure never to see my country's ruin—I will die in the last ditch." Hume, Hist. Eng., 1672.

To die in the paint, to die in the attempt.

Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholy bent to re-venge the villanies done to theyr persons by the Romains, or to die in the peyne. Holinshed, Chron. (ed. 1577). To die off, to die quickly, or in rapid succession or large

numbers. It is usual with sick Men coming from the Sea, where they have nothing but the Sea.Air, to die off as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land. Dampier, Voyages, I, 113.

To die out. See def. 5.— To die the death (an intensive form for die), to die without fail; die in a predestined or threatened manner.

Of y^e tree of knowledge of good and had se that thou este not: for euen y^e same day thou eatest of it thou shalt dye y^e deth. Gen. ii. 17 (1551).

Either to die the death, or to abjure For ever the society of men. Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. =Syn. 1. Die, Expire, Decease, Perish. To die is to cease to live, part with life, or become dead from any cause, and un-der any circumstances; it is the plainest and most direct of the words. Expire is often used as a softer word than die; it means to breathe out the life or emit the last breath. Decease is a euphemism, like expire, but is often an affec-tation. Perish represents death as occurring under harsh circumstances of some sort, as violence or neglect; it em-phasizes the idea of finality.

There taught us how to live; and (Oh ! too high The price for knowledge) taught us how to die. *Tickell*, Death of Addison, 1. 82.

One kiss the maiden gives, one last,

Long kiss, which ale expires in giving. Moore, Paradise and the Peri. The thrice three Muses mourning for the death Of learning, late deceased in beggary. Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Prostrate the beauteous ruin lies, and all That shared its shelter *perish* in its fall. *W. Pitt*, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36.

Writ, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36. W. Pitt, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36. die²t, v. and n. An obsolete spelling of dyel. die³ (di), n.; pl., in the let sense, dice (dis); in the remaining senses, dice (diz). In def. 2 the word hardly admits of a plural. [The mod. sing. form die is due to the peculiar form of the pl., dice, ME. dys, etc. (see dice); the sing. would otherwise be *dee, \leq ME. dee, a die, \leq OF. de, earlier det, pl. dez, F. dé = Pr. dat = Sp. Pg. It. dado, a die, cube, pedestal (whence E. dado, q. v.) (cf. ML. dadus, a die, after the Rom. forms), \leq L. datum, lit. what is given, but taken in the sense of 'what is cast or thrown,' neut. of datus, pp. of darc, give, in many phrases used as equiv. to 'cast' or 'throw' (cf. G. würfel, a die, \leq werfen, throw). Thus

many phrases used as equiv. to 'east' or 'throw' (cf. G. würfel, a die, $\langle werfen, throw \rangle$. Thus die³ is a doublet of date¹, datum, and dado: see date¹.] 1. A small cube marked on its faces with spots number-ing from one to six, used in gam-ing by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being de-cided by the hichest number of cided by the highest number of spots turned up, and in several



Roman Die, found in the south of France. other ways. The numbers on opposite faces of a die always add up to 7, but otherwise there is no uniformity in the arrangement of the numbers. The number of dice used is either one, two, three, or five, according to the game.

I have set my life upon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the die, Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

Tis a precious craft to play with a false die

Before a cunning gamester. Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 1.

Will ye gae to the cards or dice,

Or to a tavern fine? Young Hunting (Child'a Ballads, III. 296).

Herodotus attributes both dice and chess to the Lydians, a people of Asia; in which part of the world, it is most probable, they originated at some very remote but uncer-tain period. Strutt, Sports and Pastimea, p. 403.

2+. Hazard; chance.

Such is the die of war. Spenser, F. Q.

3. Any small cube or square block. Young creatures have learned spelling of words by hav-ing them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies. Watts.

4. In arch., the cubical part of a pedestal be-tween its base and cornice. See cut under dado.

Thus Rauch's monument of Frederick the Great at Ber-lin is . . an equestrian colossus raised high upon two dies, of which, in each, the four faces are covered with paneled has-reliefs; and around the lower die, upon an elevated stylobate, are grouped four equestrian figures on the corners, and between them twenty figures on foot, all colossal. N. A. Rev., CXLI, 284.

5. An engraved stamp used for stamping a design, etc., in some softer material, as in coining money.

Such variety of *dies*, made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult Swift.

Sighing that Nature formed but one such man, And broke the die - tn moulding Sheridan. Byron, Death of Sheridan, 1. 117.

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. In use they are fitted into a groove in a contrivance called a die-stock, and are gener-ally adjustable, so that one die may cut screws of different diemeters. neters

7. In metal-working, a bed-plate or disk hav-ing an opening in the center, used in a punching-machine to support the metal from which any piece is punched .- 8. A knife by which any piece is punched.—8. A knife by which blanks of any desired shape and size are cut out, as in the sole-shaped cutting-dies used in shoe-factories.—Bit-brace die. See bit-brace.— Counter die, an upper die or stamp.—Loaded dice, dice made heavier on one side than the others by the fraudu-lent insertion of a bit of lead, so that the highest number of spots shall be turned up when the dice are thrown in playing. Professed gamblers — will not truct to the determine

Professed gamblers . . . will not trust to the determi-nation of fortune, but have recourse to many netarious arts to circumvent the unwary; hence we hear of *loaded dice*, and dice of the high cut. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 404.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 404. Open-die machine, a screw-threading machine having movalle cutting-dies fitting in blocks in the traveling die-head, thus saving time in fitting in different dies. An insertable steel block with a universal clinch to hold taps is provided for converting the machine quickly into a nut-tapper.—The die is cast, the affair is decided; the fate of the person or thing in question is settled; there is no recalling the act.—The whole box and dice, the whole number of persons or things. [Slang.] die³ (di), v. t.; pret. and pp. died, ppr. dying. [$\leq die^3$, n.] To mold or form with a die or with dies.

Every machine-made shoe also has an "inner-sole" died out or moulded to correspond in shape with the "outer sole." Harper's Mag., LXX. 282.

die-away (dī'a-wā"), a. [Adj. use of phrase die away. See die¹, 5.] Languid; languish-ing; expiring.

As a girl she had been . . . so romantic, with such a soft, aweet, die-away voice. Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xtx. Pray do not give us any more of those die-away Italian airs. Kingsley, Alton Locke, xiv.

dieb (deb), n. A species of wild dog, Canis anthus, found in northern Africa.

die-back (di'hak), n. A disease affecting trees, particularly prevalent in the orange-plantations of Florida, causing the trees to die at the top. Fallows. diecian (dī-ē'shan), a. Same as diæcious.

diecious, dieciously, etc. See diæcious, etc. diedo (dē-ā'dō), n. A Spanish long measure, the 16th part of the foot of Burgos, equal to 0.7 of an English inch.

diedral (di-ë'dral), a. Same as dihedral. Dieffenbachia (dë-fen-bak'i-ä), n. [NL., from the proper name Dieffenbach.] A genus of plants, of the natural ordor Araceæ, natives of prants, of the natural ordor Aracew, natives of tropical America. There are half a dozen species, of which two, D. Seguine and D. pieta, are well-known dec-orative plants in greenhouses, varying exceedingly in the color and form of the folisge. The roots, as in many other plants of the order, are very acrid and caustic, and the name dumb-cane has been given to D. Seguine in the West Indies, from its effect upon the speech when its root is bitten.

diegesis (di- \bar{e} - $j\bar{e}$ 'sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\iota\eta\gamma\eta\sigma\sigma$, narration, $\langle \delta\iota\eta\gamma\epsilon\bar{e}\sigma\theta\alpha$, set forth in detail, nar-rate, $\langle \delta\iota\dot{a}$, through, $+\dot{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\bar{\sigma}\theta\alpha$, lead.] In *rhet.*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts; the narration (which see).

die-holder (di'hôl'der), n. A form of chuck, consisting of a head-clutch or clamp, for dies in a stock, brace, or machine. E. H. Knight.

dielectric (di-ē-lek'trik), a. and n. [$\langle di$ for Gr. $\delta \iota \dot{a}$, through, + electric.] I. a. Transmit-ting electric effects without conduction; nonenducting — Dielectric after-working, a term used by Boltzmann for the phenomenon called by Faraday re-sidual charge or electric absorption. See residual.—Di-electric capacity. Same as specific inductive capacity (which see, under capacity).

II. n. A substance through or across which II. n. A substance through or across which electric force is acting. The walls of a Leyden jar; the intervening medium, solid, liquid, or gaseous, between the plates of a condenser; and the insulating sheath around the conductor of a telegraph-cable, are examples of dielec-trics. Electric induction across a dielectric causes a stress in it which, if great enough, will produce rupture. The maximum intensity of this stress which the material can bear is called its *dielectric strength*. When the dielectric strength of the air between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth, is unable to withstand the electric forces, a flash of lightning takes place. The fracture of stones in building, of trees, etc., in a thunderstorm are illustrations of the effect of excessive dielectric stress.

Until this subject [induction] was investigated by Fara-day, the intervening non-conducting body or dielectric was supposed to be purely negative, and the effect was attributed to the repulsion at a distance of the electrical fluid. Faraday showed that these effects differed greatly according to the dielectric that was interposed. W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 85.

Dielytra (dī-el'i-trā), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota_{-}, \text{two-}, + i \lambda v \tau \rho o v$, sheath, shard: see *clytrum*.] Same as Dicentra.

Diemenia (dē-mē'ni-ä), n. [NL., named from Van Diemen's Land.] A genus of venomous ser-

pents, of the family Elapidæ. D. reticularia is an example. dien (dī'en), n. An abbreviation of

diencephalon. diencephal (dī-en-sef'-al), n. Same as diencepha-

lon. See ex-tract under encephal. diencephala, n. Plural of

Diemenia reticularia.

diencephalon.

diencephalon. diencephalic (dī'en-se-fal'ik or dī-en-sef'a-lik), a. [< diencephalon + -ic.] Pertaining to the diencephalon. Also deutencephalic. diencephalon (dī-en-sef'a-lon), n.; pl. dien-cephala (-lä). [NL., < Gr. δiá, through, + ἐγκέφα-λος, brain: see encephalon.] In anat., the inter-brain or middle brain, otherwise known as the deutencephalon and thalamencephalon. It is that encephalic segment or division of the brain which lies be-tween the measucephalon and the prosencephalon, and consists chiefly of the optic thalami, its cavity is the third ventricle, or diacelia. Also diencephal. dier1 (dī'er), n. One who dies, or is about to die. [Rare.] Aur

I should be dead Aur.

Aur. I Bhould be dead Before you were laid out! Lac. Now fie upon thee for a hasty dier! Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 1.

"I suppose I'm a dier," ahe said to me; "I used to think I never should die." Nineteenth Century, XXII. 839. dier², n. See dyer.

dier², n. See dyer. dieresis, diæresis (dī-er'e-sis), n. [= F. dié-rèse = Sp. diéresis = Pg. dieresis = It. dieresi, $\langle LL. diæresis, \langle Gr. duápeog, a division, dis tinction, separation, <math>\langle diaipeiv, divide, distin guish, separate, <math>\langle diá, apart, + aipeiv, take.$] 1. The separate pronunciation of two vowels are diversion of two vowels 1. The separate pronunciation of two vowers usually united as a diphthong; by extension of meaning, separate pronunciation of any two adjacent vowels, or the consequent division of one syllable into two. See dialysis and distrac-tion, 8.—2. The sign (\cdot) regularly placed over the second of two contignous vowels to indi-cate that they are pronounced separately; the second in usual for other numbers. The discussion same sign used for other purposes. The dicresis is used most frequently over ε preceded by a or o, in dis-tinction from the diphthongs or digraphs ε and ε . In Greek manuscripts these dots were frequently written over ε and ε beginning a word or a syliable, thus serving also to show that they did not form the close of a diph-

dieresis

thong (ac, et, at, vt, av, vv, av), and their modern use is an extension of this. The employment of the dieresis to mark the full pronunciation of the letters -cd, as termination of the preterit and past participle (for instance, praised), though sometimes scen, is not established usage, the acute or grave accent being more commen. A similar sign con-sisting of dots is used merely as a discritical mark, as in the notation of pronunciation in this book (for instance, a, b, i). A similar mark is used in German to indicate the umlant. See umlant.

3. In pros., the division made in a line or a verse by coincidence of the end of a foot and the end of a word; especially, such a division at the close of a colon or rhythmic series. It is strictly distinct from, but often included un-der, cesura (which see).—4. In *pathol.*, a solu-

det, cosina (unity, as an ulcer or a wound. dieretic, diæretic (dī-ē-ret'ik), a. [ζ Gr. διαι-ρετικός, divisive, separative, ζ διαίρετος, divided, ζ διαιρεῖν, divide: see dieresis.] In mcd., hav-ing power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; es-

charotic; corrosive. Diervilla (dī-ėr-vil'į), n. [NL.; named from M. Dierville, who sent it from Canada to Tour-



nefort.] A shrubby genus of the natural Caprifoliaceæ, order including 7 species, natives of North America, China, and America, China, and Japan. They are nearly allied to the honeysuckle, but have a funnel-shaped or campanulate corolia and a two-celied capaule. The genus includes the hush-honeysuckle, D. trifida, of the eastern United States, with yellow flowers, and the D. Japonica of eastern Asia, many showy varieties of which are frequent in cultivation, more usually cultivation, more usually known as species of Wei-gela.

dies fausti (dī'ēz fâs'. biervilla Japonica. Diervilla Japonica. Diervilla

which, therefore, the pretors could administer justice and the comitia could be held: contrasted with dics infausti, inauspicious or unlucky davs.

die-sinker (di'sing"ker), n. An engraver of

die-sinker (dī'sing'kėr), n. An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing. die-sinking (dī'sing'king), n. The process of engraving dies for stamping coins, medals, etc. diësis (dī'e-sis), n. [= F. dièse, formerly diésis, = Sp. dicsi = Pg. It. diesis, \leq L. diesis, \leq Gr. diesis, a sending through, discharge; in music, a semitone, later a quarter-tone, taken by Aristotle for the least subdivision or unit of musical intervals; $\leq \delta u \bar{v} v a$, send through, let through, $\leq \delta d \epsilon$, through, $+ i \ell v a$, send.] 1. In Gr. music, the Pythagorean semitone, being the difference between a fourth and two major tones, represented by tho ratio 256: 243. Aise the difference between a fourth and two major tones, represented by tho ratio 256:243. Also used of two theoretical subdivisions of a major tone, amounting respectively to about a third or a fourth of a tone, called the chromatic and the enharmonic diesis. **2.** In modern music, the difference between an octave and three major thirds, represented by the ratio 128:125. Also called the modern en-harmonic diesis.—**3.** In printing, the mark ‡, commonly called double dagger. See dagger!. commonly called double dagger. See dagger¹. dies nefasti (dī'ēz nē-fas'ī). [L.: dics, pl. of dies, day; nefasti, pl. of nefastus, not lawful, < ne., not, + fastus, allowing judgment to be pro-nounced, fasti, pl., a court-day: see fasti.] In Rom. law, days on which judgment could not be pronounced; blank days.

See ferie. dies non (dī'ēz non). [L., abbr. of dies non juridicus, not a court day: dies, a

non juridicus, not a court day: dies, a day; non, not; juridicus, of a court, juridical: see dial, non-, and juridical.] In law, a day on which courts are not held, as Sunday, etc.; a blank day. **die-stock** (di'stok), n. A contrivance for holding the dies used in screw-cut-ting. It is made in various forms. **diet**! (di'et), n. [< ME. diete, < OF. diete, F. diète = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. dicta = D. dičet = G. diät = Dan. diæt = Sw. diet = Pol. dyct = Russ. dieta, < L. diæta, LL. and ML. also dicta, and sometimes zæta, zeta, a prescribed man-Die-stock.

sometimes zata, zeta, a prescribed manner of living, diet, a dwelling-place, summer-house, etc., ML. also food, $\langle \text{ Gr. diata, manner} \rangle$

of living, esp. a prescribed manner of living, dietarian (dī-ē-tā'ri-an), a. and n. [$\langle dietary + diet, also a dwelling, perhaps \langle * \delta u \acute{a} e v, supposed orig. form of <math>\langle \acute{a} e v, contr. \langle \acute{j} v, live, perhaps = Skt. \sqrt{jiv} = Zend \sqrt{ji}, live, akin to L. scribed diet; one who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; one who considers the regulation of a course of food as important for the prescribed in relation to its quality and effects: dietary (dī'e-tā'ri), a. and n. [<math>\langle LL. * dietarius, a, m | k is a wholesome article of diet.$ as, milk is a wholesome article of diet.

He saw she wold not mend, Nor that she wold be quict, Neither for stroakes nor locking up, Nor yet for want of dyet. Taming of a Shrew (Child's Baliads, VIII, 186).

This bread and water hath our diet been. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestie, lii. 4.

I will suffer one to keep me in diet, another in apparel,

another in physic, another to pay my house-rent. Dekker and Webster, Westward IIo, iv. I. Good broth with good keeping do much now and then; Good diet with wisdom best comforteth men. Tusser. 2. A course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity; dietetie regimen; dietary.

I commend rather some diet for certain seasons than frequent use of physic. Bacon, Regimen of Health. 3+. Allowance of provision; supply of food.

For his diet, there was a continual diet given him of the king of Babyion. Jer. Iii. 34.

I dined at the Comptroller's [of the Household]; . . . It was said it should be the last of the public diets or tables at Court. Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 20, 1663. 4+. Allowance for expenses of living.

The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his diets, were ever unpaid; and he was reduced to seil his lands in England to keep himself abread. R. W. Dixon, llist, Church of Eng., xix.

=Syn. 1. Subsistence, fare, provision.-2. Regimen. diet¹ (di'et), v. [< ME. dieten (cf. Gr. διαυτῶν, v.); from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To provide diet or food for; feed; nourish. [Rare.] diet1

Nor sent thy Spouse this Token to destroy Thine Eye's, but diet them with sparking joy. J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 76.

We have dieted a healthy body into a consumption by plying it with physick instead of food. Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. intrans. 1. To eat; feed.

Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet. Milton, 11 Penseroso, 1. 46.

Inbred worm, That diets on the brave in battle fall'n. Coreper, Iliad, xxiv. 2. To eat according to rules prescribed : as, to

2. To eat according to rules prescribed: as, to diet in an attack of dyspepsia. $diet^2$ (di'et), n. [$\langle OF. diete, F. diète = Sp. Pg.$ It. dieta, $\langle ML. dieta, diæta, a public assembly$ (orig. one held on a set day), a set day of trial,a day's journey; the same in form as dieta,diæta, a prescribed manner of living, diet, butno doubt regarded as a derivative (a quasi pp.no doubt regarded as a derivative (a quasi pp. fem. noun) of L. dics, a day: see dial. Cf. D. rijksdag = G. reichstag = Dan. rigsdag = Sw. riksdag, the national assembly, lit. the diet of the realm; tag, etc., = E. day.] 1. A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, political, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; meeting; session: spe-cifically applied by English and French writers to the legislative assemblies in the German appring the Dist of Reichstag of the to the legislative assemblies in the German empire, Austria, etc. The *Diet* or *Reichstag* of the old Roman-German empire was the meeting of the es-tates. Its sessions often received specific titles from the places in which they were held: as, the *Diets* of Worms, 1495 and 1521; the *Diet* of Augsburg, 1530. The *Diet* sat in three colleges: (1) that of the electoral princes; (2) that of the princes, in two benches, the temporal and the spiritual; and (3) that of the imperial cities. Each college deliberated by itself, the agreement of all three, with the assent of the emperor, being necessary. See *Reichstag* and *Landtag*.

Landtag. 2. The discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time: as, a diet of examination; a diet of visitation. [Scotch.]-3; An excursion; a journey.

Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis dyett, followed fast to Leith eftir him. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1728), p. 212.

Described of the diet. See described and the diet and the diet. See described a diet and the di

Until the putting in execution of the consequent *Dictal* decree, this port [is] to be made use of hy the ships of war of both powers. *Lowe*, Bismarck, 11, 568.

dietary (di'e-tā-ri), a. and n. [< I.I. *diætarius, adj. (used as noun, a valet), < diæta, diet, etc.: see dict¹, n.] I. a. Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, dietary tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' reports. Disraeli, Coningsby. II. n.; pl. dietaries (-riz). 1. A system or course of diet; a system of rules of diet.

To be rulid bi this diatorie (read dietarie) do thi diligence, For it techith good diete & good gouernaunce. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

From Dr. William Lambe, of Warwick, a friend of the poet Landor, Mr. Newton had learnt the fatal effects of our flesh-meat dietary. E. Douden, Shelley, L. 307. An allowance and regulation of food, espe-2. cially for the inmates of a hospital, prison, or poorhouse.

diet-bookt (di'et-buk), n. A diary; a journal. It [conscience] is a diel-books, wherein the sinnes of

everie day are written. Epistle of a Christian Brother (1024), p. 25. diet-bread (di'et-bred), n. 1. A delicate sweet cake, formerly much esteemed in England.— 2. A name given to various fine breads suita-ble for invalids. diet-drink (di'et-dringk), n. Medicated liquor;

drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will de that better than the lady's diet-drinks, or apothecary's medicines. Locke.

Lisbon diet-drink, a celebrated medicinal draught re-sembling the compound tincture of sarsaparilla. dieter (di'e-ter), n. [$\langle diet^1 + -er^1$.] 1. One who diets.—2. One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by dietetic rules.

Not sent thy Spouse this Teken to destrey Thine Eye's, but diet them with sparking joy. J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 76.
2. To prescribe food for; regulate the food or regimen of.
1st Lord. We shall not then have his company to-night. 2d Lord. Not till after midnight; for he is dieted to his heur.
We have dieted a healthy body into a consumption by diet¹, n.] Pertaining to diet; specifically, re-lating to medical rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversa-tion, and produced even sects in the dietetick philosophy. Arbuthnot, Aliments, Pref.

dietetical (dī-ē-tet'i-kal), a. [< dietetic + -al.] Same as dietetic.

He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a dietetical caution. Sir T. Browne, Yulg. Err.

I have seen palates, atherwise not uninstructed in die-tetical elegancies, sup it up with avidity. Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

dietetically (dī-ē-tet'i-kal-i), adv. In a dieteti-

cal maner. Imp. Diet. dietetics (di-ē-tet'iks), n. [Pl. of dietetic: see -ics. Cf. LL. diætetice, $\langle Gr. \deltaiairnyrux \eta$ (se. $\tau \ell \chi \nu \eta$, art), dietetics.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

which relates to the regulation of diet. To suppose that deciding whether a mathematical or a classical education is the best is deciding what is the proper curriculum, is much the same thing as to suppose that the whole of dietetics lies in determining whether or not bread is more nutritive than potatoes! *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 28. **dietetist** (di- \bar{e} -tet'ist), *n*. [= F. diététiste = Pg. dietetista; as dietet-ic + -ist.] One who lays great stress upon diet; a physician who gives the first place to dietetics in the treatment of disease. Dunglison. Dunglison. disease.

dietic (di-et'ik), a. and n. $[\langle diet^1 + -ic. Cf. dic-$ tetic.] I. a. Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic: used to note those diseases which are caused by or connected with the use of improper or bad food.

II. n. A course of diet. [Rare.]

Gentle dieties or healing applications. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 397. dietical (di-et'i-kal), a. [< dietic + -al.] Same

as dietic.

The three fountains of physick, namely, dietical, chirur-gical, and pharmaceutical. Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Metancholy (1640),

dietine (di'e-tin), n. [<F. diétine, dim. of diète, diet: see diet².] A diet of inferior rank; spe-cifically, in *Polish hist.*, one of the local assem-blies of the nobility, which met to elect depu-ties to the national diet and to receive the re-ports of their sectors. ports of their actions.

1607



dietine

Ladislans . . . called an assembly of prelates, barons, and military gentlemen, in their respective provinces, in order to obtain an additional tribute. These provincial assemblies gave birth to the dietines; they now . . . only elect the nuncios or representatives for the diet. J. Adams, Works, IV. 363.

Poland was torn by factions ; its dicts and dietines were hotbeds of Intrigne. Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 523.

dieting (di'e-ting), n. [Verbal n. of diet1, v.] 1. The act of eating or taking nourishment. Yon know not how delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day. Shelley, in Dowden, 11. 256.

2. The act or process of subjecting to a dict or regimen.

It's the dieting and rubbing of the race-horse that makes him thin as a flash, that he may be as swift too. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 333.

dietist (di'e-tist), n. [< diet1 + -ist.] One skilled in diet. Quarterly Rev. dietitian (di-e-tish'an), n. [< diet1 + -itian for -ician.] Same as dietist. Quarterly Rev. [Rare.] diet-kitchen (di'et-kich"en), n. An establish-ment, usually connected with a dispensary or with the outdoor department of a hospital, for

which the outdoor department of a hospital, for preparing and dispensing suitable diet for in-valids, especially among the poor. **dietrichite** (dē'trich-īt), *n*. [After the French mineralogist *Dietrich* (1748-93).] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, zinc, and iron, occur-ring as a recent formation at Felsö-Bánya in Hungary.

Hungary. Dieu et mon droit (dié ā môn drwo). [F.: Dieu, $\langle L. deus, a god; et, \langle L. et, and; mon, \langle L. meus, mine, \langle me, me; droit, \langle ML. directum, right: see deity, me, direct, adroit.] Literally,$ "God and my right," the watchword of Rich-

ard I. of England at the battle of Gisors in 1195, and adopted as the motto on the royal arms of England

dieu-gardet, n. [F. Dieu garde, God keep or save (yon); as a noun, "un dieu-gard, a salu-tation, or a God save you" (Cotgrave): Dieu, God; garder, keep, save, guard: see deity and guard.] A form of salutation or asseveration.

And in this faith desires to be numbred in your familie, ao in your studies to attend, as your least beeke may be his dieugarde. Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded.

His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow auciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or *Dieu-gard*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, 1X, 278.

diewł. n. An obsolete spelling of duel

die-work (di'wèrk), n. Surface ornamentation of metal by means of dies, upon which the metal is forced. The process is employed for metal in either a heated or a cold state; when executed upon cold metal, the work usually requires chasing to complete it.

metal, the work usually requires chasing to complete it.
diezeugmenon (dī-e-zūg'me-non), n. [Gr. duc-ζευγμένον: see diazeuctic.] In Gr. music, the lower tetrachord of the upper octave in the two-octave or greater perfect system.
dif. 1. The assimilated form of dis- before f.
See dis-.-2t. A form of de-before f. See de-.
diffamet, v. and n. An obsolete (Middle Eng-lish) form of defame.
diffamed (di-fāmd'), n. a. [Pp. of diffame. v.]

lish) form of defame.
diffamed (di-fāmd'), p. a. [Pp. of diffame, v.] In her.: (a) Same as defamed. (b) Turned to-ward the sinister: said of an animal, especially a beast of prey, used as a bearing. [Rare.]
diffarreation (di-far-ē-ā'shon), n. [< LL. diffar-reatio(n-), < L. dis-, apart, + farreatio(n-), for the more common L. confarreatio(n-), the use of spelt-cake in the marriage ceremony: see confarreation.] The parting of a cake made of spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife. See confarreation.

by other a content of an and wife. See confarreation. differcet, n. An obsolete form of defense. differdt, v. An obsolete form of defense. differ (dif'er), v. [< ME. differen = F. differer = Sp. differir = Pg. differir = It. differire, < L. differere, carry apart, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different), < dis., apart, + ferre = E. bear1; cf. Gr. diaspecue, carry apart, differ (> diasphor-different, > ult. E. adiaphorous, etc., diaphor-ite), < dia, through, apart, + ϕ_{pev} = L. ferre = E. bear1. Cf. defer2, a doublet of differ.] I. intrans. 1. To be unlike, dissimilar, dis-tinct, or various in nature, condition, form, or qualities: used absolutely or with from: as, the two things differ greatly; men differ from brutes; a statue differs from a picture; wisdom differs from cunning. differs from cunning.

iffers from cultures. One star differeth from another star in glory. 1 Cor. xv. 41.

The courts of two countries do not so much differ from one another, as the court and city in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. Addison, Coffee House Politicians. Even in the important matter of cranial capacity, Men differ more widely from one another than they do from the Apes; whilst the lowest Apes differ as much, in pro-portion, from the highest, as the latter does from Man. Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 95.

In all that I have seen, my main feeling is one of won-der how little the younger England differs from the elder. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

2. To disagree; be of a contrary opinion; dissent; be at variance; vary in opinion or action: used absolutely or with from or with: as, they differ in their methods; he differs from other writers on the subject.

If the hononralle gentleman differs with me on that aubject, I differ as heartily with him. Canning.

The first thing that tests a boy's courage is to dare to differ from his father. if. Phillips, Speeches, p. 247. They agree as to the object of existence; they differ as to the method of reaching it. J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. 4.

3. To express disagreement or dissent by word of mouth; come into antagonism; dispute; contend: followed by with.

We'll never differ with a crowded plt. Rowe. To differ by the whole of being, in logic, to have no essential resemblance, as an orange differs from virtue.

a sential resemblance, as an orange differs from virtue,
 = Synt, 1. To vary.
 II. trans. 1. To cause to be different or un-like. [Rare.]
 Something 'tis that differs me and thee, Cowley.

To cause difference or dispute between; di-2 vide. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to differ them. Saxon and Gael, I. 79.

3†. To put off; defer. See defer². differ (dif 'er), n. [< differ, v.] Difference. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared, An' shudder at the niffer [exchange]; But cast a moment's fair regard What mak'a the mighty differ, Eurns, Address to the Unco Guid,

difference (dif'e-rens), n. [< ME. difference, < OF. difference, F. différence = Sp. differencia = Pg. difference, F. différence, < differencia, differencia, < L. differentia, difference, < differen things unlike; dissimilarity in general.

Not like to like, but like in *difference*. Tennyson, Princess, vil.

2. Any special mode of non-identity; a rela-tion which can subsist only between different things; also, a special relation involving unlikeness; a particular dissimilarity.

There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek. Rom. x. 12.

But at last it is acknowledged by the Men who fove to be called the Men of wit in this Age of ours that there is a God and Providence, a future state, and the *differences* of good and evil. Stilling/iteet, Sermons, I. iii.

Strange all this difference should be Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee. Byrom, Fends between Händel and Bnononcini. 3. A character which one thing or kind of things has and another has not.

has and another has not. Difference is the same that is spoken of many, which differ in fourme and kinde, when the question is asked, What maner of thing it is, as when we saie: What maner of thing is man? We must aunswere: he is endued with reason: If the question be asked, what man is: We must annswere by his Genna, or generall woorde, he is a living creature. If the question be asked, what maner of thing a Beast is? We male sale: He is without the gitt of rea-son. Every difference that is moste propre to every thing, is naturally and substancially joigned to the kinde which is comprehended under the generall woorde. Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1531).

4. Controversy, or ground of controversy; a dispute; a quarrel.

ispute; a quarton Iach. What was the difference? French. I think 'twas a contention in public. Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5. Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5. I wonld not, for more wealth than I enjoy, He should perceive yon raging; he did hear Yon were at difference now, which hasten'd him. Beau. and FL, Maid'a Tragedy, I. 2. A right understanding of some few things, in difference amongst the sincere and godly, was procured. N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198. I am myself a good deal ruffled by a difference I have had with Julia. Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3. Et. An oridona on a morely of distinction.

5t. An evidence or a mark of distinction. An absolute gentleman, Inll of most excellent difer-nces. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

ences 6. The act distinction. The act of distinguishing; discrimination;

We make some things necessary, some things accessary and appendent only:... our Lord and Saviour himself doth make that difference. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 3. To make a difference between the unclean and the clean.

Lev. xi. 47. 7. In *math.*: (a) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder

of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted. (b) The increment of a function produced by increasing the variable by unity. The operation of taking the difference in this sense is denoted by the letter Δ . The second differ-ence, Δ^2 , is the difference of the function that represents the difference of another. So third, fourth, etc., difference. The following table is an example:

n	n 3	Δn^3	$\Delta 2n^3$	$\Delta 3n3$
1	1	7	12	6
2	8	19	18	6
3	27	37	24	6.
4	64	61	30	
5	125	91		
6	216			

8. In her., a bearing used to discriminate be-tween shields or achievements of arms, as of brothers who inherit an equal right to the pa-ternal coat. The most common form of dif-ferencing is *cadency*; another is the *baston*. You must wear your rue with a difference, Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

9. On the exchanges, the amount of variation between the price at which it is agreed to sell and deliver a thing at a fixed time and the market-price of the thing when that time ar-rives. In wagering contracts, payment of the Trives. In wagering contracts, payment of the difference is expected and accepted in lieu of actual delivery.—10t. A part or division. There bee of times three differences: the first from the creation of man to the Flond or Deluge, ... the second from the Flond to the first Olympias, etc. Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 34.

Hottand, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 84. [Difference is often followed by a prepositional phrase in-dicating the things or persons that differ. The preposi-tion is nanally between or among, or from, but sometimes also to (after the formula different to: ace remarks under different).

What serions difference is there in this behavior [of plants] to that of the lower animals, the enrious creatures of sea life which are hardly one thing or the other? Harper's Weekly, March 1, 1884, p. 143.]

of sea life which are hardly one thing or the other? Harper's Weekly, March 1, 1884, p. 143.] Accidental difference, in *logic*, a difference in respect to some accident.—Actual difference, in *metaph*., one concerning what actually takes place.—Ascensional dif-ferencet. See ascensional.—Calculus of finite differ-ences. See calculus.—Descensional differencet. Sce descensional.—Difference of potentials, or potential difference, in *elect*., the difference in degree of electri-fcation of two bodies, or parts of the same body, which produces or tends to produce a flow of electricity or an electrical current between them. See potential.—Differ-encet. See *tone*.—Equation of differences. See *equation*.—First difference. (a) In *logic*, the most inn-ing the operation of taking the difference once.—Individ-ual difference. Same as *numerical difference* (b). The many slight differences which frequently appear in the offspring from the same parcuts, or which may be served in the individuals of the same species inhabiting the same confined locality, may be called individual dif- *ferences.* Darwain, Origin of Species, p. 53. Inverse difference, in math., the sum of all the values of a trust of a parts in or further and the less

The same connects to a parent, origin of Species, p. 53. Inverse difference, in math., the sum of all the values of a function, for all the discrete values of the variable less than the actual value.— Mixed differences, differences partly finite and partly infinitesinal (differentials). See equation.— Numerical difference (a) A difference of numbers, as between two assemblages of persons or things, two reckonings, or the like. (b) A difference between in-dividuals of the same apecies; a character possessed by one individual and not by the others of the same species. Also frequently called *individual*, *individuant*, or *singu-lar difference*.—Partial difference, in math., the incre-ment of a function of two variables which would result from increasing one of them species. Also called essential, divisive, completive, or constitutive difference.—To make a difference, to alter a case; matter, or be material to a case: as, that makes agreed difference; it makes no differ-ence what yon say. If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have the solid to the open.

case: as, that makes a great difference; it makes no difference what yon say.
 If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too low.
 Macaulay, Athenian Orators.
 Virtual difference, a difference in respect to what would happen under certain contingencies. Thus, one egg and another, though they appear to have no actual differences, may have virtual differences, in that one will hatch a male and the other a female. - Syn. 1 and 2. Difference, Distinction, Discritivi, Disparity, Disp

The sub-kingdom Annulosa shows us an immenae differ-tee between the slow crawling of worms and quick flight f insects. II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 1. of insects.

War is at this very moment doing more to melt away the petty social distinctions which keep generous sonis apart from each other than the preaching of the Beloved Disci-ple himself would do. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 8.

The extent of country and diversity of interests, clustac-er, and attainments of voters repress the pretentious and networking. N. A. Rev., XL 312. ter, and attai undeserving.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life whenever the attractions of self cease, the acquired prin-ciples of dissimilarity must repel these beings from their centre. Cheyne.

The disparity between our powers and our performance is life's tragedy. - Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 44.

From these different relations of different things, there necessarily arises an agreement or disagreement of some things to others. Clarke, Attributes, xlv.

things to others. Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most Irreconcilable variance is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted. Madison, The Federalist, No. xxxviil. they have not

It is rather a question whether . . . they have not sinned themselves beyond all the apprehensions and dis-criminations of what is good and what is evil. Sharp, Sermons, III. xvl.

4. Dissension, contest, falling out, sirife, wrangle, alter-

cation. difference (dif'e-rens), v. t.; pret. and pp. dif-ferenced, ppr. differencing. [K difference, n. Cf. differentiate, v.] 1. To cause a difference or distinction in or between; make different or distinct.

One as the King's, the other as the Queen's, differenced by their garlands only. E. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

He that would be differenced from common things would be infinitely divided from things that are wicked. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 634.

Jer. Taylor, WOTES (ed. 1000), A. Gon In the Samson Agonistes, colloquial language is left at the greatest distance, yet something of it is preserved, to render the dialogue probable; in Massinger the style is differenced, but differenced in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry. *Coloridge*, Table-Talk.

2. To distinguish; discriminate; note the difference of or between.

And this was a non feasans, and in that he differenced it from the case of cstovers, heling an actual Tort to stuh the wood up. Sir Peyton Ventris (1695).

3. In her., to bear with a difference; add a difference to.

Very frequently, even In the carllost times, the eldest son differenced his father's coat by a label. Encyc. Brit., XI, 687.

4. In math., to take the difference of (a function); also, to compute the successive differences of the numbers in a table.

difference-engine (dif'e-rens-en" jin), n. A machine for the automatic calculation of math-ematical tables, from the initial values of the function and of its successive differences. See calculating-machine.

difference-equation (differens-ē-kwā zhon), n. In math., an equation of finite differences or enlargements; an expressed relation between functions and their differences. See equation. **differencing** (dif'eren-sing), n. In her., the dis-

differencing (dif'e-ren-sing), n. In her., the dis-tinction between shields made by one or more differences. See difference, n., 8. different (dif'e-rent), a. [< F. different = Sp. differente = Pg. It. differente, < L. differen(t-)s, ppr. of differre, differ: see differ, v.] Not the same; two; many; plural; also, characterized by a difference or distinction; various or con-trary in nature, form, or quality; nulike; dis-similar. similar.

I have been always so charitable as to think that the elligion of Rome and the Court of Rome were different hings. Howell, Letters, H. 5. Things.

All the elders met at Ipswich: they took into consider-ation the book which was committed to them by the gen-eral court, and were much different in their judgments about it. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 108.

Things terrestrial wear a diffrent hue, As youth or age persuades; and neither true.

[When in the predicate, different is either used absolutely: as, the two things are very different; or followed by from: as, the two things are very different; or followed by from: as, the two things are very different from each other; he is very different from his brother. But the relation of opposition is often lest in that of mere comparison, lead-log to the use of to instead of from. This use is regarded as colloquial or incorrect, and is generally avoided by care-ful writers.

Different to is, essentially, an English colloquialism; and, like many colloquialisms, it evinces how much stronger the instinct of euphony is than the instinct of scientific analogy. F. Itali, Mod. Eng., p. 83.

analogy. F. Itali, Mod. Eng., p. 83. An anoazement which was very different to that look of sentimental wonder. Thackeray, Vanlty Fair, p. 182.] = Syn, Different, Distinct, Separate, Several. These words agree in belog the opposite of same. Different applies to nature or quality as well as to state of being : as, the A tri-can and Asiatic climates are very different. The other three words are primarily physical, and are still affected by that fact : we speak of distinct or separate lolas, colors, sounds, etc. Several is used chiefly of those things which

are in some sense together without merging their identity: as, three several hands. The heat at eighty degrees of Fahrenheit is one thing, and the heat at eighty degrees of Réanour is a very differ-ent matter. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

Is not every case of apparently continuous perception really a case of successive distinct images very close to-gether? W. K. Clifford, Lectures, 1, 115.

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or separate beauty of its owo, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever. De Quincey, Style, lii.

You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

differentia (dif-e-ren'shi-ä), n.; pl. differentia (-ā). [L., difference: see difference, n.] 1. In logic, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference (which see, under *difference*).

(which see, under alference). Whatever term can be affirmed of several things must express either their whole essence, which is called the species, or a part of their essence (viz., either the mate-rial part, which is called the genua, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called differentia, or, in com-mon discourse, characteristic), or something folned to the essence. Whately, Logic, 1. 4.

2. In Gregorian music, a cadence or trope. Also

called distinctio. differentiable (dif-e-ren'shi-a-bl), a. [< NL. as if "differentiabilis, < "differentiare: see dif-ferentiatc, v.] Capable of being differentiated or discriminated.

In these exchanges of structure and function between the outer and quasi-outer tissues, we get undeniable proof that they are easily differentiable. II. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

differentiæ, n. Plural of differentia. differential (dif-e-ren'shal), a. and n. [= F. differential = Sp. differencial = Pg. differencial = It. differenziale, < NL. differentialis (Leibnitz, 1676), < L. differentia, difference: see difference, n.] I. a. I. Making or exhibiting a difference collisitation discrimination: distinguishing: or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special.

For whom he procured differential favors. Motley. 2. Having or exhibiting a difference.—3. In math., pertaining to a differential or differen-2. Having or exhibiting a difference.—3. In math., pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.—Differential block, calculus, capacity. See the nouns.—Differential characters, in zoid, the distoctive or disquostic characters by which it is compared or contrasted : a statement of such characters, in zoid, the distoctive or disquostic characters by which it is compared or contrasted : a statement of such characters, so coefficient.—Differential coupling. See coupling.—Differential derivative. Same as differential coupling. See coupling.—Differential derivative. Same as differential derivative. Same as differential derivative. Same as differential a guartine differential diagnosis. —Differential gear, in mech., a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced, as exemplified when two wheels fixed on the same axis are made to communicate motion to two other wheels on separate axes, the velocities of the latter axes differing proportionately to the difference of the diameters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to the numbers of their text. This combination is extensively employed in lattes and boring-machines.—Differential invariant, a differential expression which is only multiplied by a power of dy/dx by a linear transformation of the variables.—Differential expression which is only multiplied by a power of dy/dx by a linear transformation of the variables.—Differential pressure, or a combination of pistons of different diameters connected so as a case of the asing episton, to the differential pressure, or a combination of pistons of different diameters, to the differential pressure or a differential pressure, or a combination of pistons of different diameters, to the differential pressure and the differential screw.—Differential pressure, or a combination of pistons of differential difference differential pupely to act as one, each under the same or a differential pupely whose point of cut-off is controlled by the c tials, or to mathematical processes in which

1. In math.: (a) An infinitesimal dif-II. n. ference between two values of a variable quan-Idefended between two varies of a variation quan-tity. In the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on one another, and subject to variations of value, their corresponding differentials are any other quantities whose ratios to one another are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero; but the differentials are commonly understood to be in-finitesimal. (b_{\dagger}) A logarithmic tangent.—2. In biol., a morphological difference; a distinction or distinctive characteristic of form or struc-ture: correlated with equivalent. [Rare.]

Characteristics are divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essen-tially similar in distinct series, and those which are es-sentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological differentials. A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Scl., XXXII. 358.

Partial differential, an infinitesimal increment of a ratial differential, an infinitesimal increment of a function of two or more variables, corresponding to an infinitesimal increment of one of these variables.— Total differential, a sum of all the partial differentials of a function, so that more than one independent differential appear in its expression. differentially (dif-o-ren'shal-i), adv. In a dif-ferential manner; by differentiation.

I will . . . sinte next what sorts of rights, forces, and Ideas I consider, — mark differentially the three periods at which I have been looking. Stubbe, Medleval and Modern Hist., p. 210.

differentiant (dif-e-ren'shi-ant), n. [< NL. "differentian(1-)s, ppr. of "differentiare : see dif-ferentiate, v.] In math., a rational integral function of the coefficients of a binary quantic, of equal weight in all its terms in respect to either variable, subject to satisfy the condition

$$\left(a\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}b}+2b\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a}+3c\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}d}+\mathrm{etc.}\right)D=0,$$

where a, b, c, etc., multiplied by binomial co-efficients, give the coefficients of the quantic, and where D is the differentiant.—Monomial dlf-

and where D is the differentiant.—Monomial dif-ferentiant, a differentiant which (with the usual conven-tion as to a = 1) may be expressed as a permutation sum of a single product of differences of roots of the parent quantic, or quantic system. J. J. Subvester. differentiate (dif-e-ren'shi-āt), v.; pret. and pp. differentiated, ppr. differentiating. [< NL. *differentiates, pp. of *differentiare (> It. diffe-renziare = Sp. differenciar = Pg. differenciar = F. differencier, differencier), < L. differentia, dif-ference: see difference, n.] I. trans. 1. To make different; distinguish by differences; consti-tute a difference between: as, color of skin dif-ferentiates the races of men. ferentiates the races of men.

Believing that sexual selection has played an important part in differentiating the races of man, he has found it necessary to treat this subject in great detail. A. R. Wallace.

Specifically -2. In *biol.*, to accomplish or develop differentiation in; make unlike by modification; specialize in structure or function.

The conversion of . . protoplasm into various forms of organized tissues, which become more and more differ-entiated as development advances, is obviously referable to the vital activity of the germ. W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 414.

3. In logic, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the differences.-4. In math., to obtain the differential or the differential co-

efficient of: as, to differentiate an equation. II. intrans. To acquire a distinct and separate character. Huxley.

differentiate (dif-e-ren'shi-āt), n. [< NL. *dif-ferentiatum, nent. ef *differentiatus: see differ-entiate, v.] A differential coefficient.

differentiation (dif-g-ren-shi- \tilde{a} 'shon), n. [\langle differentiate, v.: see -ation.] 1. The formation of differences or the discrimination of varieties.

There cao be no differentiation into classes in the ab-ence of numbers. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

sence of numbers. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9. The Faculties arose by process of natural differentiation out of the primitive university. Huxley.

Specifically-2. Any change by which some-thing homogeneous is made heterogeneous, or like things are made unlike; especially, in *biol.*, the evolutionary process or result by which originally indifferent parts or organs become differentiated or specialized in either form or function; structural or functional modification; specialization. Thus, the primitively similar appen-dages of a lobster undergo diferentiation in being special-lzed, some into mouth-parts, some into prehensile claws, others into walking- or swimming-organs, etc.

In the contents of a single anther-cell we see a surpris-ing degree of differentiation in the pollen : namely, grains cohering by fours, then being either tied together by threads or cemented together into solid masses, with the exterior grains different from the interior ones. Darwin, Fertil, of Orelids by Insects, p. 259.

Differentiation implies that the simple becomes com-plex or the complex, it implies also that this increased complexity is due to the persistence of former changes; we may even say such persistence is es-sential to the very idea of development or growth. Encyc. Brit., XX. 45.

In logic, discrimination; the act of distinguishing things according to their respective differences.

differentiation

The logical distinctions represent real differentiations, but not distinct existents. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II, 451.

4. In math., the operation of finding the differ-ential or differential coefficient of any function. **ential of differentiation**, differentiation by an elemen-tary procedure.—**Explicit differentiation**, the differ-entiation of an explicit function of the independent vari-able.—**Implicit differentiation**, the opposite of *explicit differentiation*.—**Partial differentiation**, finding a par-tial differential.—**Total differentiation**, finding a total differentiation. differential

differentiator (dif-e-ren'shi- \bar{a} -tor), n. One who or that which differentiates: as, the radicals of written Chinese serve as differentiators of the sense, while the phonetics play the same part as regards sound.

differentio-differentialt, a. Relating to differentials of differentials. differently (dif'e-rent-li), adv. In a different

manner; variously.

The questions have been settled *differently* in every church, who should be admitted to the feast, and how often it should be prepared. *Emerson*, The Lord's Supper.

differentness (dif'e-rent-nes), n. The state of being different. Bailey, 1727.
differing (dif'e-ring), p. a. [Ppr. of differ, v.]
1. Unlike; dissimilar; different.

As in Spain, so in all other Wine Countries, one cannot as a Day's Journey but he will find a *differing* Race of Vine. Howell, Letters, il. 54. Wine.

Wise nature by variety does please; Clothe differing passions in a differing dress. Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 559.

2. Quarreling; contending; conflicting. His differing fury. Chapman, Iliad, ix. 543.

O daughter of the rose, whose checks unite The differing titles of the red and white. Dryden, Pal, and Arc., Ded., 1. 152.

differingly (dif'e-ring-li), adv. In a differing or different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remtt the light so *differingly* as to vary a colour. Boyle, difficilet (di-fis'il), a. [< F. difficile = Pr. difficil = Sp. difficil = g. difficil = It. difficile, <L. diffi-cilis, in older form difficul, hard to do, difficult, < dis- priv. + facilis, easy: see facile. Cf. diffi-cult.] 1. Difficult; hard; arduous; perplexing.

Cull, J 1. Difficult; flaru; artutous, perpeasing. Mounte of Quarentona, where our Lorde fasted xl. dayes and xl. nyghte it is an hyghe hyll and diffuell to ascende. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 52. Latin was no more difficile Than to s blackbird 'tis to whistle. S. Butler, Hudibras, 1. i. 53.

2. Reluctant; scrupulous.

The cardinal finding the pope difficile in granting the ispensation. Bacon, Ilist. Hen. VII. dispen

difficileness[†] (di-fis'il-nes), *n*. Difficulty; impracticability; specifically, difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or difficilences, or the like. Bacon, Goodness. [< L. as if *difficilita(t-)s for difficilitatet, v. t.

difficulta(t-)s, difficulty. Cf. difficultate.] render difficult. To

The inordinateness of our love difficilitateth this duty [charity]. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xv. § 4.
difficult (dif'i-knlt), a. [Developed from difficulty, q. v.; the proper adj. (after L.) is difficile, q. v.] Not easy; requiring or dependent on effort; hard; troublesome; arduous. Specifically of accomplishment: with an infinitive: as, it is difficult to convince him; a thing that is difficult to he understood by those

Sattre is . . . more difficult to be understood by those that are not of the same sge with it than any other kind of poetry. Addison, Anclent Medals, ii. (b) Hard to do, perform, or overcome; sttended with labor, pains, or opposition; laborious: as, a difficult un-dertaking.

There is as much Honour to be won at a handsome Re-treat as at a hot Onset, it being the *difficultest* Piece of War. Howell, Letters, ii. 4.

Forces, Letters, at 7. Eloquence is not banished from the public business of this country as useless, but as *dificult*, sud as not spon-taneously arising from topics such as generally furnish the staple of debate. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric,

The difficult mountain-passes, where, from his rocky eyrie, the eagle-eyed Tyrolese peasant had watched his loe. Longfellow, Ilyperion, iv. 2.

Longitude, Hyperion, H. 2.
 (c) Hard to please or satisfy; not compliant; unaccommo-dating; rigid; austere: as, a person of difficult temper. Nothing will please the difficult and nice, Or nothing more than still to contradict. Milton, P. R., iv. 157.

Well, if he refuses, . . . I'll only break my glass for its flattery, . . . and look out for some less difficult admirer. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

Olives and cypresses, pergolas and vines, terraces on the roofs of houses, soft iridescent mountains, a warm yel-low light — what more could the difficult tourist want? *II. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 142.

(d) Hard to persuade or induce; stubborn in yielding; obstinate as to opinion: as, he was *difficult* to convince.

1610

obstinate as to opinion: as, he was difficult to convince. This offer pleasing both Armies, Edmund was not difficult to consent. Milton, Hist. Eng., vi. His Majesty further said that he was so extreamly difficult of miracles for feare of being impos'd upon. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 16, 1685.
(e) Hard to understand or solve; perplexing; puzzling; as, a difficult passage in an author; a difficult question or problem.=Syn. Difficult, Hard, Arduous (see arduous), laborious, toilsome; obscure, knotty.
difficult (diff:-kult), v. t. [< F. difficulter, make difficult, < difficulté, difficulty: see difficulty. In E. as if < difficult, a.] 14. To make difficult; impede. impede.

Their pretensions . . . had difficulted the peace. Sir W. Temple, Works, 1I. 484 (Ord MS.). 2. To perplex; embarrass. [Local, U. S.]

There is no bresk in the chain of vital operation; and consequently we are not *diffculted* at all on the score of the relation which the new plant besrs to the old. *George Bush*, The Resurrection, p. 51.

difficultate; (dif'i-kul-tāt), v. t. [< difficult + -ate².] To render difficult.

Difficulter. To difficultate, or difficilitate; to make dif-ficult or uneasie. Cotgrave. difficultly (dif'i-kult-li), adv. With difficulty:

as, gutta-percha is *difficultly* soluble in chloro-form. [Rare.]

He himself had been only guilty, and the other had been very difficultly prevailed on to do what he did. Fielding. very annexity prevaned on to do what he dd. Facaday.
difficulty (dif'i-kul-ti), n.; pl. difficulties (-tiz).
[< ME. difficultee, < OF. difficulte, F. difficulties</p>
Pr. difficultat = Sp. difficultad = Pg. difficuldade
= It. difficulta, < L. difficulta(t-)s, < difficul, older</p>
form of difficilis, hard to do, difficult: see difficile and difficult.]
1. Want of easiness or facility; hindrance to the doing of something; hardness to be accomplished or overcome; the character or condition of an undertaking which renders its performance laborious or perplexrenders its performance laborious or perplex-ing: opposed to *facility*: as, a work of labor and *difficulty*.

The next morning two peasants, subjects of Gingiro, shewed them the ford, where their beasts passed over with great difficulty and danger, but without loss. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 319.

2. That which is hard to accomplish or to sur-

of affairs, especially of pecuniary affairs; trouble; dilemma; whatever renders action or progress laborious or painful: as, a gentleman in difficulties.

Why do I make a *difficulty* in speaking of my worthy sncestor's failings? Steele, Spectator, No. 544. More than once, in days of *difficulty* And pressure, had ahe sold her wares for less Than what she gave. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Measures for terminating all ... difficulties. Bancroft. =Syn. 1. Laboriousness, troublesomeness, arduousness. -2. Obstruction, Impediment, etc. (see obstacle), hindrance. -3. Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pinch. diffidet (di-fūd'), v. i. [= It. diffidare, < L. diffi-dcre, distrust, < dis- priv. + fidere, trust, < fides, faith: see faith, fidelity. See also defy, diffident, and ef. affy, confide.] To have or feel distrust; have no confidence. Hr. Pinch No. Sir. I'll poler trust non any new.

Mr. Pinch. No, Sir, I'll ne'er trust you any way. Horn. But why not, dear Jack? why difide in me thou know'st so well? Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 1. The man difides in his own augury, And doubts the gods. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 533.

diffidence (dif'i-dens), n. [= Sp. difidencia = Pg. diffidencia = It. difidenca, diffidencia, \langle L. diffidentia, want of confidence, \langle diffidentia, \langle L. diffidentia, want of confidence, \langle diffidentia, See also defiance.] 1. Distrust; want of confidence in regard to anything; doubt of the ability or disposition of others. [Now rare or obsolete in this application, originally the prevailing one.] one.]

diffluency

If the had brought the Parlament into so just a diffidence of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes to his disposal, much less an Army to his conduct. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xil. To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt In feeble hearts. *Milton*, S. A., 1, 454.

2. More especially, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; retiring disposition; modest reserve; shyness.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense; And speak, though sure, with seeming diffidence. Pope, Essny on Criticism, 1. 567.

She lifts . . . [her eyes] by degrees, with enchanting diff-dence. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2. An Englishman's habitual diffidence and awkwardness

An Englishman's habitual difidence and awkwardness of address. Irving. By learning conspicuous before the world, his John Pickering's] native difidence withdrew him from its per-sonal observation. Summer, Orations, I. 138. =Syn. 2. Modesty, Shyness, etc. (see bashfulness), fear, timidity, hesitution, apprehension. diffident (dif'i-dent), a. [=Sp. difidente = Pg. It. diffidente, < L. diffiden(t-)s, ppr. of diffidere, distrust: see diffide. See also defiant.] 1. Dis-trustful; wanting confidence in another's power, will, or sincerity. [Now rare or obsolete.] Pietv so diffident as to require a sign. Jer. Taylor.

Piety so difident as to require a sign. Jer. Taylor.

Benot diffident Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou Dismiss not her. Milton, P. L., viii, 562. 2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; re-served; timid; shy: as, a diffident youth.

Distress makes the humble heart diffident. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe. The limited nature of my education. . . . so far from rendering me diffident of my own ability to comprehend what I had read, . . . merely served as a farther stimulus to imagination. Poe, Tales, I. 7.

to imagination. Poe, Tales, I. 7. Although Ximenes showed no craving for power, it must be confessed he was by no means diffident in the use of it. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., it. 5. The diffident accost each other with a certain coy respect-fulness, having its rise in self-reverence, a regard for per-sons and principles. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 83. =Syn, 2. Bashful, shamefaced, sheepish. diffidently (dif'i-dent-li), adv. With distrust; in a shy or hesitating manner; modestly. In man humility's slone sublime, Who difficently hopes he's Christ's own care. Smart, Hynn to the Supreme Being. diffidentness (dif'i-dent-nes), w. Distrust; sus-

That which is hard to accomplish or to surmount: as, to mistake difficulties for impossibilities.
 The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them.
 Berplexity; complication or embarrassment of affairs, especially of pecuniary affairs; trouble; diffuence action or pro-difficulties attempt in the whatever renders action or pro-difficulties attempt in the superime being.
 The whatever renders action or pro-diffuence in the superime being.
 Superime being in the super

diffinet, v. A Middle English variant of define. To difyne Al here sentence. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowla, l. 529.

diffinisht, v. t. A Middle English variant of de-

finish. diffinitiont, n. A former variant of definition. diffinitivet, a. A former variant of definitive. diffinitivet, diffinitive (which

Than what she gave. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.
4. Objection; cavil; obstruction to belief or consent.
4. Objection; cavil; obstruction to belief or consent.
If the Sorcerers or Inchanters by their lots or diuinations affirmed that any sicke bodie should die, the sicke man makes no difficultie to kill his own sonne, though the had no other. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 883. Men should consider that raising difficulties concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise learned, or virtuous. Swift. It seems, then, that difficulties in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith. J. II. Neuman, Parochial Sermons, i. 2011.
5. An embroilment; a serious complication of feeling or opinion; a falling ont; a variane of glaurel.
Measures for terminating all... difficulties. Bancroft. = \$7m. 1. Laboriousness, troublesoneness, arduousness, an Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pinch.
3. Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pinch.
4. Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pi

different directions; a scattering by a puff of wind. Bailey, 1727. diffluan (dif'lö-an), n. [< L. diffluere, flow away, < di-, dis-, apart, + fluere, flow: see fluent.] A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is were soluble in water and possesses po acid

heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water, and possesses no acid properties. Also spelled diffuan. diffluence (dif'lö-ens), n. [= F. diffuence = Pg. diffluencia; as diffluen(t) + -cc.] 1. The qual-ity of flowing away on all sides, as a fluid; fluidity: opposed to consistence. Also diffuency. -2. In zoöl., specifically, the peculiar mode of disintegration or dissolution of infusorians; the "molecular effusion" of Dnjardin. diffluency (dif'lö-en-si), n. [\leq diffluen(t) + -cu.]

diffuency (dif'lö-en-si), n. [$\langle diffuen(t) + -cy.$] Same as diffuence, 1. Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air; where-by it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffuency. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., if. 1.

diffluent (dif'lö-ent), a. [= F. diffluent = Pg. diffluente, < L. diffluen(t-)s, ppr. of diffluere (> Sp. difluir), flow in different directions, < dis-, away, apart, + fluere, flow: see fluent.] Tend-ing to flow away on all sides; not flxed; read-ity discolution. ily dissolving.

A formless, apparently *diffuent* and structurcless mass. A. Gray, in Nat. Sci. and Rel., p. 14.

- Difflugia (di-flö'ji-g), n. [NL., formed (im-prop.) from the L. base difflug-(as in pp. diffluz-us) of diffluere, flow apart: see diffluent.] A genus of ordinary amobiform rhizopods, of the order Amoboidea and family Arcellida, having a kind of test or shell made of foreign particles agglutinated together, as grains of sand, dia-toms, etc.: so called from the flowing out or apart of the pseudopods. *D. urceolata* is an xample.
- example.
 difform (dif'ôrm), a. [< F. difforme, OF. defforme = Sp. Pg. disforme = lt. difforme, < ML.
 *difformis, var. of L. deformis, deformed: see deform, a.]
 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; auomalous; deformed.—2. Unlike; dissimilar. The unequal refractions of difform rays. Newton.
- difformed (di-fôrmd'), a. Samo as difform.
 difformity (di-fôrmd'), a. Samo as difform.
 difformity (di-fôr'mi-ti), n.; pl. difformities
 (-tiz). [< F. difformité = Sp. disformidad =</p>
 Pg. disformidade = It. difformità, < ML. difformita(t-)s, var. of L. deformita(t-)s, deformita(t-)s, deformity; see difform and deformity.] Difference or diversity in form; lack of uniformity.</p>
- Just as . . , hearing and seeing are not inequalities or diformities in the soul of man, but each of them powers of the whole soul. Ctarke, Ans. to Sixth Letter.
- of the whole soul. Ctarke, Ans. to Sixth Letter. diffract (di-frakt'), v. t. [= F. diffracter, $\langle L.$ diffractus, pp. of diffringere, break in pieces, \langle dis-, asunder, + frangere = E. break: see frac-tion and break.] To break into parts; specifi-cally, in optics, to break up, as a beam of light, by deflecting it from a right line; deflect. diffract (di-frakt'), a. [$\langle L. diffractus$, pp.: see the verb.] In lichenology, broken into distinct areoles sequented by chinks

- the verb.] In theheology, broken into distinct areoles separated by chinks. diffracted (di-frak'ted), a. [\langle diffract + -ed².] In entom., bending in opposite directions: as, elytra diffracted at the tips. diffraction (di-frak'shon), n. [= F. diffraction = Pg. diffracedo = It. diffractione, \langle L. as if "dif-fractio(n-), \langle diffringere, pp. diffractus, break in pieces: see diffract, v.] 1. In optics, the spread-ing of light or deflection of its rays, accompa-nied by phonomena of interforence. percessioned hied by phonomena of interference: occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to the course of the light, as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, the luminous rays appearing to be bent or de-flected from their straight course and mutually

Diffraction Bands. Thus, if a beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow allt and received on ascreen in a dark room, a serie of claternately light and dark bands or fringes is seen, which diminish in intensity and distinctness on either side of the central line; if while light is employed, a series of colored sector of diffraction are obtained from diffraction gratings, which consist of a band of equidistant parallel lines (from of polished metal; the spectra obtained by this names are called *interference* or *diffraction spectra*. They differ from prismatic spectra, since in them the colorsare uniformity distributed in their true order and extent ac-roy the distributed in their true order and extent ac-roy due solar spectrum. The best gratings are ruled on the more refrangible (white, violet) are dispersed. Dif-fraction gratings are now much used, especially in study-ing the solar spectrum. The best gratings are ruled on appending ratings, after Professor Henry A. Rowland of Batity and gratings, atter Professor Henry A. Rowland of Batity and gratings at night, looked at through the meshes

The street lamps at night, looked at through the meahes of a handkerchief, show diffraction phenomena. *Tyndalt*, Light and Elect., p. 95.

This diffraction grating is merely a system of close, equi-distant, parallel lines ruled upon a plate of glass or polished metal. C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 73.

Hence -2. In acoustics, the analogous modifireation produced upon sound-waves when pass-ing by the edge of a large body, as a building. The chief difference between the two classes of phenom-ena is due to the relatively enormous length of the waves of sound, as compared with those of light.—Diffraction circles. See circle.

diffractive (di-frak'tiv), a. [= F. diffractif; as diffract + -ive.] Pertaining to diffraction; causing diffraction.

diffractively (di-frak'tiv-li), adv. By or with diffraction; in a diffractive manner.

In the first place, a marked distinction is to be drawn between those objectives of low or moderate power which are to be worked dioptrically and those of high power which are to be worked diffractively. *B. Carpenter*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 268.

diffranchiset, diffranchisement; (di-från'chiz or -chiz, di-från'chiz-meut or -chiz-meut). Same as disfranchise, disfranchisement.

diffrangibility (di-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), n. [< dif-frangible: see-bility.] The quality of being dif-frangible; the degree of diffraction. IS dif-

The refraughlity of a ray and its diffrangibility, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pul-sations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface. C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 98.

diffrangible (di-fran'ji-bl), a. [< L. *diffran-gere, assumed for diffringere, break (see dif-fraet), + -ible.] Capable of being diffracted, as light passing through a narrow slit, or reflected from a diffraction grating. See diffraction. 1.

diffugient (di-fū'ji-ent), a. [{L. diffugien(t-)s, ppr. of diffugere, flee in different directions, scatter, disappear, < dis-, apart, + fugere, flee.] Dispersing; fleeing; vanishing. [Rare.]

To-morrow the diffugient snows will give place to apring. Thackeray, Round about the Christmaa Tree.

diffusate (di-f \bar{u} 's $\bar{s}t$), n. [< diffuse + -ate1.] The solution of crystalline or diffusible substances resulting from dialysis.

diffuse (di-fuz'), v.; pret. and pp. diffused, ppr. diffusing. [= F. diffuser, < L. diffusus, pp. of diffundere, pour in different directions, spread by pouring, pour out, $\langle dis., away, + fundere, pour: see fuse.] I. trans. 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; cause to flow and spread.$

Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears when dif-fused too widely. Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

1 see thee sitting erown'd with good,

A central warmth diffusing bilss. Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

= Syn. 2. To scatter, disseminate, circulate, disperse, distrib bute, propagate. II. intrans. To spread, as a fluid, by the wan-

11. intrans. To spread, as a fund, by the wan-dering of its molecules in amongst those of a contiguous fluid. Thus, if a layer of salt water be placed beneath fresh water, at water will gradually pene-trate into the fresh water, against the action of gravity. diffuse (di-fus'), a. [$\langle ME, *diffuse \rangle$ (in adv. dif-fuseli) = OF. diffus, F. diffus = Sp. diffuso = Pg. It. diffuso, $\langle L. diffusus, pp.:$ see diffuse, r.] 1. Widely spread or diffused; extended; dis-nersed : seattered

persed; scattered.

A diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things. Milton, To the Parliament of England. Specifically -(a) In pathol., spreading widely and having no distinctively defined limits: as, a diffuse inflammation no distinctively defined limits: as, a diffuse inflammation or auppuration: opposed to circumscribed. (b) In bot., apreading widely and loosely. (c) In enbryol., applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the fetai vilii form abroad belt. (d) In zoil., sparse; few and scattered, as markings; especially, In entom., said of punctures, etc., when they are less thickly set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered off. 2. Prolix; using many words; verbose; ram-bling: said of speakers and writers or their steple

style.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style diffuse and verbose. J. Warton, Essay on Pope.

He was a man of English make, taciturn, of few words, no diffuse American talker. W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 165. 3t. Hard to understand; perplexing; requiring extended effort.

English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 400. Johnn Lydgate
 Wryteth after an hyer rate; It is dyfuse to fynde The scotence of his mynd. Skelton, Phylipy Sparowe, 1. 806.
 Diffuse ganglion. See ganglion. = Syn. 2. Loose, rambling, wordy, long-winded, diluted, spun out.
 diffused (di-füzd'), p. a. [Pp. of diffuse, v.] 1.
 Spread; dispersed.
 It is the most figurishing.

It is the most flourishing, or, as they may be called, the dominant species — those which range widely, are the most diffused in their own country, and are the most nu-

diffusiometer

merous in individuais—which oftenest produce well-marked varieties, or, as I consider them, incipient species. Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 63.

The gray hidden moon's diffused soft light . . . It is sea girt island prison did but show. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 403.

21. Spread out; extended; stretched.

See how he lies at random, carelessly difused, With languish'd head unpropp'd. Milton, S. A., i. 118.

34. Confused; irregular; wild; negligent.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once, With some diffused song. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. With some agrees arages, ... But [we] grow, like savages, ... To awaering, and stern looks, *difus'd* attire, And everything that seems unnatural. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

The strangest pageant, fashioned like a court, The strangest pageant, fashioned like a court, (As least 1 dreamt I saw it) so diffused, So painted, pied, and fuil of rainbow strains, As never yet, either by time or place, Was made the food to my distasted sense. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4. In zoöl., ill-defined; without definite edges: applied to colored marks when they appear to merge gradually into the ground-color at their edges, and especially to marks on the wings of

butterflies and moths when the scales forming them become scattered at the edges. diffusedly (di-fū'zed-li), adv. 1. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.—2t, Confused-ly; irregularly; negligently (as to dress).

Go not so diffusedly ;

Go not so difusedly; There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you. Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iii. So defusedlie written that letters atood for whole words. Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, xxli.

3. In zoöl., in a spreading manner; so as to fade into the surrounding parts: as, a mark diffusedly paler on one side.

diffusedness (di-fu'zed-nes), n. The state of being widely spread.

2. To spread abroad; SCRUCH, structure in all directions.
2. To spread abroad; SCRUCH, in the organ of the body, inthe some extent and latitude of prenotion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.
Believe her [Vanity] not, her glass diffuses
Believe her [Vanity] not, her glass diffuses.
Believe hor traitures.
Quarles, Emblems, if. 6.
All around
would infect to the infection, which is nerver of the infection, which is nerver of the infection, which is nerver of the infection.
would infect to the infection, which is nerver of the infection, which is nerver of the infection.
Would infect to the infection, which is nerver of the infection.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.
Believe her [Vanity] not, her glass diffuses
Buse portraitures.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 6.
All around
would infect to the infection, which is nerver.
would infect to the infection, which is nerver.
Buse of the infection.

2. Copiously; amply; fully; prolixly.

Luk . . . tellith more diffuseli how man stieth [as-endeth] up to God, from Adam to the Trhite (Luke iii. 3-38). Wyclif, Select Worka (ed. Arnoid), I. 391. 23-38).

A sentiment which, expressed diffusely, will barely be admitted to be just; expressed concisely, will be admitred as spirited. Blair, Lectures, xviii.

3. In entom., thinly and irregularly: as, a sur-

5. In entom, infiny and irregularly, as, a sur-face diffusely punctured. diffuseness (di-fus'nes), n. Tho quality of be-ing diffuse; specifically, in speaking or writ-ing, want of concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

The diffuseness of Blue-Books has been a atandard sub-ject of criticism since Blue-Books began. Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 594.

diffuser (di-fu'zėr), n. One who or that which diffuses; specifically, in *physics*, an apparatus consisting of a number of thin metal plates, designed to conduct away the heat of a thermoelectric battery by exposing a large surface to the air. Also spelled diffusor.

It is his mastery of ridicule which renders Sydney Smith so powerful as a *difuser* of ideas, for in order to diffuse widely it is necessary to be able to address fools. *Lady Holland*, in Sydney Smith, if.

diffusibility (di-fū-zi-bil'i-ti), n. [< diffusible: see -bility.] The tendency of a fluid to penetrate a contiguous fluid by the wandering of its molecules.

Water is prohably a liquid of a high degree of diffusi-billy; at least it appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol, and four or six times more rapidly than the less diffusive saits. J. Graham, Phil. Trans., 1853, p. 178.

The tour-terk of the scild cite for the tyme beinge shall yeve no jugement in the Baillies name of the same cite for then, the tyme beynge, in or vppon eny diffuse matter biforn then, whou the adules of the Recordor of the same cite for the tyme beynge. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400. diffusible (di-fu'zi-bl-nes), n. Diffusibility. Craia

diffusilet (di-fū'sil), a. [< L. diffusilis, diffusive, < diffusus, pp. of diffundere, diffuse: see diffuse, v.] Spreading. Bailey, 1727.</p>
diffusimeter (dif-ū-sim'e-ter), n. Same as diffusioneter.

fusiometer.

diffusiometer (di-fū-si-om'e-têr), n. [Irreg. < L. diffusio(n-), diffusion, + metrum, a measure.] An apparatus devised by Graham for ascertaining the rate of diffusion between gases. It consists essentially of a tube, containing the gas under

interfering with one another. See interference. Diffraction Bands

diffusiometer

experiment, with the lower end plunged in mercury and the npper end closed with a porous plug; the rate of dif-fusion is determined from the rapidity with which the mercury rises in the tube as the diffusion of the gas goes on through the porous plug. **diffusion** (di-fu'zhon), n. [= F. diffusion = Pr.

Interformer and the product of the function of the gas geods on through the porous plug. diffusion (di-fū'zhon), n. [=F. diffusion = Pr. diffusion \leq Sp. diffusion = Pg. diffusão = It. dif-fusione, \leq L. diffusio(n-), \leq diffundere, pp. diffu-sus, diffuse : see diffuse, v.] The act of diffus-ing, or the state of being diffused. (a) The grad-al and spontaneous molecular mixing of two fluids which are placed in contact one with the other. It takes place without the application of gravity. It is explained by the motion and mutual attraction of the molecules of the two fluids. Diffusion is most rapid and marked between gases, but is also an important phenomenon of Ilquids. See diffu-sion of gases and diffusion of liquids, below. The process of diffusion is one which is continually

The process of diffusion is one which is continually performing an important part in the atmosphere around us. Respiration itself, but for the process of diffusion, would fail in its appointed end. IV. A. Miller, Elenn. of Chem., 1. iii. § 3.

(b) A scattering, dispersion, or dissemination, as of dust or seed, or of animals or plants.

The process of diffusion would often be very slow, de-pending on climatal and geographical changes, on atrange accidenta, and on the gradual acclimatization of new spe-cies to the various climates through which they night have to pass. Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 305. (c) Propagation or spread, as of knowledge or doctrine.

Another measure of culture is the diffusion of know-ledge. Emerson, Civilization, p. 21.

To our mediæval forefathers the great difusion of the arts of reading and writing which followed on the inven-tion of printing was a boon beyond all words. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 242.

(dt) Diffuseness; prolixity. *Diffusioun of speche. Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 296.

Diffusion apparatus, an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolv-ing it out with water.—Diffusion circles, luminous cir-cles, as those thrown upon a screen by a lens when the object is either too near or too far to be in exact focus, —Diffusion of electricity and magnetism, propaga-tion analogous to the conduction of heat.

This diffusion and decay of the induction-current is a phenomenon precisely analogous to the diffusion of heat from a part of the medium initially hotter or colder than the rest. Clerk Maxwell.

phenomenon phenesisty analogous to the unitation of der that the rest. Clerk Mazuell.
Diffusion of force, the phenomena of viscosity in moving fluids.—Diffusion of gases, the diffusion through each other which takes place when two bodies of gas are placed the contact, as when a bell-jar of hydrogen is placed base to base over one containing oxygen. After a certain time a homogeneous mixture is obtained, even if the heavier gas is placed below. When separated by a porous diaphragm the relative rate of diffusion can be measured (see diffusion etcr); it is found to be the more rapid with the lighter gas.—Diffusion of heat. (a) A phrase employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz, by conduction, radiation, and convection. The term is also used, like diffusion of light (see light), to describe the irregular reflection or scattering of the incident heat (and light) from the surface of a body not perfectly smooth. (b) Conduction of heat.—Diffusion of liquids, the diffusion through each other which occurs when two liquids that are capable of mixing, such as alcohol and waster, are placed in contact, even in spite of the action of graveity. It is closely related to the phenomena of exosmosis and endosmosis (which see), which take place when the liquids are separated by a porous disphragm. See also dially-sis.—Diffusion of taxes, the theory that the community as a whole must bear the burden of any tax, no matter upon what commodity or persons it is originally levied. This theory restares the assumption of perfect competition.—Diffusion-cos mose (di-fū'zhen-oz'mos), n. Osmose due to the diffusibility of the liquids, and not to the chemical action of the membrane.
diffusion-volume (di-fū'zhen-oz'mos), n. The volume of a fluid which diffuses into a second in the same time that a given volume of the second diffuses into the first.
diffusion (di-fū'siv), a. [= F. diffusif = Sp.

in the same time that a given volume of the second diffuses into the first. **diffusive** (di-fit'siv), a. [= F. diffusif = Sp. diffusivo = Pg. It. diffusivo, $\langle L.$ as if *diffusivus, $\langle diffusus, pp. of diffundere, diffuse : see diffuse.] 1. Having the quality of diffusing or spreading by flowing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles: as, water, air, light, dust, smoke, and odors are diffusive substances.$

All liquid bodies are diffusive. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Diffusive Cold does the whole Earth invade, Like a Discase, through all its Veins 'tis spread. Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

2. Extending in all directions; widely reaching; extensive: as, diffusive charity or benevolence.

No fear that the religious opinions he holds sacred, ... or the politics he cultivates, ... will keep back any from his share of the *diffusive* good.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 203. He [Hartley Coleridge] thinks intellect is now of a more diffusive character than some fifty years since, for progres-sive it can not be. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 21.

1612

I seem in star and flower To feel thee some *diffusive* power. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, exxx. diffusively (di-fū'siv-li), adv. Widely; exten-

diffusiveness (di-fū'siv-nes), n. 1. The state or character of being diffusive: as, the diffusive-ness of odors.—2. The quality or state of be-ing diffuse, as an author or his style; verbose-ness; copiousness of words or expression.

Of a beautiful and magnificent diffusiveness Cicero is, beyond doubt, the most illustrious example. Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

diffusivity (dif-ū-siv'i-ti), n. [< diffusive + -ity.] The power or rate of diffusion. [Rare.]

The diffusivity of one substance in another is the num-ber of units of the substance which pass in unit of time through unit of surface. Tait, Properties of Matter, p. 257.

diffusor (di-fū'zor), n. See diffuser. dig (dig), v.; pret. and pp. dug or digged, ppr. digging. [ME. diggen, dyggen (once deggen, for a rime) (pret. diggede, digged, pp. digged), prob. altered (through Dan. influence?) from prob. altered (through Dan. influence) from earlier dikien, usually diken or assibilated di-ehen, dig, \langle AS. dician, make a ditch (= Dan. dige, raise a dike, = Sw. dika, ditch, dig ditches), \langle dic, a ditch, etc.: see dike, ditch, v. and n. The pret. dug, for earlier digged, like stuck for sticked, is modern.] I. intrans. 1. To make a ditch or other excavation; turn up or throw out earth or other material, as in making a ditch earth or other material, as in making a ditch or channel or in tilling: as, to *dig* in the field; to dig to the bettom of something.

Thei wente to the tresour, as Merlin hem taught, in the foreste, and lete *digge* in the erthe and fonde the tresour that neuer er [before] was seyn, and toke it oute of the erthe. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvl. 3. The scripture says, Adam digged ; Could he dig without arms? Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

2. To study hard; give much time to study; grind. [Students' slang, U. S.] Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who dug sixteen hours per diem. Harvard Register, 1827-28, p. 303.

To dig out, to decamp or abscond suddenly: as, the defaulter stole a horse, and *dug out*. [Slang, U. S.] **II.** *trans.* **1.** To excavate; make a passage through or into, or remove, by loosening and taking away material: usually followed by an educable of the dig with a ground; to dig out a adverb: as, to dig up the ground; to dig out a cheked tunnel.

Who digs hills because they do aspire, Throws down one mountain to cast up a higher. Shak., Pericles, t. 4. 2. To form by excavation; make by digging: as, to dig a tinnel, a well, a mine, etc.; to dig

one's way out. Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein. Prov. xxvi. 27. I believe more Men do dig their Graves with their Teeth than with the Tankard. Howell, Letters, ii. 3. 3. To break up and turn over piecemeal, as a portion of ground: as, to dig a garden with a spade; a hog digs the ground with his snout.

Dikeres and delueres digged [var. dikeden (A), vii. 100] vp the balkes. Piers Plowman (B), vi. 109. 4. To excavate a passage or tunnel for; make a way of escape for by digging: as, he dug

himself out of prison. 5. To obtain or remove by excavation; figuratively, to find or discover by effort or search; get by close attention or investigation: often followed by up or out: as, to dig potatoes; to

dig or dig out ore; to dig up old records; to dig out a lesson.

There let Julianus Apostata dyggen him [John the Bap-tiat] up, and let brennen [burn] his Bones. Mandeville, Travels, p. 107. As appeareth by the coynes of the Tyrians and Sidoni-ans, which are digged out and found daily. Purchas, Pligrimage, p. 40.

6. To cause to penetrate; thrust or force in: fellowed by *into*: as, he *dug* his spurs *into* his horse's flanks; he *dug* his heel *into* the ground. —To dig down, to undermine and cause to fall by digging

In their selfwill they digged down a wall. Gen. xlix, 6, To dig in, to cover or incorporate by digging: as, to dig in manure. — To dig over, to examine or search by dig-ging: as, he dug over the spot very carefully, but found nothing.

dig (dig), n. [$\langle dig, v.$] 1. A thrust; a punch; a poke: as, a *dig* in the ribs: often used figur-atively of sareasm and criticism.—2. A dili-gent or plodding student. [Students' slang, U. S.]

The many honest digs who had in this room consumed the midnight oil. Collegian, p. 231.

digallic (dī-gal'ik), a. $[\langle di-2 + gallic^2.]$ Used only in the following phrase. – Digallic acid. Same as tannic acid (which see, under tannic). digamist (dig'a-mist), n. $[\langle digamy + -ist.]$ One who has been married twice; a widower or widow who married as account in the provided of the second time.

widow who marries a second time. See bigamist. [Rare.]

Digamists, according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him. Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digamma (dī-gam'ā), n. [<L. digamma, also di-gammon, digammos, < Gr. δίγαμμα, also δίγαμμον, δίγαμμος, the digamma, a name first found in the grammarians of the first century (so called begrammarians of the first century (so cannot be cause its form, F, resembles two gammas, Γ , set one above the other); $\langle \delta t$, two-, twice, $+ \gamma \dot{a}\mu$ - μa , gamma.] A letter corresponding in deriva-tion and alphabetic place to the Latin and mod-ern European F, once belonging to the Greek alphabet, and retained longest among the Æoalphabet, and retained longest among the Bol-lians. It was a consonant, and appears to have had the force of the English vz. It went out of use with the dis-appearance of the sound signified by it from Greek pro-nunciation, but is restorable on metrical and other evi-dence in many ancient Greek words, especially in Homer. **digammated** (di-gam'ā-ted), a. [$\langle digamma$ $+ -ate^2 + -ed^2$.] 1. Formed or spelled with a digamme : using a digamme digamma; using a digamma.

lt is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous digammated Illad-or rather Vilviad-of Homer. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 50.

To the digammated and older form of the Greek ob-lique cases there corresponds also the Latin Jovem, Jovis, Jovi. Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 193.

2. Formed as if with a digamma: as, the digam-

2. Formed as it with a digamina. as, the digam-mated cross, a phallic symbol. digamous (dig'a-mus), a. [$\langle LL. digamus, \langle Gr. \deltai\gamma a\mu o \varsigma$, married a second time, $\langle \delta i$, two, + $\gamma a\mu o \varsigma$, marriage.] 1. Relating to digamy, or a second marriage.—2. In bot., same as androgy-vare [Baro 1]

hous. [Rare.] digamy (dig'a-mi), n. [\langle Gr. as if * $\delta i\gamma a \mu ia, \langle$ $\delta i\gamma a \mu o c$: see digamous.] Second marriage; marriage after the death of the first spouse. [Rare.]

Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanagoras as "a decent adultery." Lecky, Enrop. Morals, II. 346. digastric (dī-gas'trik), a. and n. [= F. digas-trique = Pg. It. digastrice, $\langle NL. digastricus, \langle Gr. \delta\iota$, two-, + $\gamma a \sigma \tau \eta \rho$, belly.] I. a. In anat.: (a) Having two fleshy bellies with an interven-

(a) Having two fleshy bellies with an interven-ing tendinous part, as a muscle: as, the omo-hyoid, the biventer cervicis, etc., are *digastric* muscles. (b) Pertaining to the digastric.—**Di-**gastric fossa. (a) A shallow depression on the inner surface of the inferior border of the lower jaw, on either side of the symphysis. (b) The digastric groove, **Digas-**trid groove, the depression on the inner side of the mas-trid groove, the depression on the inner side of the mas-trid grooves of the temporal bone.—**Digastric lobe** of the cerebellum. See *cerebellum*.—**Digastric inuscle**. See *muscle*.—**Digastric nerve**, a branch of the facial nerve, supplying the posterior belly of the digastric muscle. **II**. *n*. A muscle of the lower jaw: so called be-

II. n. A muscle of the lower jaw: so called be-cause in man it has two bellies. In its general-ized condition te is a principal depressor of the lower jaw, opening the mouth and antagonizing the temporal and masseteric muscles. It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. In man and many other animals (thongh not in most) it becomes digastric or double-belled, the intervening tendon being bound by an aponeurotic loop to the hyoid bone, and the muscle thus becoming an elevator of the hyoid as well as a depressor of the jaw. It arises from the digastric groove of the mastoid, and is inserted into the symphysis ment. With the lower border of the jaw its two bellies, which meet at an angle, bound the surgical triangle of the neck known as the submaxillary space. digastricus (di-gas'tri-kus), n.; pl. digastrici (-si). [NL.: see digastric.] In anat., the di-gastric muscle. digby (dig'bi), n.; pl. digbies (-biz). A smoked II. n. A muscle of the lower jaw: so called be-

gastric muscle. digby (dig'bi), u.; pl. digbies (-biz). A smoked herring exported from the town of Digby in Nova Scotia; a Digby herring. Digenea¹ (di-jen'ē-ā), u. [NL., fem. of *digene- $us, \leq Gr. \deltaiyevýc,$ of two kinds or sexcs: see digenous.] A genus of Asiatic flycatchers, of the family Muscicapida, related to Niltara. D. superciliaris of India is an example. Hodgson, 1844. 1844.

Digenea² (dī-jen'ē-ä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *digeneus: see Digenea¹.] A division of trematode worms or flukes, containing those which leave the egg as free ciliated organisms: op-

based to Monogenea. digeneous (di-jen'ē-us), a. [< NL. *digeneus: see Digenea2.] Having the characters of the Digenea; pertaining to the Digenea: as, a di-geneous fluke.

digenesis (di-jen'e-sis), *n*. [NL., \langle Gr. δt -, two-, + $\gamma \ell \nu e \sigma t c$, generation.] In *biol.*, successive gen-eration by two different processes, as sexual

digenesis

and asexual; parthenogenesis alternating with

ordinary sexual reproduction. digenetic (di-jē-net'ik), a. [< digenesis, after genetic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of direnesis

digenous (dij'e-nus), a. [< ML. digenus, of two kinds, < Gr. διγενής, of two kinds or sexes, < δι-, two-, + γένος, kind, sex: see genus.] Bisexual; two-, $+ \gamma \epsilon \nu o \varsigma$, kind, sex: see genus.] Bisexual; of or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngenetic; originating from opposite sexes. soxes.

The digenous or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism. Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 97.

digerent (dij'e-rent), a. [< L. digeren(t-)s, ppr. of digerere, digest: see digest, v.] Digesting.

Bailey. digest (di-jest'), v. [< ME. digest, only as pp., < L. digestus, pp. of digerere (> It. digerire = Sp. Pg. digerir = F. digerer), carry apart, sepa-rate, divide, distribute, arrange, set in order, the discovery difference of the discovery d digest, dissolve, < di- for dis-, apart, + gerere, earry: see gest, jest. Cf. equiv. disgest.] I. trans. 1⁺. To divide; separate.

This part of invention . . . 1 purpose . . . to propound, having digested it into two parts. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il. 217.

Cornwall and Albany, With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third. Shak., Lear, 1. 1.

2. To analyze and distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to state results in con-cise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.

Many laws . . . were read over, and some of them scanned, but finding much difficulty in digesting and agreeing them, . . another committee was chosen. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 317.

A series et an emperor's coins is his lifo, digested into muais. Addison, Aucient Medals, f. annais.

Such a man seemed to her the propercat person to di-gest the memoirs of her life. Goldsmith, Voltaire.

Matthew Paria . . . was a compiler who appropriated and digested the work of a whole school of earlier annal-ists. Stubbs, Medieval and Medern Iliat., p. 79. 3t. To draw up in order; arrange.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive, I did digest my bands in battell ray. Mir. for Mags., p. 763. 4. To arrange methodically in the mind; think out with due arrangement of parts; ponder; settle in one's mind: as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not digested when it is a sin to take something for money leut, or when not. G. Herbert. Father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readiness, to manage the letters, and we digested tho plan of them. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 35.

5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion: applied also by extension to the action of certain insectivorous plants.

Mrs. Treat . . . informa me that several leaves caught auccessively three inaects each, but most of them were not able to *digest* the third fly, but died in the attempt. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 311.

Hence-6. To assimilate mentally; obtain mental nourishment or improvement from by thorough comprehension: as, to digest a book or a discourse.

Grant that we may in such wise hear them [the Scrip-tures], read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them. Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Second Sunday in [Advent. The pith of oracles Is to be then digested when the venus Expound their truth. Ford, Broken Iteart, iv. 3.

7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive without resentment; put up with; endure: as, to digest an insult.

Then, howsoe'er thou speak'st, . . . I shall digest it. Shak., M. of V., iii. 5.

There may be spirits also that digest no rude affronts. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, il. 3.

I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works. Coleridge,

8. In *ehem.*, to soften and prepare by heat; expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for operations.

The fifthe maner is that the brennynge water be 10 digestibleness (di-jes'ti-bl-nes), n. Digesti-tymes distillid in hors dounge contynuely digest. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6. digestion (di-jes'tyon), n. [< ME. digestioun,

9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—10⁺. In med., to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or a wound.— 11. To mature; ripen. [Rare.]

Jer. Taylor.

Well digested fruits.

=Syn. 2. To classify, codify, systematize, methodize, re-duce to order.-4. To study out, meditate, ponder, work

upoa II. intrans. 1. To carry on the physiological process of digestion.

It is the stomach that digesteth, and distributeth to all he rest. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 109. the rest.

2. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat, Which best digests when it is sauc'd with sweat. Brome, To his Friend, Mr. J. B.

3. To be prepared by heat.—4t. To suppurate; generate pus, as an ulcer or a wound.—5. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as sub-

digest (di'jest), n. [< ME. digest = F. digeste = Sp. Pg. It. digesto, < LL. digestum, usually in pl. digesta, a collection of writings arranged of laws, the Pandeets, nent. of L. digestus, pp. of digerere, distribute, set in order, arrango: see digest, v.] 1. A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, sei-entific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.

They made and recorded a sort of institute and digest of anarchy, called the Rights of Man. Burke, The Army Estimates.

A digest of ancient records, of tradition, and of observa-on. Welsh, Eng. Lit., I. 146. tion Specifically-2. [cap.] The collection or body

of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. See pandeet.

The volumes of the modern doctors of the civil law ex-ceed those of the ancient jurisconsults, of which Tribo-nian compiled the digest. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il. 369.

If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the mid-dle ages, such as that of the monks of Canterbury against the archbishops, you will find that its citationa from the Codo and Digest are at least as numerous as from the De-cretum. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

3. In law, a compilation of concise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of re-ported cases, or of both, arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection. esyn, 1. Compendium, Compend, etc. See abridgment, digestationt (dī-jes-tā'shon), n. [< digest + -ation.] A digesting, ordering, or disposing. Bailey, 1727.

digestedly (di-jes'ted-li), adv. In a well-ar-

ranged manner. Medc. digester (di-jes'ter), n. One who or that which

digests. (a) One who analyzes and arranges in due order; one who makes a digest.

We find this *digester* of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalizer of public burthens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrochous acts of oppression. Brougham.

(b) One who digesta food. (c) That which assists the diges-tion of food, as a medicine or an article of food that atrength-ensthedigestive power of the alimentary canal. (d) A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be sub-jected, in which bones or other substances may be sub-igeted, in which is a safety-valve. In this vessel animal or other substances are placed, and submitted to a higher de-gree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which means the solvent power of the liquid is greatly increased. It is called in this form (first described in 163) Papin's di-gester, from its inventor, Denis Papin, a Frenchman. Theprinciple is applied in other forms, and by it various usefulproducts are obtained on a large scale from animal car-cases unif for other use. In other kinds of digesters theoperation is chemical, and does not imply the extreme pres-sures employed in that above described. Thus, in one kind,nut-galls or other vegetable products are placed in a ves-sel and saturated with ether; the volatile extract fallsin minute drops into a closed vessel below, which is con-nected by means of a pipe with the top of the upper ves-el to prevent the essape of the ether. See rendering-taw.Also digestor.

Also digestor. **digestibility** (di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. dige-stibilité; as digestible + -ity.] The character or quality of being digestible. **digestible** (di-jes'ti-bi), a. [$& ME. digestible, < \\ OF. digestible, F. digestible = Sp. digestible =$ $Pg. digestible, F. digestible, <math>\leq$ L1. digestible, \leq L. digestible, \leq L. digestible, \leq L. digestible, \leq L. digestibile, \leq L. digestibile

A snug little supper of something light And digestible, ere they retire for the night. Barhans, lugoldsby Legenda, I. 220.

arrangement.

digger

The chaos of eternal night, To which the whole digestion of the world Is new returning. Chapman, itevenge of Bussy d'Ambois, v. I.

2. The physiological process of converting the food from the state in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary to that in which it can pass from the alimentary canal into the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The principal features of the process, apart from the com-minution of the food, are the conversion of starch into sugar and of proteids into peptones, and the emulsiontz-ing of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of soluble ferments furnished by the salivary glands, tho gastric glands, the pancreas, and the intestinal grands. The bile is also of service, especially in the emulsionizing of the fats. The function or power of assimi-lating nutriment

lating nutriment.

Digne not on the merewe to-fore thin applitide;

Cleer eir & walking makith good digestioun, Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion. South, Sermons.

Something seriously the matter this time with his digestion; dyspepsla is good earnest now. W. M. Baker, New Timethy, p. 319.

4. In *bot.*: (a) The process carried on in leaves under the action of light, resulting in the de-composition of carbonic acid and the evolution of oxygen. (b) Ininsectivorous plants, an action of secreted fluids upon insects or other organic matter, similar to the process of digestion in matter, similar to the process of digestion in animals. -5. In *chem*.: (a) The operation of exposing bodies to heat to prepare them for some action on each other. (b) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influence of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See *digester* (d).

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, digestion, or maturation of some metals will produce gold. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

6. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; coördination.

The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in [the] senate. Sir W. Temple.

7t. The process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus; maturation.
-8. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.
digestive (di-jes'tiv), a. and n. [< ME. digestive, digestive, < L. digestive, < d 7t. The process of maturing an uleer or a wound,

2. Promoting digestion: as, a digestive medicine.

Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. B. Jonson, Epigrams, cl.

3. Pertaining to or used in the chemical process of digestion. See digester (d).-4. Pertaining to the process of analyzing and ar-ranging; analytical.

ng, ana, tipen'd by *digestive* thought, His future rule is into method brought. Dryden, Astrea Redux.

5+. In surg., eausing maturation in wounds or uleers.

II. u. 1. In med., any proparation or medicine which aids digestion.

So I acie of medicyns comfortatynes[,] digestynes. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

2t. In surg., an application which ripens an uleer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

I dressed it with digestives. Wiseman, Surgery.

digestively (di-jes'tiv-li), adv. By way of di-gestion. Wilkie Collins. digestor (di-jes'tor), n. See digester. digesturet (di-jes'tur), n. [< digest + -ure.] Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed that were he to in-vite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1, a plg: 2, s pole of ling and mustard; and 3, a pipe of tobacco for digesture. Apothegms of King James (1669).

diggable (dig'a-bl), a. [< dig + -able.] That

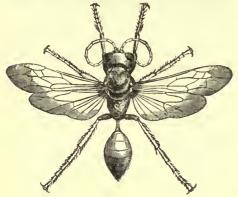
anggable (alg h-bl), a. [\ (alg + -able.] That may be dug. digger (dig 'ar), n. [\ ME. diggere; \ dig + -er1. Cf. diker, ditcher.] 1. A person or an animal that digs; an instrument for digging.—2. [cap.] One of a degraded class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to sev-ord tribes all versor less intimative on meeted eral tribes, all more or less intimately connected with the Shoshones: so called because they live

chiefly upon roots dug from the ground. Collectively called Digger Indians.

lectively called Digger Indians. Among all these Indians the most miserable are the root-diggers, who live almost entirely on the scanty roots of plants which are found in the ravines or plains. These poor wretches suffer all the hardships of hunger and want. They are compelled to spend two thirds of the year among the mountains, with no other resource than a little fish and roots. When both these provisions fall, it is impossible to picture the wretched state of these pariahs of the wil-derness. Yet they are not downcast; they are ever cheer-ful, and endure their suffering with dignity. They are open and soclable with strangers and perfectly honest in their transactions. Abbé Domenech, Deserts of North America (trans.), II. 60.

3. pl. In entom., specifically, the hymenopter-ons insects called digger-wasps or Fossores. See

bis insects canned angler-wasps of Possores. See Fossores and digger-wasp. digger-wasp (dig'er-wosp), n. The popular name of the fossorial hymenopterous insects of the families Scoliida, Pompilida, and Sphegida, most of which dig burrows in the ground, in which they have their cover provisioning each which they lay their eggs, provisioning each



Ichne n-like Digger-wasp (Sphex ichneu natural size

cell with the bodies of other insects, on which their larvæ feed after hatching. Sphex ichneu-monea is a large rust-colored species which digs holes six inches deep and provisions them with grasshoppers; Chlorion exeruleum provisions the nest with spiders, and Anmophila pictipennis with cutworms. See also cut un-der Anmophila.

der Ammophia. digging (dig'ing), n. [Verbal n. of dig, v.] 1. The act of excavating, especially with spade or shovel, or, in general, with simple tools and without the aid of blasting. Excavation in this gen-eral sense receives various names, according to the nature and object of the work done. See excavation, mine, and marry.

quarry. 2t. The act of undermining; plotting; manœuvering.

Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and dig-gings so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded till our grand-children have forgotten our vir-tues or our vices. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 2 (Ord MS.).

4. pl. A region or locality where mining is carried on. [Western U. S. and Australia.] Hence-5. pl. Region; place; locality: as, business is dull in these diggings. [Colloq., western U. S.]

She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these diggings? Diekens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxi.

Dry diggings, placer mines at a distance from water, or where water cannot be conveniently got for washing the material excavated.

digging-machine (dig'ing-ma-shēn"), n.

digging-machine (dig'ing-ma-shēn"), n. A machine for spading or breaking up the ground. It employs either a gang of spade-like tools that are thrust lnto the ground and then withdrawn with a twisting motion, or a wheel armed with shares like a plowshare, which are thrust into the ground as the wheel is revolved by the forward motion of the machine.
dight (dit), v. t.; pret. and pp. dight. [< ME. dighten, dihten, digten (later sometimes without the guttural, dyten, etc.), < AS. dihtan (pret. dihte, pp. ge-diht), set in order, arrange, direct, dispose, prescribe, = D. dichten = OHG. dihtön, MHG. G. diohten, invent, write verses, = Icel. dikta, compose in Latin, romance, lie, = Sw. dikta, feign, fable, = Dan. digte, invent, romance, write verses, < L. dictare, repeat, pronounce, dictate for writing, compose, order, prescribe, dictate: see dictate, v.] 1[‡]. To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Thise were digt on the des, & derworthly serned, & sithen mony siker segge at the sldbordez. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 114. 24. Reflexively, to set or address.

To Cartage she bad he shoulde him dighte. Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1000.

And after him, full many other moe, . . . 'Gan dight themselves t' express their Inward woe With doleful lays unto the tune addrest. Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 265).

3t. To put into a certain condition or posi-

tion.

"O stop! O stop! young man," ahe said, "For I ln dule am *dight.*" Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I, 225).

4+. To dispose of; treat.

Say vs how thou will him digt, And we salle giue the dome ful rigt. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

5. To prepare; make ready. [Obsolete or po-etical.]

A fire in colde; it wol thyne oxen mende, And make hem faire, yf thai the fyre attende, Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

They promised to *dight* for him Gay chapelets of flowers and gyrlonds trim. Spenser, Astrophel, l. 41.

(a) To prepare or make ready by dressing or cooking. Jacob dight a mease of meete. Coverdale, Gen. xxv.

Curls through the trees the alender smoke, Where yeomen dight the woodland cheer. Scott, Cadyow Castle.

(b) To prepare or make ready by equipping or arraying; dress; equip; array; deck; adorn.

Whan the kynge and hls peple were armed, and redy dight, they com to the baill of the toure well arrayde hem to diffende. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 113.

And the Crowne lythe in a Vesselle of Cristalle richely dyghte. Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.

Oft had he seene her faire, but never so faire dight Spenser, F. Q., I. xii, 23.

What fouler object in the world, than to see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely dighted? Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iv. i.

How, in Sir William's armour dight Row, in Sir winnan a armour *aujat*, Stolen by his Page, white slept the knight, He took on him the single fight. Scott, L. of L. M., v. 27.

To put into the proper or any desired condition by removing obstructions or inequali-ties; dress; clean. Specifically—(a) To dress or smooth, as a stone by chiseling or a board by planing. (b) To clean. (1) By rubbing or wiping: as, to dight one's nose; to dight away a tear.

nose; to dight away a tear.
O she's ta'en out her handkerchief, It was o' the holland sae fine,
And aye she dighted her father's bloody wounda, That were redder than the wine.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).
Ye bonnie lasses, dight your een, For some o' you ha'e tint (lost) a frien'. Burns, Elegy on the Year 1788.
(2) By sifting or winnowing: as, to dight corn. (In sense 6, Scotch (pronounced dicht, and sometimes spelled dicht) and North. Eng. - To dight one's doublet, to give one a sound drubbing. (Scotch.)
dight (dit), adv. [< dight, pp.] Finely; well. The birdie sat on the cran o' a tree

unfolded till our grand-children have forgotten our vir-tues or our vices. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 2 (Ord MS.). 3t. pl. That which is dug ont. He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine. Bacon, Impeachment of Waste. A al A parison who dights for the seasonable of the shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine. Bacon, Impeachment of Waste. Scotch.]

dightings (dich'tingz), n. pl. [< dight, v.] Ref-use. [Scotch.] Also spelled dichtings.

[Seoten.] Also spence treating. For had my father sought the world round, Till he the very dightings o't had found, An odder hag cou'd not come in his way. Ross, Helenore, p. 35.

Ross, Helenore, p. 35. Ross, Helenore, p. 35. **dightly** (dit'li), adv. [\langle dight, pp., + -ly².] Handsomely: as, "houses dightly furnished," Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 27. **digit** (dij'it), n. [\langle L. digitus, a finger, a toe, a finger's breadth, perhaps orig. "decetos = Gr. $\delta \alpha r \cdot \nu \lambda - c_{\zeta}$, a finger, a toe (whence ult. E. dactyl, q. v.), prob. akin to $\delta \chi co \theta a$, dial. $\delta \kappa co \theta a$, take, catch, receive; cf. E. finger, similarly related to fang, take, catch. Prob. not, as generally supposed, cognate with E. toe, q. v. The Tent. word never means 'finger,' and the human toes are not used, normally, to 'take' or 'catch' any-thing.] 1. A finger or toe; in the plural, the third segment of the hand (manus) or foot (pes), consisting of the fingers or toes, each of which has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally one, and rarely more than three, joints or pha-One, and rarely more than three, joints or pha-langes. In anatomy and zoölogy the term is generic, covering all the modifications of a hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatareus. The digits are specified by qualifying terms: as, the index digit, the forefinger; the middle digit, etc. The inner digits of the hand and foot, respectively, when there are five, as in man, are the thumb and great toe, or the pollex and hallux. See cuts under foot and hand. In common use digit is applied only to a finger.

2. A fingerbreadth; a dactyl; one fourth of a palm; a measure of length. The Roman digit

was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch. See dactyl and fingerbreadth. 3. In astron., the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse: as, an eclipse of six *digits* (one which hides one half of the diameter).—4. One of the first nine numbers, indicated by the fingers in counting on them; also, one of the nine Arabic numer-als, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Any number which can be written with one figure onely la named a *digit*; and therefore 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are onely *digits* and all the *digits* that are. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 7 b.

digit! (dij'it), v. t. [< digit, n.; in allusion to the L. phrase digito monstrari (or demonstrari), be pointed out with the finger, i. e., be distin-guished, be famous.] To point at or out with the finger.

I shall never care to be *digited* with a "That is he." Feltham, Resolves, i. 28.

digital (dij'i-tal), a. and n. [=F. Sp. Pg. digital =It. digitale, (L. digitalis, (digitus, a finger: see digit.] I. a: 1. Of or pertaining to a digit or digits: as, the digital phalanges.—2. Resemdigits: as, the digital phalanges. - 2. Resembling digits; digitate. - Digital cavity, in anat., the posterior corm of the lateral ventricle of the brain. - Digital fossa, in anat., a pit on the greater trochanter of the thighbone, where five muscles (the pyriformis, the obturator externus and thermus, and the two genell) are inserted together. The depression is about large enough to admit the end of one's finger. - Digital impressions, in anat., the slight depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.- Digital sheaths, in anat., the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the digit; a finger or toe. [Rare.]

Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon un-washed digitals. Bulwer, What will he do with it? iv. 9. 2. The fifth and last joint of the pedipalp of a

spider. It is generally larger than the preceding joints, sometimes much swollen, and in the males modified to form the complicated sexual or paipal organs.
One of the keys or finger-levers of instru-

3. One of the keys or finger-levers of instruments of the organ or piano class.
digitalia (dij-i-fà'li-ä), n. [NL., < Digitalis, q. v.] Same as digitalia.
digitalic(dij-i-tal'ik), a. [< NL. Digitalis + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genns Digitalis: as, digitalic acid.
digitaliform (dij-i-tal'i-fôrm), a. [< NL. Digitalis + L. forma, form.] In bot., like the corolla of plants of the genus Digitalis.
digitalin, digitaline (dij'i-tal-in), n. [< NL. Digitalis + -in², -ine².] The substance or substances isolated from the leaves of Digitalis purpurca as its active principle. There seem to

stances isolated from the leaves of Digitalis purpurca as its active principle. There seem to be several different kinds, some crystallized and some amorphous, some soluble and some insoluble in water; and there is reason to think that each of these, even the crystallized, consists of a mixture of several things. They all have properties similar in varying degrees to those of the crude drug. Also digitalia.
Digitalina. (dij^xi-tā-lī'nĔ), n. [NL. (Bory, 1824), < L. digitalis, digital, + -ima1.] A genus of peritrichons ciliate infusorians, referred to the family VorticeUlidæ. They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustaceons animals which live in fresh water, as the common water fies, etc., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about.
Digitalis (dij-i-tā'lis), n. [NL., < L. digitalis, pertaining to the fingers (see digital): so named by Fuchs (A. D. 1542), after the G. name finger-haut (lit. 'finger-hat'i.e.")

alter the G. name junger-hut (lit. 'finger-hat,'i.e., thimble); ef. the E. names foxglove, fox-fin-gers, ladies'-fingers, dead-men's-bells, etc., F. gants de Notre Dame (Our Ladvic, elevaco) deixte de Lady's gloves), doigts de la Vierge (the Virgin's fingers), etc. The allu-sion is to the pendulous, finger-like flowers. See finger-like flowers. See foxglove.] A genus of plants, natural order scrophulariaceæ, eon-taining about 20 species of tall herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The foxglove, D, pur-purea, the handsomest of the genus, bearing a tall raceme of large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, is common in culti-vation. It is need in medicine to increase vasomotor tone, raise the blood-tension, favor diuresis, and improve the nutrition of the heart. **Digitaria** (dij-i-tā'ri-ä), n. [NL., \leq L. digitus, finger: see digit.] A genus of grasses with digitate spikes, now referred to Panicum.



digitate spikes, now referred to Panicum.

fingers or toes, < digitus, finger: see digit.] 1. In bot., having deep radiating division digitate (dij'i-tāt), a.

like fingers: ap-plied to leaves and roots. By later bota-nistait is restricted chief-ly to compound leaves with leadlets borne at the apex of the petiole. 2. In zoöl., charac-terized by digita-tion; having or consisting of a set tion; having or consisting of a set

Digitate Leaf.

consisting of a set Digitated.-Digi-of processes like digits. Also digitated.-Digi-tate tible, in entom., those tible in which the exterior edge, near tho apex, has several long, finger-like projec-tions, as in a mole-cricket.-Digitate wings, in entom., those wings which have deep incisions extending from the margin, hetween the veins or nervurea, toward the base, as in many *Pterophoridæ*: each division of such wings is called a radius. digitatet (dij'i-tāt), v. t. [< L. digitus, finger: see digit.] To point out, as if with a finger. The resting on water, without motion, doth digitate

The resting on water, without motion, doth digitate a eason. J. Robinson, Endoxa, p. 46. digitated (dij'i-tā-ted), a. Same as digitate, 2.

Animals multifidous, or such as are digitated, or have several divisions in their feet. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8. digitately (dij'i-tāt-li), adv. In a digitate man-

ner.—Digitately pinnate, in bot., applied to digitate leaves of which the leadets are pinnate. digitation (dij-i-tā'shon), n. [< digitate, a., + -ion.] 1. Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being digitate: as, the digi-tation of the serratus magnus muscle; the digi-tation of the tendon of the obturator internus. -2. A finger-like process; one of a series of digital parts.

The serratus magnus . . . arises by nine fleshy digita-tions from the outer surface and upper border of the right upper ribs. II. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 430. upper ribs. II. Gray, digiti, n. Plural of digitus.

digiti, n. Plural of digitus.
digiti, n. Plural of digitus.
digitiform (dij'i-ti-fôrm), a. [< L. digitus, finger.
ger, + forma, shape.] Digital in form; digitate; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers.
Digitigrada (dij-i-tig ra-dä), n. pl. [NL., nout. pl. of digitigradus: see digitigrade.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the second tribe of his third family Carnivora, "the members of which walk on the order of the intervative induced of the members of which walk on the order of the intervative induced of the members of which walk on the order of the intervative induced of the members of which walk on the order of the intervative induced of the intervative induced of the members of which walk on the order of the intervative induced of the intervati the ends of their toes": distinguished from Plantigrada, etc. The division contained the cat and dog families and some others. It was to some extent nat-ural, and the distinction implied is obvious; but the word is not in use, except as a convenient collective or descrip-tive term, the several families of carnivorous quadrupeds heing now otherwise arranged in superfamily groups. digitigrade (dij'i-ti-grad), a. and n. [< NL. digitigradus, walking on the toes, < L. digitus, finger, toe, + gradi, walk: see gradc.] I. a. 1. Walking on the toes, with the heol raisod from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the other sole of the foot: applied chiefly the ends of their toes": distinguished from



Digitigrade .- Hind Leg of Lion.

foot: applied chiefly to carnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to *plantigrade*, but without special reference to the Digitigrada as framed by Cuvier. Most quad-

Digitigrade.-Hind Leg of Liou. a, fenur or thigh 3, tibla or leg: c tarsus and metatrasus, or foot z; clusive of toes: d, calx or heel; c, planta, or sole of foot; /, digits or toes: -2. Of or pertainly -2. Of or pertainly

ing to the Digitigrada; having the characters

ing to the Digitigrada; having the characters of the Digitigrada. II. n. One of the Digitigrada. digitigradism (dij'i-ti-grā-dizm), n. [$\langle digiti-$ grade + -ism.] The character of being digiti-grade; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground to the ground.

In some Anurous Batrachia there is a partial digiti-gradism. E. D. Cope, Orlgin of the Fittest, p. 264. digitinerved (dij'i-ti-nervd), a. [< L. digitus, finger, + nervus, nerve, + -ed².] In bot., hav-ing the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole.

digitizet (dij'i-tīz), v. t. [< digit + -ize.] To finger; handle.

None but the devil, besides yourself, could have digitiz'd a pen after so seurrilous a manner. Tom Brown, Works, II. 211.

digitorium (dij-i-tō'ri-um), n.; pl. digitoria (-ä). [NL., < L. digitus, finger: see digit.] A small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing.



1615 It is shaped like a diminutive piano, and has a keyboard with five keyaresting on strong metal springs. Also called durph signe

digitoxin (dij-i-tok'sin), n. [< NL. Digi(talis) + L. tox(ieum), poison, + -in².] A poisouous prin-ciple obtained from Digitalis in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, yielding toxi-resin, an uncrystallizable and extremely poisonous anb-tance.

stance. digitule (dij'i-tūl), n. [= F. digitule, $\langle L. digituls, a$ little finger, toe, elaw, dim. of digitus, a finger: see digit.] 1. A little finger or too; a small digit.—2. A minute process of the tar-sal claws of some insects. Digitules are specially notable in the *Coccidæ* or acale-insects, where they take the form of knobbed or pointed, bristle-like, movable or-gans arising near the base of the tarsal claw. digitus (dij'i-tus), n.; pl. digiti (-ti). [L.: see digit.] 1. In anat., a digit; a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from dactylus, a toe. Widder

as distinguished from dactylus, a toe. Wilder and Gage. [Rare.]-2. In cntom., one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is called the metatarsus, palma, or planta: which is called the metatarsus, painta, or planta: used in describing bces. Some writers use the term collectively for all the joints after the metatarsus. Kirby and Spence. See dactylus (b). digladiatet (di-glad'i-āt), v.i. [< L. digladiatus,

digladiatei (di-glad'i-āt), e.i. [< L. digladiatus, pp. of digladiari, fight for life or death, contend warmly, < di-for dis-, apart, + *gladiari, fight with a sword (see gladiator), < gladius, a sword.]
To fence; quarrel. Hales.
digladiationi (di-glad-i-ā'shon), n. [< ML. di-gladiatio(n-) in digladiatio lingua, a biting remark, < L. digladiate.] A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute; a dispute; a disputation. [Rare.]

Their fence playes, or digladiations of naked men. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

They (schoolmen] see such digladiation about subtilties

and matters of no use. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 46. Avoid all digladiations, facility of credit, or supersti-tious simplicity; seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth. B. Jonson, Discoverica.

bidæ or Dacnididæ. They have a very acute curved bill



Pectoral Honey-creeper (Diglossa pectoralis).

finely serrate along a part of the cutting edges, and the tongue bifid, whence the name. There are about 12 spe-cles, inhabiting the warm parts of continental America, such as *D. baritula*, *D. carbonaria*, *D. mystacalis*, *D. per-sonata*, and *D. lafresnayi*, respectively representing five sections of the genus. *D. pectralis* is a very rare species from Pern, Intely described.

from Peru, lately described. 2. In entom., a genus of brachelytrous Coleop-tera or rove-beetles, of the family Staphylinida. **Diglossinæ** (di-glo-sī'nē), n. pl. [NL, $\langle Di-$ glossa + -ina.] A subfamily of Carebida, rep-resented by the genera Diglossa and Diglossopis, having the bill hooked.

diglot, diglott (dī'glot), a. [< Gr. δίγλωττος, δίγλωσσος, speaking two languages, < δι-, two-, + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] Using, speaking, or written in two languages.

The first enterprise of this kind [a book containing paral-lel versions of the same text in several different languages] is the famous Hexapla of Origen; but here only Hebrew and Greek were employed, . . . so that the work was rather diglott than polyglott in the usual sense. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 417.

diglottic (dī-glot'ik), a. [As diglott + -ic.] Same as diglot.

The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men diglottic to an extent which has no parallel in history. W, Smith, Bible Dict., III, 1557.

diglyph (dī'glif), n. [= F. diglyphc, \langle Gr. δi - $\gamma \lambda v \phi o \zeta$, doubly indented, $\langle \delta i$ -, two-, doubly, $+ \gamma \lambda i \phi e v$, carve, cut.] In arch., an ornament consisting essentially of two associated euts or channels. Compare triglyph. dignationt (dig-nä'shon), n. [\langle L. dignatio(n-), a deeming worthy, also dignity, \langle dignari, pp. dignatus, deem worthy, \langle dignus, worthy: see dignity.] Tho act of rendering worthy, or of ascribing worthiness to; the act of conferring dignity or honor. dignity or honor.

Therefore ought I most heartily to rejoice of this dig-nation and tender kindness of the Lord towards me. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 190.

St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into escay, wondering at the *dignation* and favour done to her by the mother of her Lord. Jer. Taylor, Works (cd. 1835), I. 32. her Lord. Jer. Payor, works (ed. 1835), 1. 32.
dignet, a. [ME., also rarely dign, < OF. digne, F. digne = Pr. digne = Sp. Fg. digno = 1t. degno, < L. dignus, worthy: see dignity. Cf. condign, and deign, dain¹.] 1. Worthy; de-

serving. To ben holden digne of reverence. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 141.

Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne. Chaucer, Gen. Proi. to C. T., I. 517. I graunte youre request, flor ye be full digne to reseeve the ordre of chlualrie, and ther-fore all youre will shall be performed. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 583. 2. Proud; disdainful.

Thei bene as digne as the devel that droppeth fro heuene. Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 355.

dignelyt, adv. [ME., < digne + -ly2.] 1. Wor-thily; deservingly. Chaucer.

Ite has don his deuere dignely as he out. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 520.

2. Proudly; haughtily; disdainfully. Chaucer. dignification (dig'ni-fi-kā'shon), n. [< dignify: see -fy and -ation.] The act of dignifying or honoring; promotion.

Where a nohle and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 33.

dignified (dig'ni-fid), p. a. [Pp. of dignify, v.] 1. Exalted; honored; invested with dignity: as, the dignified clergy.

Abbots are atyled dignified elerks, as having some dig-nity in the church. Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. Marked with dignity; noble; grave or state-ly: as, dignified conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jewa, the manners of Jeana are familiar, yet dignified. Buckminster. =Syn. Elevated, majestic, imposing, august, lofty, grave. dignifiedly (dig'ni-fid-li), adv. In a dignified manner.

Periwig on head, and cane in hand, [Did] sally forth dignifiedly into the Square. Browning, Ring and Book, 1, 111. dignify (dig'ni-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. dignified, ppr. dignifying. [< OF. dignifier = Sp. Pg. dignificar = It. degnificare, < ML. dignificare, think worthy, lit. make worthy, < L. dignus, worthy, + facerc, make.] 1. To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote.

Treasons and guilty men are made in states,

Too oft, to dignify the magiatrates. B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. I.

They [tyrants] were set up thus to be deluded, rather then dignified. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, 11. iv. § 2. 2. To confer honor upon; make illustrious; give celebrity to; honor.

Your worth will dignify our feast. B. Jonson. Thou didat dignific our fathers dayes with many revela-tiona above all the fore-going ages aince thou tookst the flesh. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

That luxury of wandering thought which one is spt to ignify with the name of reflection. Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 158. dia 3+. To make worthy of admiration and respect; elevate.

He shines in the council by a natural eloquence; and he would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to dignify his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stift and obscure. Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, xl. 5.

stiff and obscure. Smolletl, tr. of Gil Blas, XI. 5. =Syn. 1. To prefer, sdvsnce.—2. To grace, adorn, enno-ble, lead or give luster to. dignitary (dig'ni-tā-ri), n.; pl. dignitaries (-riz). [==F. dignitaire == It. dignitario, \leq ML. es if *dignitarius, irreg. \leq L. dignita(t-)s, dignity, rank, office: see dignity.] One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially, an ecclesi-astic who ranks higher than a priest or eanon. On the bund one bundred dimittaries and elebt narochial

Only about one hundred dignitaries and eight parochial priests resigned their benefices, or were deprived. Hallam, Const. Hist., I. iii.

Dignitary benefice. See benefice, 2 dignity (dig'ni-ti), n.; pl. dignities (-tiz). [< ME. dignitee, dignetee, dignete, < OF. dignite,

 $dad = Pg. dignidade = It. dignità, degnità, <math>\langle L.$ dat = Fg. dignitade = it. dignita, degnita, $\langle L, dignita(t-)s, worthiness, merit, dignity, grand eur, authority, rank, office, <math>\langle dignus, worthy, prob. akin to decus, honor, esteem (whence ult.$ E. decorate, decorous, decorum, etc.), and de-cere, become (whence ult. E. decent, q. v.).Dignity is a doublet of dainty, q. v.] 1. Thestate of being worthy; nobleness or elevationof mind; worthiness: as, dignity of sentiments.

True dignity abides with her alone Who, in the silent hour of inward thought, Can still respect, can still revere herself, In lowliness of heart. Wordsworth. 2. Elevation; honorable place or elevated rank; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature: as, man is superior in *dig*-

nity to brutes. And there is a decencie, that every speech should be to the appetite and delight or *dignitie* of the hearer. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

Whatever has a value can be replaced hy something else which is equivalent; whatever, on the other hand, is above all value, and therefore admits of no equivalent, has a dignity. Kant, tr. by Abbott.

3. Elevation and repose of aspect or of deportment; nobility of mien: as, a man of native *dignity*; "*dignity* of attitude," *J. Caird.*

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye, In every gesture *dignity* and love. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 489. Another mechanical method of making great men, and adding *dignity* to kings and queens, is to accompany them with halberds and battle axes. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 42. 4. Height; importance; rank.

Small hahits well pursued betimes May reach the *dignity* of crimes. *Mrs. H. More*, Florio, i.

Even in treason there is sometimes a dignity. It is by Even in treason there is sometimes a sometime possibility a bold act, a perilous act. De Quincey, Essenes, ii. 87.

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical; hereditary rank or title, or official distinction.

The Pope spared not to threaten Excommunication to K. Henry himself, if he restored not Becket to his *Dignity*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

He [Frederic I, of Prussia] succeeded ln gaining the great object of his life, the title of King. In the year 1700 he assumed this new dignity. Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

In vain the Protestant bishops pleaded in the House of Lords that their position was intolerable and their *dignity* a mere mockery. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 322.

6. The rank or title of a nobleman; the right to use a title of honor, originally in virtue of an estate and accompanied by an official function.

All were surprised to see so many new faces in the most eminent dignities. Addison, Vision of Justice. 7. One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of dignities. Jude 8.

8. Any honor conferred; promotion.

For those [honors] of old, And the late *dignities* heap'd up to them, We rest your hermits. Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. We rest your hermits. Shak., Macbelli, I. of 9. In rhet., avoidance of uuseemly or trivial tropes aud figures.—10. In astrol., a situation in which a planet has an influence more power-ter then usual f(direction di-gress'), n. [$\langle L. digressus$, n, a going apart, $\langle digredi$, pp. digressus, go apart:see digress, <math>v.] A digression. Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 43.

The lord of the assendent sey they that he is fortunat, whan he is in god place fro the assendent as in angle; or in a succedent, where as he is in *dignite* & conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes & resceived. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

11; A self-evident truth; an axiom. This word is one of the fantastical learned fabrications with which some old writers ornament their pages. It is a Latin imi-tation of the Greek $\delta_{\ell i o \mu A}$, which means both axion and dignity in the sense of worth.

These sciences [mathematics], concluding from digni-ties and principles known by themselves, receive not sat-isfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and peremptory asseverations. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i.7. peremptory asseverations. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.
Accidental dignity, in astrol., the situation of a planet in a good aspect as to light, motion, etc.— Cap of dig-nity. Same as cap of maintenance (which see, under maintenance).— Essential dignity, in astrol., the situa-tion of a planet in a favorable part of the zodiac.=Syn. 2. Station, standing, eminence, loftiness, exaltation, great-ness.— 3. Majesty, stateliness, gravity.
dignotiont (dig-no'shon), n. [< L. dignotus, pp. of dignoscere, usually dinoscere, know apart, dis-tinguish, < di-, dis-, apart, + * gnoscere, noscere, know, = E. know1.] Distinguishing mark; sign.

That [temperamental] dignolions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

digoneutic (dī-gō-nū'tik), a. [< Gr. δι-, two-, + yoveiew, beget (< yóvoc, offspring, race, stock), + -ie.] In entom., double-brooded; having two broods during a single year.

digniteit, F. dignité = Pr. dignitat = Sp. digni- digoneutism (di-go nū'tizm), n. [< digoneut-ic + -ism.] In entom., the state or quality of be-ing digoneutic or double-brooded.

Digonopora (dī-gō-nop'ō-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of digonoporus: see digonoporous.] A divi-sion of dendrocœlous turbellarian worms, hav-ing separate genital pores: opposed to Monogo-nopora. It contains the marine planarians of such genere as Stulcabus Lawtonicas, and Furth such genera as Stylochus, Leptoplana, and Eurylepta

digonoporous (dī-gō-nop'ō-rus), a. [< NL. di-gonoporus, < Gr. d., two-, + -yovoç (< \checkmark *yev, produce) + $\pi \delta \rho o c$, passage.] Having separate genital pores, as a planarian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Digonopora*: opposed to

junct degrees.

digram (di gram), n. [= F. digramme, $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota$, two, + $\gamma \rho \check{a} \mu \mu a$, a thing written, $\langle \gamma \rho \check{a} \phi \epsilon \upsilon$, write.] Same as digraph.

digraph (dī grāf), n. and a. [ζ Gr. δι-, two-, + γράφειν, write.] I. n. Two letters used to rep-resent one sound, as ea in head, th in path.

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, di-raphs, are changed into the single vowels which they and for. T. Sheridan. graphs, ar stand for.

stand for. T. Sheridan. T. Sheridan. There are five elementary consonants represented by di. graphs: th (thin), th = dh (thine, then), sh (she), zh (azure), ng (sing). Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., VIII. II. a. Consisting of two letters used to rep-resent one sound: as, digraph signs; digraph digraphic (dī-graf'ik), a. [$\langle digraph + -ic.$] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digraph. digresss. (di- or dī-gres'), v. i. [$\langle L. digressus.$

eonsonants. digraphic (dī-graf'ik), a. [< digraph + -ic.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digraph. digress (di- or dī-gres'), v. i. [< L. digressus, pp. of digredi, go apart, step aside, < di- for dis-, apart, + gradi, go, step: see grade. Cf. aggress, congress, egress, ingress, progress, re-gress.] 1. To turn aside from the direct or appointed course; deviate or wander away, as from the main road, from the main tenor and purpose in speaking or writing or from the prinpurpose in speaking or writing, or from the principal line of argument, study, or occupation.

I have digressed, because of the extreme prejudice which both religion and philosophy have received and may re-ceive by being commilted together. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 154.

I will a little digress from my maine discourse of Padua, and . . . speak something of him. Coryat, Cruditica, I. 155.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to digress into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. Locke.

Let the student of our history digress into whatever other fields he will. J. Stephens. 2. To turn aside from the right path; trans-

gress; offend. [Rare.] Thy abundant goodness shall excuse This deadly blot in thy *digressing* son. Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

A digress from my history. Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 43. digression (di- or di-gresh'on), n. [< ME. di-gression = OF. digression, F. digression = Pr. digressio = Sp. digression = Pg. digressão = It. digressione, < L. digressio(n-), < digredi, pp. digressus, go apart: see digress, v.] 1. The act of digressing; deviation from a regular or ap-pointed course; especially, a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

But what? Methinks I deserve to be pounded for stray-ing from poetry to oratory: but both have such an attin-ity in the wordish considerations, that I think this digres-sion will make my meaning receive the fuller understand-ing. Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie (ed. 1810), p. 97.

Digressions in a book are like foreign troops in a state, which argue the nation to want a heart and hands of its own. Swift, Tale of a Tub, vii. 2. Deviation from the path of virtue; trans-

gression. [Rare.]

Then my digression is so vile, so base, That it will live engraven in my face. Shak., Lucrece, 1, 202. 3. In astron., the angular distance in the eclip-tic of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

digressional (di- or di-gresh'on-al), a. [$\langle di-gression + -al.$] Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digressional ornaments. T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems. In particular, the notion of episodes, or digressional narratives, interwoven with the principal narrative, was entirely Aristotelian. De Quincey, Ilomer, i.

digressive (di- or dī-gres'iv), a. [= F. digres-sif = Sp. digresivo = Pg. lt. digressivo, < LL. digressivus, < L. digressus, pp. of digredi, digress: see digress, v.] Tending to digress; departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the digressive sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme. Johnson, Young. digressively (di- or di-gres'iv-li), adv. By way of digression.

digyn (di'jin), n. [< NL. *digynus, < Gr. δι-, two-, + γινή, woman (mod. bot. pistil).] A plant having two pistils.

monogonoporous. digonous (dig'õ-nus or dī'gõ-nus), a. [=F. di-gone, $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta_{\ell}, \text{two-}, + \gamma \omega \nu a$, angle.] In bot., having two angles: as, a digonous stem. di grado (dē grä'dõ). [It., step by step, lit. from step: di, $\langle \text{L. } de, \text{ from }; \text{ grado}, \langle \text{L. } \text{ gra-}$ dus, step : see grade.] In music, moving by con-innet degreeshave two styles, or a single style deeply cleft into two parts, forming the second order in each of his first thirteen classes.

digynian (dl-jin 'i-an), a. [As Digynia + -an.] Having two pistils. digynous (dij'i-nus), a. [< NL. *digynus: see

digyn.] Same as digynian. dihedral (dī-hē'dral), a. [Also dicdral; < di-hedron + -al.] Having two sides, as a figure; having two plane faces, as a crys-

or surfaces

or surfaces. **diheliost**, **dihelium**†(dī-hē'li-os, -um), *n*. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta_{i\delta}$, through, $+ \tilde{\eta}_{i\delta i\sigma}$, sun.] That chord of the elliptic orbit of a planet which passes through the focus where the sun is and is per-pendicular to the transverse axis. Also *dihely*. pendicular to the transverse axis. Also dihety. dihely† (dī-hē'li), n. [= F. dihélie, \langle NL. dihe-lios, dihelium: see dihelios.] Same as dihelios. dihexagonal (dī-hek-sag'ō-nāl), a. [\langle di-2 + hexagonal.] Twelve-sided: ās, a dihexagonal prism or pyramid: also used to describe a dou-ble six-sided pyramid or quartzoid. dihexahedral (dī-hek-sa-hē'drāl), a. [\langle di-2 + hexahedral.] In crystal., having the form of a hexahedral or six-sided prism with trihedral summits

summits.

summus. dihexahedron (dī-hek-sa-hē'dron), n.; pl. di-hexahedrons, dihexahedra (-drons, -drā). [< Gr. δ_i , two-, $+ \tilde{\epsilon}\xi$, = E. six, $+ \tilde{\epsilon}\delta\rho_a$, a seat, base: see di-2 and hexahedron.] In crystal., a six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

Dihexahedra of quartz, and various rare minerals are noted in them. Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 247.

dihydrite (dī-hī'drīt), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta\iota_{-}, \text{two-}, + i \partial \omega \rho$ ($i \delta \rho_{-}$), water, $+ -i t c^2$.] A phosphate of coppor containing two equivalents of water. It is found in small green monoclinic crystals.

Is found in small green monoclinic crystals. diiamb, diiambus (di-j-amb', -am'bus), n.; pl. diiambs, diiambi (-ambz', -bī). [(LLL, diiambus, \langle Gr. $\delta ua \mu \beta o_{\zeta} \langle \delta t_{-}$, two, $+ i a \mu \beta o_{\zeta}$, iambus.] In anc. pros., two iambi, or an iambic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. The name diiambus, strictly belonging to the iambic dipody in its normal form ($\sim - \sim -$), can be extended to its epitritic variety also ($- \sim - \sim -$).

lorm ($\zeta = \zeta = -$), can be extended to its epitritic variety also ($--\zeta = -$). **Diipolia, Dipolia** (dī-ip-ō-lī'a, dī-pol'i-a), n. pl. [Gr. Διπόλεια οr Διπάδια, contr. of Διπάδιαι or Διπόλια, neut. pl., prop. adj., $\langle Zείς$ (gen. Διός, dat. Δι), Zeus, + Πολιές, guardian of the eity, an epithet of Zeus, $\langle πόλις$, eity.] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated annually, with sacrifice of an ox, on the 14th of Skirophorion (about the end of June), on the Aeropolis, in honor of Zeus Polieus—that is, Protector of the City. Also called Bouphonia. **dijudicant** (dī-jö' di-kant), n. [\langle L. dijudi-can(t-)s, ppr. of dijudicare, decide: see dijudi-cate.] One who dijudicates, determines, or de-cides.

cides.

And if great philosophers doubt of many things which popular dividicants hold as certain in their creeds, I sup-pose ignorance itself will not say it is because they are more ignorant. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

dijudicatet (dī-jo'(di-kāt), v. [$\langle L. dijudicatus, pp. of dijudicate, decide, determine, distinguish between, <math>\langle di, dis-$, apart, + judicate, judge: see judicate, judge.] I. intrans. To judge; determine termine.

dijudicate



dijudicate

The Church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the Church in *dijudicating* of Scriptures, seems only to speak of herself. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 260.

II. trans. To determine; decide.

That is a lawful Council with which, while acting as That is a lawful Council with which, while acting as Geumenical, the whole Church communicates, and, the matter being dijudicated, holds it to be adhered to. Quoted lu Puzey's Elrenicon, p. 39.

dijudication; (dī-jö-di-kā'shon), n. [< L. diju-dicatio(n-), < dijudicate, pp. dijudicatus, decido: see dijudicate.] Judicial distinction. It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves

should strongly incline us in our most abstracted dijudi-ention. Glanville, Vanlty of Dogmatizing, xiii.

cation. Gammade, vanity of Dogmatzing, xni. **dika-bread** (dī'kā-brod), n. [\langle dika, native name, + E. bread⁴.] A fatty substance resem-bling chocolate, prepared from the almond-liko kernel of the fruit of the Mangifera Gabonensis, used as food by the natives of the west coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. Watte Diet of Chem

used as food by the natives of the west coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. Watts, Diet. of Chem. dika-fat (di'kä-fat), n. Same as dika-bread. dikamali (dik-a-mal'i), n. [E. Ind.] The native name of a rosinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of Gardenia lu-cida, a rubiaceous shrub of India. It has a strong, peculiar, and offensive odor, and is useful in the treatment of sores and entaneous diseases. In India It is employed as a remedy for dyspepsia. Also deconnelce. dikast, n. See dieast. dike (dik), n. [Also spelled, less corroetly, dyke; \langle ME. dike, dyke, dik, die (also assibi-lated diehe, dyche, dieh, dych, \rangle mod. E. ditch), \langle AS. die, m., f., a ditch, channel, dike, wall, = OS. dik, Ind. a fish-pond, = OFries. dik, m., a bank, dam, = D. dijk, m., a bank, dam, = MLG. dik', LG. dick, m., a pond, usually a bank, dam, = MHG. tich, diech, m., a ditch, canal, pond, fish-pond, marsh, G. teich, m., a pond, fish-pond, tank, deich, m., a bank, dam (this sense and form, with initial d for t, after LG. and D.), = Leel. dik', neut., dik', im., a ditch, = Norw. dikc, ueut., a ditch, a puddle, = Sw. dike, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dige, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam. The neut. forms have been compared with Gr. reixos, a wall, rampart, roixos, the wall of a house (for orig. "bixyos, "boxyos, ult. connected The neut. forms have been compared with Gr. $\tau \epsilon i \chi o \varsigma$, a wall, rampart, $\tau o i \chi o \varsigma$, the wall of a house (for orig. " $\theta \epsilon i \chi o \varsigma$, " $\theta o i \chi o \varsigma$, the wall of a house (for orig. " $\theta \epsilon i \chi o \varsigma$, " $\theta o i \chi o \varsigma$, the connected with $\theta \imath \gamma \acute{a} v \epsilon \imath v$, touch, and L. fingerc, form, figura, a form: see figure, fictile, etc.); but the relation is improbable. The orig. sense of the neut. word is 'ditch,' a channel dug out (cf. dig, ult, from this noun) (cf. also Gr. $\tau i \phi o \varsigma$, a marsh, swamp), ditelt being in fact an assibilated form of the same word. The correlative sense of 'a bank' or 'a wall' is not usual in ME. and AS.; it is due in part to the usage of the Low AS.; it is due in part to the usage of the Low Countries, where dikes in this sense are conspicuous and important.] 1. A channel for water made by digging; a ditch; a moat. See *ditch*. [Obsolete or archaie.]

Al the thinges the in wer[1]de ben, Twen henone hll and helle dik.

Genesis and Exodus, 1. 281.

Aboute the castel was a dyke. Richard Coer de Lion, 1, 6021.

From one fountain in a garden there should be little channels or dykes ent to every bed, and every plant grow-ing therein. Ray, Works of Creation, it. Like a shoal

Like a anom Of darting fish, that on a summer morn Adown the crystal dykes at Camelot Come slipping o'cr their shadows on the sand. *Tennyson*, Gersint. 2. A small pond or pool. [Prov. Eng.]-3. A ridge or bank of earth thrown up in excavat-ing a canal or a ditch; specifically, such a ridge or bank thrown up to prevent low lands from being overflowed; a continuous dam confining or restraining the waters of a stream or of the sea: as, the Netherlands are defended from the

sea by dikes. The injured nation [the Dutch], driven to despair, had pened its dikes, and had called in the sea as an ally gainst the French tyranny. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labo Shut out the turbulent tidea. Longfellow, Evangeline, 1. 1. A low wall or fence of stone or turf, dividing or inclosing fields, etc. A *dry dike* is such a wall built without mortar. See *fail-dike*. [North. Eng. and Seotch.]

Ye've been wash'd in Dunny's well, And dried on Dunny's dyke. Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II, 137). The hlest dyke that we come to, I'll turn and tak you np. The Duke of Athol (Child's Ballads, IV. 96).

102

5. In geol., a fissure in rocks filled with ma-terial which has found its way into it while moltod, or when brought by some other means into a fluid or semi-fluid condition. Most dikes

are, in fact, filled with lava or some with lava or some form of eruptive rock. A dike dif-fers from a vein in that the latter has been alowly filled by agencies either identical with or allied in character to these ordinarily to those ordinarily

Section showing dikes traversing stratified a, b, simple dikes ; c, branching dike.

to those ordinarily designated by the term metamorphic, while the former has, in most cases at least, been rapidly filled, so that it consists essentially of the same material through from one side to the other, and at all depths. A mineral veln or lode, on the other hand, may differ very greatly in its contents in various parts, in which as well as in depth.

6

contents in various parts, in which as well as in depth. dike (dik), v.; pret. and pp. diked, ppr. diking. [$\langle ME. diken, dyken$ (also assibilated dichen, \rangle mod. E. diteh, v.), dig, dig out, surround with a diteh, $\langle AS. dician$, also in comp. be-dician, ge-dician, make a diteh, surround with a diteh or dike (= OFries. dika, ditsa, ditsa, dig, make a diteh also prize a dika, ditsa, ditsa, dig, make a ditch, also raise a dike or dam, = D. dijken, raise a dike or dam, = MLG. LG. diken, > G. deichen, raise a dike or dam), < die, a ditch, = D. dijk, etc., a bank, dam: see dike, n., and cf. ditch, r., and dig.] I.† intrans. To make a ditch; dig; delve. See dig.

He wolde threshe and therto dyke and delve. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 536.

It were better dike and delve, And stand upon the right faith, Than knew all that the Bible saith,

And erre, as some clerkes do. Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

II. trans. 1+. To dig; dig ont; excavato. See dia.

Ile criede, and comaundede alle Cristync people To delue and dike a deop diche al aboute Vnite, That holyehurche stod in holynesse as hit were a pile. Piers Plowman (C), xxil. 365.

21. To inclose with a ditch or with ditches. With all mycht that he mycht get, To the toume ane assege set; And gert dyk thalm . . . stalwartly. Barbour, MS., xvii. 271.

3. To furnish with a dike; inclose, restraiu, or protect by an embaukment : as, to dike a river ; to dike a tract of land.-4+. To surround with a stone wall.

Dike and park the samin [landis] surelie and kelp thame sikkerlie. Balfour's Pract. (A. 1555), p. 145. dike-grave (dik'grāv), n. [< D. dijkgraaf (= MLG. dikgreve, LG. diekgräve, > G. deichgräfe), an overseer of dikes, < dijk, dike, + graaf, count</p> (steward, reeve): see dike, and greeve, graf, and ef. dike-reeve.] In the Low Countries, a superintendent of dikes.

The chief Dike-grave here is one of the greatest officers of Trust in all the Province. Howell, Letters, I. 1. 5.

of Trust In all the Province. Howell, Letters, I. 1. 5. **diker** (dī'kēr), n. [\langle ME. dikere, \langle AS. dicere, \langle dīcian, dig: see dike, r. Cf. ditcher, digger.] I. A ditcher.—2. One who builds dikes. **dike-reeve** (dik'rēv), n. [\langle dike + reerc².] An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes. *Hallwell*. Compare dike-grave. **dilacerate** (di- or di-las'o-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. dilacerated, ppr. dilacerating. [\langle L. dilacc-ratus, pp. of dilacerare (\rangle It. dilaccrare = Sp. Pg. dilacerar = F. dilaccrcr), tear in pieces, \langle di- for dis-, apart, + lacerare, tear: see lacc-rate.] To tear; rend asunder; separate by force; lacerate. [Rare.]

rate.] To tear; rend asunder; separate by force; lacerate. [Rare.] The Infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, dilacerates and breaks those parts which re-strained him before. Sir T. Browne, Vuig, Err., III, 6, dilaceration (di- or di-las-e-rā'shon), n. [= F. dilacération = Sp. dilaceracion = Pg. dilacera-ção, < LL. dilaceratio(n-), < L. dilacerarc, pp. di-laceratus, tear in pieces: see dilacerate.] The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rendiug; laceration. [Rare.]

All the riddles of Sphinx, therefore, have two conditions annexed: vlz., dilaceration to those who do not solve them; and empire to those that do, Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expi.

Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl. dilambdodont (dī-lamb' dō-dont), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta\iota$ -, twice, two-, $+\lambda \dot{a}\mu\beta\delta a$, the letter lambda (Λ), $+ \dot{b}\delta \dot{v} \epsilon (\dot{b} \delta \sigma r-) = E. tooth.]$ Having ob-long molar teeth with two V-shaped ridges; specifically, having the characters of the Di-lambdodonta: as, a dilambdodont dentition; a dilambdodont maximal dilambdodont mammal.

Dilambdodonta (dī-lamb-do-don'tä), u. pl. [NL.: see dilambdodont.] A group or series of insectivorous mammals, a division of the order Bestiæ, having oblong molars whose crowns pre-

sent two V-shaped transverse ridges, like the letter W. Such teeth are characteristic of the insett-vores of northerly or temperate regions, thus contrasted with tropical forms of Zalambdodonta (which see). Gill. **dilamination** (di-lam-i-nā'shon), n. [$\langle di-2 + lamination$] In bot., the congenital development of a lamina upon the surface of an organ:

a form of deduplication or chorisis. **dilaniate**; (dī-lā'nl-āt), v. t. [$\langle L. dilaniatus$, pp. of dilaniare (\rangle It. dilaniarc), tear in pieces, $\langle di$ -, dis-, apart, + laniarc, tear, rend.] To tear; rend in pieces; mangle.

The pather, when he hunts his prey, hidlog his grim visage, with the sweetness of his breath allures the other beasts unto him, who, being come within his reach, he reuds and cruelly doth didnaite them. Ford, Line of Life. **dilaniation**! (di-hā-ni-ā'shon), n. [\leq L. as if "dilaniatio(n-), \leq dilaniarc, pp. dilaniatus, tear in pieces: soe dilaniate.] A tearing in pieces.

Cockerom.

Cockeram. dilapidate (di- or dī-lap'i-dāt), v.; pret. and pp. dilapidate(, ppr. dilapidating. [Formerly also delapidate; ζ LL. dilapidatus, pp. of dilapidare (\rangle It. dilapidare = Sp. Pg. dilapidar = F. dilapi-der), throw away, squander, consume, destroy, lit. scatter like stones, ζ L. di-, dis-, apart, + lapidare, throw stones at, ζ lapis (lapid-), a stone: see lapidate.] I. trans. 1. To bring into a ruinous condition; impair or reduce to a state of ruin; especially, to ruin by misuse or neglect. or neglect.

It the blahop, parson, or vicar, &c., dilapidates the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church. Blackstone.

2. To waste; squander.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of the church? Bp. Uurd. 3. To give the appearance of dilapidation to.

[Rare.] You see a very respectable-looking person in the street, and it is odda but, as you pass him, his hat comes off, his whole figure suddenly dilapidates itself, assuming a trem-ble of professional weakness, and you hear the everlasting "qualche cosa per carità." Louedi, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

II. intrans. To fall into partial or total min;

fall by decay.

Large the domain, but all within combine To correspond with the dishonor'd sign; And all around *dilapidates*. Crabbe, The Borongh. dilapidation (di-or dī-lap-i-dā'shon), n. [Formerly also delapidation; = F. ditapidation = Sp. dilapidacion = Pg. dilapidação = It. dilapi sp. anaphaeton \cong rg. anaphaet through misuse or neglect.

Whom shall their [the blahops'] successors sue for the dilapidations which they make of that credit? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vil. 24.

By keeping a strict account of incomes and expenditures, a man night easily preserve an estate from dilapidation. J. Goodwan, Winter Evening Conterences, I.

Specifically-2. In Eng. eccles. law, the pulling down, suffering to go to decay, or ruin of any building or other property in possession of an incumbent.

dilapidator (di- or di-lap'i-dù-tor), n. [= F. dilapidateur = Sp. Pg. dilapidador = It, dilapi-datore; as dilapidate + -or.] One who causes dilapidation.

It is alleged that non-residence and dilapidations for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall acidom sec a non-resident, but he is also a dilapidator. II. Wharton, Defence of Fluralities, p. 156.

dilatability (di- or di-lā-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. dilatabilité = Sp. dilatabilidad = Pg. dilatabili-dade = It. dilatabilità, < NL. dilatabilita(t-)s, < dilatabilis: seo dilatable and -bility.] The quality of being dilatable, or of admitting expan-sion, either by inherent elastic force or by the action of a force exerted from without: opposed to contractibility.

It was purely an accident dependent on the dilatability of the particular quality of alcohol employed which made the bolling-point of wster 50°. Encyc. Brit., XX. 308.

dilatable (di- or di-lā'ta-bl), a. [= F. Pr. Sp. dilatable = Pg. dilatarel = It. dilatabile, < NL. dilatabilis, eapable of expansion, < L. dilatabile, < NL. dilatabilis, eapable of expansion, < L. dilatare, expand: see dilate, r., and -able.] Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic: as, a bladder is dilatable by the force of air; air is dilatable by heat dilatable by heat.

dilatable by heat. dilatable ness (di- or dī-lā'ta-bl-nes), n. Capa-city for dilatation; dilatability. Bailey, 1727. dilatancy (di- or dī-lā'tan-si), n. [\langle dilatan(t) + -cy.] The property of granular masses of expanding in bulk with change of shape. It is due to the increase of space between the individually rigid particles as they change their relative positions.



dilatancy

If evidence of *dilatancy* were to be obtained from tan-gible matter, it was to be sought on the most common-place, and what had hitherto been the least interesting, form, that of hard, separate grains -- corn, sand, shot, &c. O. Reynolds, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

dilatant (di- or di-la^{*}tant), a. and n. [= F. dilatant, < L. dilatan(t-)s, ppr. of dilatare, di-late: see dilate, v.] I. a. Dilating; relating to dilatancy, or to a substance possessing this property.

The most striking evidence of dilatancy is obtained from the fact that, since *dilatant* material cannot change its shape without increasing in volume, by preventing change of volume all change of shape is prevented. *O. Reynolds*, Nature, XXXIII, 430.

- **II.** n. **1.** A substance having the property of dilatancy.—2. In surg., an instrument used to dilate, as a tent, a bougie, a sound, otc. **dilatate** (di- or di-lā 'tāt), a. [= Sp. Pg. dilatado = It. dilatato, $\langle L.$ dilatatus, pp. of dilatare, dilate: see dilate, v.] Dilated; broadened or widened ont: specifically said, in zoölogy, of an organ or a part which is disproportionately broad along a portion of its length. **dilatation** (dil-ā- or di-lā-tā'shọn), n. [$\langle ME$. dilatation (dil-ā- or di-lā-tā'shọn), n. [$\langle ME$. dilatation, $\langle OF$. (and F.) dilatation = Pr. di-latazione, $\langle LL$. dilatatio(n-), an extension, $\langle L.$ dilatare, pp. dilatas, expand: see dilate, v.] 1. The act of expanding; expansion, as by heat; a spreading or enlarging in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; disten-sion. sion.

I conceive the intire idea of a spirit in generall, or at least of all finite created and subordinate spirits, to con-sist in these several powers or properties, viz. : self-pene-tration, self-motion, self-contraction and *dilatation*, and indivisibility. *Dr. II. More*, Antidote against Athelsm, I. iv. § 3.

His [Spenser's] genius is rather for dilatation than com-ression. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 162. pression. Specifically-2. Diffuseness of speech; prolixity; culargement.

What nedeth gretter dilatacioun? Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 134.

3. An abnormal enlargement of an aperture or a canal of the body, or one made for the pur-poses of surgical or medical treatment. See expansion.—4. A dilated part of anything; specifically, in zoöl., a dilated portion of an organ or a mark.

gan or a mark. dilatator (dil'ā- or dī'lā-tā-tor), n. [=F. dila-tateur = Sp. Pg. dilatador = It. dilatatore, a di-latator, $\langle LL. dilatator, one who propagates or$ $spreads abroad, <math>\langle L. dilatare, pp. dilatus, spread$ abroad, dilate: see dilate, v.] That which di-lates; a dilator: in anat., specifically appliedto various muscles, as of the nose or the pupil.L di pridication of the specifically applied $dilator; spreads abroad, <math>\langle L. dilator, v.]$ that which di-lates; a dilator: in anat. specifically applied to various muscles, as of the nose or the pupil. L di Pridication of the specifically applied dilator and the set of the specifically applied to various muscles, as of the nose or the pupil. dilator is the specifically applied by a constrict or and proceeding; tardiness; procreastination.

In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a *dilatator* muscle, which are also present in a modified form in Birds. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anst. (trans.), p. 547.

form in Birds. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 547. Dilatator iridis, the muscle of the iris whose action di-lates the pupil; the radiating muscular fibers of the iris, antagonizing the sphincterial or circular fibers. – Dilata-tor tube, the tensor palati muscle. dilate (di- or di-lat'), v.; pret. and pp. dilated, ppr. dilating. [=F. dilater = Pr. Sp. Pg. dilatar = 1t. dilatare, \leq L. dilatare, spread out, extend, dilate, \leq dilatus, pp., associated with differre, carry apart, spread abroad, scatter, also differ, and intr. differ (\geq E. differ and defer²). \leq disand intr. differ () E. differ and $defer^2$), $\langle dis., apart, + ferre = E. bear^1$. For pp. latus, see ablative. Dilate is a doublet of $delay^1$, and practically of defer² and differ: see delay1, defer², differ.] I. trans. 1. To expand; distend; spread out; enlarge or extend in all directions: as, air dilates the lungs; to dilate the pupil of the eye.

Induced with a zelous deuotion and ardent desire to protect and dilate the Christian faith. Hakluyt's Yoyages, II., Ded.

Satan, alarm'd, Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood, Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 986.

Chapman abounds in splendid enthusiasms of diction, and now and then *dilates* our imaginations with sugges-tions of prolound poetic depth. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 315.

2[†]. To set forth at length; relate at large; re-late or describe with full particulars; enlarge upon.

2. Found good means To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart, That I would all my pllgrimage dilate, Whereof by parcels she had something heard. Shak., Othello, i. 3.

= Syn. To swell, spread out, amplify. II. intrans. 1. To spread out; expand; dis-tend; swell; enlarge.

His heart dilates and glories in his strength. Addison.

My heart dilated with unutterable happiness. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxii.

His nostrils visibly *dilate* with pride. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 149. 2. To speak at length; dwell on particulars; enlarge; expatiate; descant: used absolutely or with upon or on.

I purpose to speak actively without digressing or dilat-g. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 106. I leave it among the divines to dilate upon the danger

of schism as a spiritual evil. Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

dilatet (di- or dī-lāt'), a. [< L. dilatus, pp.: see dilate, v.] Broad; extended. Whom they, out of their bounty, have instructed With so dilate and absolute a power. E. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

E. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2. *dilated* (di- or di-lā'ted), *p.a.* [Pp. of *dilate*, *v.*] Expanded; extended; enlarged. Specifically—(a) Unusually widened, or wider than the rest of the part or organ. Also distended. (b) In her., opened; standlog open, as a pair of compasses or the like.—Dilated an-tennæ, in entom., antennæ unusually widened in any part.—Dilated margin, in entom., a margin spread out laterally more than usual, or beyond the surrounding parts.—Dilated strise or punctures, in entom., those strike or punctures which are broader than usual, and dis-timetly rounded within.—Dilated tarsi. in entom., those tarsi in which two or more joints are broad, somewhat heart-shaped, and spongiose or densely hairy beneath, as in Coleoptera. Also called enlarged tarsi. dilater (di- or di-lā'tér), n. One who or that which enlarges or expands. Shelton. dilation (di- or di-lā'tén, n. [A short form of dilatation.] The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation.

dilatation.

At first her eye with slow *dilation* roll'd Dry flame, she listening. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

dilation^{2†} (di- or dī-lā'shon), n. [= F. Pr. dila-tion = Sp. dilacion = Pg. dilação = It. dilacione, $\langle L. dilatio(n-), delay, \langle differre, pp. dilatus, de-$ fer: see defer² and dilate, v.] Delay.

What construction cause thou make of our wilful dila-tions, but as a stubborn contempt? Bp. Hall, Zaccheus. **dilative** (di- or dī-lā'tiv), a. [$\langle dilate + -ive.$] Tending to dilate; causing dilatation. Cole-ridae

ridge. range. **dilator** (di- or dī-lā'tor), n. [$\langle NL. dilator$, short for dilatator, q. v.; as if $\langle E. dilate + -or$. L. dilator means 'a delayer.'] **1**. One who or that which widens or expands; specifically, a mus-cle that dilates; a dilatator.—**2**. A surgical in-strument, of various forms, used for dilating a wound a canal, or an external anening of the

proceeding; tardiness; procrastination.

These lamented their dilatoriness and imperfection, or trembled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves. Hallam.

dilatory (dil'ā,tō-ri), a. [= F. dilatoire = Pr. dilatori = Sp. Pg. It. dilatorio, < LL. dilatorius, tending to delay, < L. dilator, a delayer, < differre, pp. dilatus, delay: see delay¹, dilate, v.]
Marked by or given to procrastination or delay; slow; tardy; not prompt: as, dilatory measures; a dilatory messenger.

I ahhor This dilatory sloth, and tricks of Rome. Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

2. Intended to bring about delay, or to gain time and defer decision: as, a *dilatory* motion.

To the Petition of the Lords he made a dilotory Answer. Baker, Chronicles, p. 79. His dilatory policy. Motley.

Its diatory poincy. Motley. Dilatory defense, in law, a defense intended to defeat or delay the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy, as an objection to the jurisdiction or to the present capacity of a party.—Dilatory plea, in law, a plea which it successful would defeat the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy. =Syn. Tardy, etc. (see slow), loitering, lingering, procras-tinating, backward, laggard, behindhand, inactive, slug-gish, dawdling.

 $dildo^{1}$ (dil'do), n. A term of obscure cant or slang origin, used in old ballads and plays as a mere refrain or nonsense-word; also used, from its vagueness, as a substitute for various obscene terms, and in various obscene meanings.

He has the prettiest love-songs for maids, . . . with such delicate burthens of "dildos" and "fadings." Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

With a hie dildo dill and a dildo dee. Burden of an Old Ballad.

Dilate the matter to me. Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1. a. To swell, spread out, amplify. intrans. 1. To spread out; expand; dis-is swell; enlarge. intrans. 1. To spread out; expand; dis-is swell; enlarge. intrans. 1. To spread out; expand; dis-trans difference of the stems were used as torches intrans of the stems were used as torches is spread out in the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches is the the balance of the stems were used as torches is the balance of the stems were used as torches by the Indians.

dilectiont (di-lek'shon), n. [= F. Pr. dilection = Sp. dilection = Pg. dilection = It. dilectione, < LL. dilectio(n-), < L. diligere, pp. dilectus, love much, value highly: see diligent. Cf. predilec-tion 1. A loging professional choice tion.] A loving; preference; choice.

The privilege of his dileccioun In you confirmed God upon a tree Hanging. Chaucer, Mother of God, 1. 122.

In you confirmed God upon a tree Hanging. Chauser, Mother of God, 1. 122. So tree is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our beliet. Boyle, Sersphic Love. **dilemma** (di- or di-lem'ä), n. [= F. dilemme = Sp. dilema = Pg. It. dilemma = D. G. Dan. Sw. dilemma, $\langle \text{ LL. dilemma}, \langle \text{ Gr. } \delta i \lambda \mu \mu a, a \text{ conclu-}$ $sion from two premises, <math>\langle \delta a + \lambda \bar{\alpha} \mu \mu a, a \text{ propo-}$ sition, assumption: see lemma. Not "an ar-gument in which the adversary is 'caught be- $tween' (<math>\delta a \lambda a \mu \beta \delta w e \sigma a$, be caught between.] 1. A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must whoever maintains a certain proposition must accept one or other of two alternative concluaccept one or other of two alternative conclu-sions, and that each of these involves the de-nitives are called the horns of the dilemma, which is also called a horned syllogism. The argument is also called a horns exceeds two. The dilemma originated in rhetoric, and was not noticed by logicians before the revival of iserning; consequently there has been some dispute as to isorical definition and analysis. The standard example (from Alms Gellius) is as follows: Every woman is fair or ugly; it is not good to marry a fair wife, because she will not be attractive; therefore, it is not good to marry at invoices the principle of excluded middle, the falsity of which would leave ordinary syllogism intact. Logi-of which would leave ordinary syllogism intact. Logi-of expression, saying that the above argument, for in-as above, but that it becomes one if that premise is put in is form: If it is good to marry an ugly wife. They have at different times recognized the following forms as di-marks or as parts of dilemmas, for many logicians hold that a dilemma. If A, then C; if B, then C; but if hold there, A is not true, C is true; B and C are of the or A; hence, C. (2) *Simple destructive dilemma*. If A is true, B is true; if C, then D; but either A or mark the ort A; hen B; if C, then D; but either A or mark the ort A; hen B; if C, then D; but either A or mark the system of the kind of reasoning later there is the hist form as the strue; but B is true; if C is true; B and C are of the hist hist hist is consolution to both true; but B is the site of the strue bestructive dilemma if A is true, B is true; if C, then D; but either A or mark the strue bis is true; if C is true, D is true; but B and D are not both true; hence, A and C are not both where the less, in the Stoke is true is only later that the more and only hist stoked upon by the Stokes, bey bet the B is true; if C is true, D is true; but B and D are not both true; hence, A and C are not both when the importance of the word, and t is sonly later thas the mark sions, and that each of these involves the deit is met with in the modern sense.

Dilemma is an argument made of two members, repug-nant one to snother, wherof which soever thou grantest, thou art by and by taken. Elundeville, Logic, v. 27.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case ! To act with infany, or quit the place.

Swift. The doctrine of a Messiah offers a dilemma --a choice hetween two interpretations — one being purely spiritual, one purely political. De Quincey, Essenes, il.

dilemmatic (dil-e- or di-le-mat'ik), a. [= F. **dilemmatic** (dil-e- or di-le-mat'ik), a. [= F]. dilemmatique = Pg. dilemmatico; as dilemma(t-) + -ic.] In logic, pertaining to or of the nature of a dilemma.—Dilemmatic argument. See argu-ment.—Dilemmatic proposition, a hypothetical propo-sition with a disjunctive consequent: as, if A, then either B or C; or a categorical proposition with a disjunctive predicate: as, A is either B or C.—Dilemmatic reason-ing, reasoning depending upon the principle of excluded middle as its chief principle.—Dilemmatic syllogism, a syllogism having for its minor premise a dilemmatic proposition. mosition

proposition, dilemmist (di- or dī-lem'ist), n. [< dilemma + -ist.] A person who bases argument or belief on a dilemma or dilemmas : used specifically in translation of the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy. See the extract.

[The philosophic school] of the Vaibhāshikas, or dilem-mists, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known. Amer. Cyc., 11I. 403.

with the object to be known. Amer. ogc., in normal set of the set of the known. The set of the set

dilettant (dil-e-tant'), n. [See dilettante.] See dilettante.

dilettante. dilettante (dil-e-tån'te), n. and a. [Also dilet-tant; = D. G. Dan. Sw. dilettant = F. dilettante, \langle It. dilettante, prop. ppr. of dilettare, delight, \langle L. dileetare, delight: see delight, delectable.] I. n. Pl. dilettanti (-ti). An admirer or lover of the fine arts, science, or letters; an amateur; one who pursues an art or literature desultorily

and for amusement: often used in a disparag-ing sense for a superficial and affected dabbler in literature or art.

The main characteristic of the *dilettante* is that sort of impartiality that springs from inertia of mind, admirable for observation, incapable of turning it to practical ac-count. Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 100.

II. a. Relating to dilettantism; having the characteristics of dilettanti.

stics of difference. I heard no longer The snow-banded, distincte, Delicate-handed priest intone. *Tennyson*, Maud, viii. See dilettantism. dilettanteism. n.

dilettantish, dilettanteish (dil-o-tan'tish, -te-ish), a. [< dilettant, dilettante, + -ish¹.] Inclined to or characterized by dilettantism. George Eliot.

dilettantism, dilettanteism (dil-e-tan'tizm, -te-izm), n. [= F. dilettantisme; as dilettant, dilettante, + -ism.] The quality characteristic of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature.

Dilettantism, hypothesis, speculation, a kind of amateur search for truth ; this is the sorest sin. Carlyle.

search for truth; this is the screet sin. Cartyle. Dilettanteism, which is the twin sister of scepticism, be-gan. Lovell, Among my Books, 2d scr., p. 37.
diligence¹ (dil'i-jons), n. [Formerly also dili-gence; < ME. diligence, < OF. diligence, F. dili-gence = Pr. Sp. Pg. diligencia = It. diligenzia, diligenza, < L. diligentia, carefulness, attentive-ness, < diligen(t-)s, careful, etc.: see diligent.]
1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken : constance vin the performwhat is undertaken ; constancy in the perform-ance of duty or the conduct of business; persistent exertion of body or mind; industry; assiduity.

Iduity. If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there afore Shak., Lear, i. 5. you.

Prithee, follow, walt ; I need not thy officious diligence. Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

Why shouldst thou then obtrude this diligence,

In valu, where no acceptance II can find? Milton, P. R., II. 387. 2. Care; heed; caution; heedfulness.

Men may also doon other diligence Aboute an oyicellar, lt for to warme. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Keep thy heart with all diligence. Prov. Iv. 23. 3. In law, the attention and care due from a

3. In law, the attention and eare due from a person in a given situation. The degree of care of the persons concerned to each other and the circumates of the transaction.
4. In Scots law: (a) The warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. (b) The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt.
-Common or ordinary diligence, that degree of dilference which men of business and that degree of dilference which men of business and that degree of dilference which men of business and that degree. To do one's base efforts. (I Arctial:)
I would not have the master either frome or childes. *Lachan*, The Scholemaster, p. 27. Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. Iv.9.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. Iv. 9.

b) thy difference to come shortly unto me, 2 mm, W.w.
Syn. 1. Industry, Application, etc. (see assiduity), as idnousness.-2. Caution, circumspection, vigilance.
d) dole².
D) Hillen (di-lé'ni-ä), n. [NL., named after J. J. Dillen (1687-1747), a professor of botany at J. Dillen (1687-1747), a professor of botany at J. Dillen (1687-1747), a professor of botany at Oxford.] A genus of plants, natural order Dillen (dilgence, expedition, despatch, speed, eare: see diligence!
Hence by abbr. dilly¹.] A public stage-coach: usually with reference to France, but also applied to such stage-coaches elsowhere.

plied to such stage-coaches elsewhere.

If it were possible to send me a line by the diligence to Brighton, how grateful I should be for such an indui-gence! Mme. D'Arbiay, Diary, I. 401. diligency; (dil'i-jen-si), n. Same as diligence1. Milton.

diligent (dil'i-jent), a. [$\langle ME. diligent, \langle OF. diligent, F. diligent = Pr. diligent = Sp. Pg. It. diligente, <math>\langle L. diligen(t-)s$, careful, attentive, diligent prop. loving, esteeming, ppr. of dil-gere, love, esteem much, lit. choose, select, < di-, dis-, apart, + legere, choose: see elect, select.] 1. Constant in study or effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive and persistent in doing anything; industrious; assiduous.

Seest thon a man *diligent* in his business? ho shall stand before kings. Prov. xxil. 29. Chance without merit brought me in ; and diligence only keeps me so, and will, living as I do among so many lazy people that the *diligent* man becomes necessary, that they cannot do anything without him. Pepys, Diary, 11. 319.

2. Steadily applied ; prosecuted with care and constant effort ; careful ; painstaking: as, make diligent search.

iligent search. The judges shall make diligent inquisition. Dent. xix. 18.

Diligent cultivation of elegant literature. Prescott. =Syn. Active, seduious, laborions, persevering, indefati-gable, unremitting, untiring, painstaking. diligent;, adv. [< diligent, a.] Diligently.

They may the better, aewrer, and more diligenter, exe-ente, obserue, and ministre their said Officez. English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

diligently (dil'i-jent-li), adv. With diligence, or steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carclessly; not negligently.

Being by this Means in the King's Eye, he so diligently carried himself that he soon got into the King's Heart. *Eaker*, Chronicles, p. 261.

Ye shall diligently keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 17.

For all Paul's miracles, the Jews studied the scripture the diligenterly, to see whether it were as he said or no. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 93. diligentness (dil'i-jent-nes), n. Diligence.

diligentness (dil'i-jent-nes), n. Diligence. Bailey, 1727.
dill' (dil), n. [
ME. dille, dylle,
AS. dile =
D. dille = OIIG. tilli, MHG. tille (G. dill, after the D. form) = Dan. dild = Sw. dill, dill; ori-eedamum (Anethum) graveolens, an creet glau-cous annual, with finely divided leaves, yellow flowers, and an agreeably aromatic fruit. It is a native of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region, is a weed in many countries, and is frequently cuitivated in gardens. It is extensively grown in halis, where the seeds are much used for cultury and medicinal purposes. They yield a volatile of having a temon-like odor, and the dis-tilled water is used as a stomachic and carminative, and as a vehicle for other medicines. Now dile in places code is goode to sowe, Now dile in places code la goode to sowe, Now dile in place

Now dile in places colde is goode to sowe, llit may with everie ayer under the skye. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Paularies, museum and dill Vervaln and dill Hinder witches of their will. Old English Proceed.

2. The two-seeded tare. Halliwell. [Prov.

2. The unrestant of the second still (dil), v. t. [North. E. and Sc.; < ME. dil-len, dyllen, var. of dullen, dull, blunt: see dull, v., of which dill² is a doublet.] 1⁺. To dull; blunt.-2. To soothe; still; calm.

The full to be fully being and still, Thir tomwonds two or thre;
 My dule [grie] in dern bot giff [unless] thou dill, Doubtless but dreid Hi die. Robin and Makyne, Percy's Reliques.

I know what is in this medicine. It'll dill fevers. S. Judd, Margaret, p. 140.

dill³t (dil), n. [Another form of dell². Cf. dill-ing.] Same as dell².

 Who loves not his dill, let him die at the gallows. Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, lv. 1.
 dill4⁺ (dil), v. t. [ME. dillen, < Icel. dylja = Sw. dölja = Dan. dölge, conceal, hide.] To conceal; hide.

dill⁵t (dil), n. An obsolete dialectal form of dole².

dilly² (dil'i), *u*. Same as *daffodil*, *daffodilly*. dilly³ (dil'i), *n*. A small sapotaceous tree, *Mi-musops Sieberi*, specifically called the *wild dilly*, found on the Florida keys and in the West In-dies. Its wood is very heavy and hard, of a dark-brown color, and susceptible of a beauti-ful policie. ful polish.

dilly-dally (dil'i-dal'i), v. i. [A varied redu-plication of dally. Cf. shilly-shally.] To loiter; delay; trifle. [Colloq.]

What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying. Richardson, Pameia, 1, 275.

dilo (dē'lō), n. A Fijian name for the Calophyl-

 dum Inophyllum. See Calophyllum.
 dilogical (di- or dī-loj'i-kal), a. [< dilogy + -ied.] Having a double meaning; equivocal; ambiguous. [Rare.]

Some of the subtier have delivered their opinious in such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 10.

dilogy (dil' $\bar{\phi}$ -ji) or di' $\bar{\phi}$ -ji), n. [\langle L. dilagia, \langle Gr. diloyia, repetition (cf. diloyia, repeat), $\langle d_{\ell}, d_{\ell}, \psi$ (cf. twice, + $\lambda \ell \gamma \epsilon w$, speak.] In rhet.: (a) The use of a word or words twice in the same conuse of a word or words twice in the same con-text; repetition, especially for the sake of em-phasis. Unnecessary or ill-judged dilogy results in tautology (which see). (b) Intentional use of an ambiguous expression; the word or ex-pression so used. Ambiguity in a wider sense is called *amphiboly* or *amphibology*. **dilncid**t (di- or dī-lū'sid), a. [\leq L. *dilucidus*, elear, bright, \leq *dilucere*, be elear, \leq *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *lucere*, bo light: see *lucid.*] Clear; lucid.

lucid.

[Obscurity of laws springs] from an ambiguoua, or not so perspicuous and dilucide, description of laws. Bacon, Learning, vili. 3.

dilucidatet (di- or dī-lū'si-dāt), v. t. [<ML. *i. lucidatus, pp. of *dilucidare (> It. dilucidare = Sp. Pg. dilucidar = F. dilucidar), mako clear. < L. dilucidus, clear: seo dilucid. Cf. elucidate.] To make clear; elucidate.

Dilucidating it with all the light which . . . the pro-foundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. xxxvii.

dilucidation \dagger (di- or dī-lū-si-dā'shon), n. [= F. dilucidation = Sp. dilucidacion = Fg. diluci dação = It. dilucidacione, \langle LL. dilucidatio(n-), \langle L. *dilucidare, make clear: see dilucidate.] The act of making clear.

The rigt rode that went to dille Out of the cristen meunis skille, That if with chaunce men on ham hit Quilk that suide haue that suide nogt witt. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Flower of Dillenia speciosa

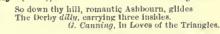
leniacea, consisting of lofty forest-trees, natives leniacea, consisting of lofty forest-troes, natives of tropical Asia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow flowers. D. pentagyna is a handsome tree, common in the forests of India and Burna. D. species is size a fine tree, frequently planted in India for ornament; Its large acid fruits are used in curries, and for making jelly, etc. The leaves of some of the species, as in other genera of the order, are very firm and rough, and are used like sand-paper for polishing woodwork.
Dilleniaceæ (di-lễ-ni-ã'sẽ-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Dillenia + -acea.] An order of polypetalous plants, nearly allied to the Ranunculaceæ and Magnoliaceæ, including 16 genera and about 160 species, trees or shrubs, mostly tropical.
dilleniaceous (di-lễ-ni-ã'shins), a. Belonging to or characteristic of the natural order Dilleniaceæ.

dilling; (dil'ing), n. [Appar. an assimilation of derling, older form of darling, q. v.] 1. A darling; a favorite.

The youngest and the last, and lesser than the other, Saint Helen's name doth bear, the dilling of her mother. Drayton, Polyoibion, II. 114.

Sunne, moone, and seaven starres make thee the dilling of fortune. Marston, What You Will, ii. 1.

The smallest the which passes through the wire sieve is put hito another finely weaved horse-hair sieve, called a *Dilluer*, by which and the skill of the workman it is made merchantable. *Pryce* (1788).



There is no real diluent but water. Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, v. 2. In med., a substance which increases the percentage of water in the blood. Diluents consist of water and watery liquors. dilute (di- or di-lūt'), r.; pret. and pp. diluted, ppr. diluting. [$\langle L. dilutis, pp. of diluere (\rangle$ It. dilute = Sp. Pg. diluir = F. diluer), wash away, dissolve, cause to melt, dilute, $\langle di, dis, away$. apart, + luere = Gr. $\lambda oven$, wash. Hence also ($\langle L. diluere$) diluent, diluwinn.] I. trans. 1. To render more liquid; make thin or more fluid, as by mixture of a fluid of less with one of greater consistence; attenuate the strength or greater consistence; attenuate the strength or consistence of: often used figuratively: as, to dilute a narrative with weak reflections.

The aliment ought to be thin to dilute, demnicent to temper, or acid to subdue. Arbuthnot, Aliments. Hence-2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water or other liquid, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated.— 3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture; reduce the strength or standard of.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be di-luted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitions light. Newton.

II. intrans. To become liquid or more liquid; become thin or reduced in strength: as, vinegar

dilutes easily. dilutes (di- or dī-lūt'), a. [= It. diluto, < L. di-lutus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

Dilute acids are almost without action. Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 121. 2. Weak; paltry; poor.

They had but *ditute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will. *Barrow*, Scrmons, III. iii. diluteness (di- or di-lut'nes), n. The state of

being dilute; thinness.

What that diluteness is which Vossius saith is more proper to F than Q, I understand not. Bp. Wilkins, Real Character, iii. 12. diluter (di- or dī-lū'ter), n. One who or that

which dilutes. which dilutes. dilution (di- or di-lū'shon), n. [= F. dilution (cf. Sp. diluicion = Pg. diluição), < L. as if *dilu-tio(n-), < dilucre, pp. dilutus, dilute: see dilute.] 1. The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid; the thinning or weakening of a fluid by mixture; the state of being diluted: often used figuratively with respect to argument, narra-tion, or the like.

Opposite to dilution is coagulation or thickening. Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

2. A diluted substance; the result of diluting. dilutionist (di- or di-lū' shon-ist), n. [< dilution + -ist.] In homeopathy, one who advocates the medicinal use of drugs in a diluted or attenuated state.—High-dilutionist, a homeopathist who advo-estes extreme dilution or attenuation of drugs.—Low-dilutionist, one who takes a less extreme view than the

preceding. diluvial (di- or dī-lū'vi-al), a. [= F. Pg. dilu-vial, \langle LL. diluvialis, of a flood, \langle L. diluvium, a flood: see diluvium.] 1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, especially to the deluge recorded in Genesis.—2. In geol., related to or consisting of diluvium.

diluvialist (di- or dī-lū'vi-al-ist), n. [$\langle diluvial + -ist$.] One who eudeavors to explain geologi-cal phenomena by reference to a general flood

diluvian (di- or di-lū'vi-au), a. [=F. diluvian = Sp. Pg. It. diluviano; as diluviam + -an.] Re-lating to or of the nature of a deluge; diluvial.

Interior Alps, gigantic crew, Who triumphed o'er diluvian power! Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

If such dilucidations be necessary to make us value **diluvianism** (di- or di-lū'vi-an-izm), n. [$\langle di$ -writings... written in an European language, and in times and countries much nearer to ours, how much do you think we must lose of the elegancy of the Book of Job ... and other sacred composures? Boyle, Works, II. 260. bistory of coolory the delarge played an important part

1620

This deluvie of pestilence. Chaucer, L'Envoy to Scogan, 1. 14. In the dyluny or generall floud, he saued the marryed howshold of Noe, y^e foren virgines peryshing therein. Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 101.

The *diluuye* drowned not the worlde in one daye. Joye, Expos. of Daniel, x.

diluvion (di-or di-lū'vi-on), n. [= F. diluvion, (L. diluvio(n-), equiv. to diluvium: see diluvi-um.] Same as diluvium.

L. auturio(n-), equiv. to dilurium: see diluvi-um.] Same as diluvium. diluvium (di- or di-lū'vi-um), n. [= F. di-luvium = Sp. Pg. It. diluvio, ζ L. diluvium (also diluvies and diluvio, a flood, deluge (whence ult. E. deluge, q. v.), ζ diluere, wash away: sco dilute.] 1. A deluge or an inundation; an overflowing.—2. Coarse detrital material, wherever found: a term introduced into ge-ology in consequence of a general belief in the past occurring especially along the courses of great rivers, were called alluvium (which see). In the use of the words diluvium and alluvium (diluvial, alluvial) there is an obscure recognition of a lundamental fact in geology, namely, that rivers have been gradually diminishing in volume, a condition which necessarily con-nects itself with diminished erosive power. But the idea of a catastrophic period of diluvial action, preceded and followed by repose, such as lies at the base of the belief in the deluge, is no longer in vogue, and the word dilu-rium has become almost obsolete except among German geologists. diluvyt, n. See diluvie.

diluvy; n. See diluvie. diluvy; n. See diluvie. diluved, n. See diluveed. dim (dim), a. and n. [\langle ME. dim, dym, \langle AS. dim, dimm = OFries. dim = OS. *dim (found only once, altered to thim, in a verse alliterat-ing with th) = Icel. dimmr, dim (cf. Sw. dimma, a fog, mist, haze, dimmig, foggy), = OHG. tim-ber, MHG. timber, timmer, dark, dim. Prob. not connected with OHG. demar, MHG. demere, twilight (whence G. dämmern (\rangle Dan. dæmre), he dim. dämmeruna (\rangle Dan. dæmrina). dimtwilight (whence G. dammern (> Dan. dammer), be dim, dämmerung (> Dan. damring), dim-ness, twilight), L. tenebræ for *temebræ, dark-ness, = Skt. tamisrä, dark, night; cf. Skt. tamas, gloom, Lith. tamsus, dark, tamsa, darkness, Russ. temnuii, dim, dark, tenno, darkly, Ir. teim, dim.] I. a.; comp. dimmer, superl. dimmest. I. Faintly luminous; somewhat obscure from lack of light or luminosity; dark; obscure: lack of light or luminosity; dark; obscure; shadowy.

Whan ony schalle dye, the Lyghte begynnethe to chaunge and to wexe dym. Mandeville, Travels, p. 60. And storied windows richly dight, Casting a dim religious light, Milton, 11 Penseroso, 1, 160.

2. Not clearly seen; indistinct; obscured by 2. Not clearly seen; indistinct; obscured by some intervening medium imperfectly transparent, as mist or haze; misty; hazy; hence, figuratively, not clearly apprehended; faint; vague: as, a dim prospect; a dim recollection. Vnto me es this mater dym, Bot sum knawing I haue by him. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93. I have most dim apprehensions of the four great mou-

I have most dim apprehensions of the four great mon-cchies. Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster. archies

Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the shade of power. *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 2. The light about the altar was the only light in the church; the nave and aisles were *dim* in the twilight. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

3. Dull in luster; lusterless; tarnished.

How is the gold become dim / how is the most fine gold changed ! Lam. iv. 1. 4. Not seeing clearly; having the vision ob-scured and indistinct, as the eye.

On the stranger's dim and dying eye The soft, sweet pictures of his childhood lie. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, vi. Eyes grown dim With hope of change that came not. *William Morris*, Earthly Panalise, II. 263.

dime

5. Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

Hee is natures fresh picture newly drawn in Oyle, which time and much handling dimmes and defaces. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

Thus while he spake, each passion dimm'd his face, Thrice changed with pale ire, envy, and despair. Milton, P. L. iv. 114.

II. intrans. To become dim, faint, or obscure; fade.

Turning the dimming light into yellow murk. L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 157.

dim. An abbreviation of diminuendo. dimaris, dimatis (dim'a-ris, -tis), n. [An artifi-cial term.] The mnemonic name of that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which has affirma-tive propositions for its premises, one universal, the other particular. tive propositions for its premises, one universal, the other particular. The oldest name for this mood seems to have been drimatis, of which dimatis is an im-provement, and dimaris is now most commonly in use. The following is an example of this mood : Some commendable actions are recognized by the political economists; but therefore, some selfish actions are commendable. The let-ters of the word have the following significations: *i*, *a*, and *i* show the quantity and quality of the propositions; *d*, that the reduction is to darii; *m*, that the premises are transposed in reduction; *s*, that the conclusion of the re-duction is to be simply converted. See A1, 2(b), and con-rersion, 2.

Dimastiga (dī-mas'ti-gii), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. δ_{l-} , two-, $+ \mu \delta \sigma \tau \xi$ ($\mu a \sigma \tau i$)-, a whip (flagellum).] A division of the pantostomatous or true flagellate infusorians, containing those which have two flagella: distinguished from *Monomastiga*

dimastigate (di-mas'ti-gāt), a. [As Dimastiga + -atel.] Biflagellate; having two flagella; specifically, of or pertaining to the Dimastiga.
 dimatis, n. See dimaris.

dimatis, n. See dimaris. dimblet (dim'bl), n. [The equiv. form dingle seems to be a variation of dimble, and dimble seems to be a variation of dimble, and dimble a variation (perhaps through association with a variation (perhaps through association with dim; cf. the epithet gloomy in the quotations) of the equiv. E. dial. dumble, a wooded dingle. Origin unknown; possibly a dim. of dump³, a pit, a pool, a deep hole containing water: see dump³. Cf. E. dial. drumble, drumbow, a dingle or ravine, appar. not connected with dumble.] A dingle; a glen; a retired place.

And Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell, Run whooting to the hills to clap their ruder hands. Drayton, Polyolbion, fi. 190.

Within a gloomy dimble shee doth dwell, Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and briars. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

dime (dīm), n. and a. [Also, as a historical term (def. I., 1), disme; \langle ME. dyme, disme, tithe, \langle OF. disme, F. dime, tithe, tenth, = Pr. desme, deime, \langle L. deceimus, tenth, \langle decem = E. ten: see deci-mal.] I. n. 1; A tithe. dime (dīm), n. and a.

Take her [their] landes, 3e lordes and let hem [prelates] rue by dumes. Piers Plawman (B), xv. 526. lyue by dymes.

The Acte of Parlement for tythynges of trees aboue XX yere growinges, &c. . . Persuns vicers of holi chirche ye said marchauntes enpleden and tranaill in crysten coast for ye dymes of ye said woede. Arnold's Chronicle, p. 45.

2[†]. The number ten.

DNE

Reverse

1875

Obver

Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand dismes, Hath been as dear as Helen. Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

3. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar.

> a dime. - Dime

Dime of the United States. (Size of the original.)

worth about 45 pence English. II. a. Sold for

[U.S.] **Dimecodon** (dī-mē'kĢ-dou), n. [NL., $\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta \iota_{\gamma}$, two-, $+ \mu \eta \kappa \sigma_{\zeta}$, length, $+ \delta \delta \omega$, Ionie for $\delta \delta \delta \delta \varsigma =$ E. toolh.] A notable genus of Japanese moles, of the family *Talpidæ*, related to *Urotrickus*, having teeth of two lengths (whence the name), and the second second second second second second. having teeth of two lengths (whence the hame), and the anterior incisors broad and spatulate. The dental formula is: 3 incisors in each upper, 2 in each lower half-jaw, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each half-jaw. The type-species is *D. pilirostris*, having the general aspect of *Urotrichus talpoides*; tai vertebræ half the length of the incad and body, soles and palms entirely acaly, and snout pilose. Originally misspelled *Dymecodom*. *F. W. True*, 1886.

dimension (di-men'shon), n. [(OF. dimension, F. dimension = Pr. dimencio = Sp. dimension = Pg. dimensão = It. dimensione = D. dimensie = G. Dan. Sw. dimension, $\langle L. dimensio(n-), a measuring, extent, dimension, diameter or axis, <math>\langle$ suring, excel, dimension, diameter of 2 Ars, dimetiri, pp. dimetison, measure off, measure out (cf. ppr. dimetien(t-)s, as a noun, diameter), \langle di-for dis-, apart, + metiri, measure: see measure.] 1. Magnitude measured along a diameter; the measure through a body or closed figure along one of its principal axes; length, or this mass. ngure along one of its principal axes; length, breadth, or thickness. Thus, a line has ono dimen-sion, length; a plane surface two, length and breadth; and a solid three, length, breadth, and thickness. The number of dimensions being equal to the number of prin-cipal axes, and that to the number of independent direc-tions of extension, it has become usual, in mathematica, to express the number of ways of spread of a figure by saying that it has two, three, or a dimensions, although the idea of measurement is quite extraneons to the fact expressed. The word generally occurs in the plural, re-ferring to length, breadth, and thickness. So doe those skills, whose outse was doe explore

So doe those skils, whose quick eyes doe explore The just dimension both of earth and heaven. Sir J. Davies, Dancing, st. 95. A dark

 Mitmitable ocean, withont bound,

 Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth,

 And time, and place, are lost.
 Milton, P. L., li, S93.

These as a line their long dimension drew, Streaking the ground with sinneus trace. Milton, P. L., vii. 480.

Hence-2. A mode of linear magnitude in-Hence – 2. A mode of linear magnitude in-volved (generally along with others) in the quantity to which it belongs. (a) In $al_{J,a}$ a vari-able factor, the number of dimensions of an expression being the number of variable factors in that term for which this number is the largest. (b) In $phy_{c,a}$ a linear measure of length, time, mass, or any kind of quantity regarded as a fundamental factor of the quantity of which it is a dimension. If M, L, 7 are the units of mass, length, and thue, the dimensions of a velocity are add to be LT^{-1} , or one dimension of length and minus one of time; those of an acceleration are said to be LT^{-2} ; those of a nomentum, MLT^{-1} ; those of a force, MLT^{-2} ; those of a quantity of energy, ML^{2T-2} ; those of a density, ML^{-2} ; these of a pressure, $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$; those of a density, ML^{-2} ; etc. etc.

We are justified in considering the range, the flat pen-cil, and the axial pencil, as of the same dimensions, since to every point in the first corresponds one ray in the second and one plane in the third. *Cremona*, Projective Geometry (tr. by Lenesder).

3. Bulk; size; extent or capacity: commonly in the plural: as, the question is assuming great dimensions.

The shapely limb and lubricated joint, Within the small dimensions of a point. Cowper, Retirement.

In dimension, and the shape of nature, A gracious person. Shak., T. N., i. 5.

My friend'a dimensions as near as possible approximate to nine. Lamb, Bachelor's Complaint. 4+. That which has extension; matter; espe-

cially, the human body and its organs: so often in the plural.

A spirit I am, indeed: But am in that dimension grossly clad, Which from the womb I did participate. Shak., T. N., v. 1.

Shak, I. S., Y. A. Why bastard? wherefore base? When my dimensions are as well compact, My mind as generons, and my shape as true As honest madam's issue? Shak, Lear, i. 2.

As housest madam's issue to share, i.e., Method of dimensions, a method of treating some dy-namical and other problems, by considering only the di-mensions of the different quantities, not their magnitudes. dimension (di-men'shou), v. t. [< dimension, n.] To measure the dimensions of; proportion. [Rare.]

I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and dimension. If adpole, Letters, I, 335. dimensional (di-men'shon-al), a. [< dimension + -al.] 1. Pertaining to extension in space; having a dimension or dimensions; measurable in one or more directions: used in composition: as, a line is a one-dimensional, a surface a twodimensional, and a solid a three-dimensional objeet .- 2. Relating to dimension: as, a dimensional equation.

1621

imensioned (di-men'shend), a. [< dimension + -cd².] Having dimensions. [Rare.]

A mantle purple-ting'd, and radiant vest, Dimension'd equal to his size. Pope, Odyssey, xix.

dimensionless (di-men'shon-les), a. [< dimension + -less.] Without dimensions or bulk.

Their prayers Flew up, nor miss'd the way: . . . in they pass'd Dimensionless through heavenly doors. Milton, P. L., xi. 17.

dimension-lumber (di-men'shou-lum"ber), n. Lumber cut to specified sizes.

dimension-work (di-men'shon-werk), n. Masonry consisting of stones whose dimensions are fixed by specification.

dimensity; (di-men'si-ti), n. [Irreg. < L. di-mensus, pp. of dimetiri (see dimension), after immensity.] Dimension; extent; capacity.

Of the smallest stars in sky We know not the dimensity, Howell, Letters, iv. 44.

dimensivet (di-men'siv), a. [(L. dimensus, pp. (see dimension), + -ive.] Diametral; per-taining to the principal axes of a body or figure.

All bodies have their measure and their space, But who can draw the sonle's dimensire lines? Sir J. Davies, Nosce Telpsum, st. 88.

dimensum (di-men'sum), n. [(ML. dimensum (neut. of L. dimensus, pp. of dimetiri, measure out: see dimension), equiv. to L. demensum, measured allowance, ration (of slaves), neut. of demensus, pp. of demetiri, measure out, mea-sure, $\langle de$, down, + metiri, measure: see mea-sure.] A pertion measured out; a dole.

You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians So cruelly, defraud 'cm of their dimensum. B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

Dimera (dim'e-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dimerus: see dimerous.] 1. A group of coleop-terous insects. Latreille, 1807.—2. A division of hemipterous insects in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the Aphididæ and Psyllidæ, or two-jointed, as in the Aphtadate and Psychiae, or plant-lice. The group was formerly a section of Ho-moptera; it corresponds to the modern group Phytoph-thiria, excepting the Coccide or acate-insects, whose tarsi are one-jointed. Westwood, 1840. dimeran (dim'e-ran), a. and n. [< Dimera + -an.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the char-acters of the Dimera.

II. n. One of the Dimera.

dimerism (dim'e-rizm), n. [(dimer-ous + -ism.] An arrangement of floral organs in which there are two of each kind; the quality of being dimerens.

dimerli, n. A corn-measure of Rumania, equal to 24.6 liters, or a little less than 3 United States pecks.

Dimerosomata (dim "e-rō-sō 'ma-tä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of "dimerosomatus: see dimero-somatous.] An order of pulmonary arachni-dans, corresponding to the Arancides of Latreille, and containing the true spiders or Ara-neida, as distinguished from the Polymerosomata

neida, as distinguished from the Polymerosomata or scorpions, etc.: so called from the marked division of the body into two regions, eephalo-thorax and abdomen. W. E. Leach. **dimerosomatous** (dim"e-rö-som"a-tus), a. [\langle NL. "dimerosomatus, \langle Gr. $\delta\mu\nu\rho\eta\sigma$, in two parts (see dimerous), $+ \sigma\delta\mu\nu\alpha(\tau-)$, body.] Having the body divided into cephalothorax and abdomen, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or hav-ing the characters of the Dimerosomata.

Ing the characters of the Dimerosonata. dimerous (dim'e-rus), a. [$\langle NL. dimerus, \langle Gr. dimerous, \langle dirided into two parts, \langle di-, two-, + \mu teop, a part.] 1. Consisting of or divided$ into two parts; bipartite. Specifically - 2. Inhot, having two morebot., having two mem-bers in each whorl: said ef flewers. Sometimes written by botanists 2-merous.—3. In entom., having two-jointed tarsi; specifically, pertaining to the Dimera.-Dimerous thorax, one in which the mesethorax and meta-thorax are closely united, but the prethorax is distinct, as in most Coleoptera.

dimetallic (di-me-tal'ik), a. [$\langle di^{-2} + metallic$.] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of a metallic element.



novel, a story printed in a cheap form, and usually sold for a dime: applied especially to sensational literature. [U.S.] Dimecodon (dī-mē'kộ-don), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta_{L_{\tau}}, \delta_{L_{\tau}}, \delta_{L_{\tau}}$ dimensioned (di-men'shend), a. [$\langle dimension t - ality.$] two, + $\mu \bar{\mu} \kappa \sigma_{c}$, length, + $\dot{\sigma} \delta \omega$, Ionic for $\dot{\delta} \delta \phi \varsigma$ = dimensioned (di-men'shend), a. [$\langle dimension t - ality.$] two, + $\mu \bar{\mu} \kappa \sigma_{c}$, length, + $\dot{\sigma} \delta \omega$, Ionic for $\dot{\delta} \delta \phi \varsigma$ = dimensioned (di-men'shend), a. [$\langle dimension t - ality.$] two, + $\mu \bar{\mu} \kappa \sigma_{c}$, length, + $\dot{\sigma} \delta \omega$, Ionic for $\dot{\delta} \delta \phi \varsigma$ = dimensioned (di-men'shend), a. [$\langle dimension t - ality.$] two = $\lambda \mu \bar{\mu} \kappa \sigma_{c}$, length, + $\dot{\sigma} \delta \omega$, Ionic for $\dot{\delta} \delta \phi \varsigma$ = dimensioned (di-men'shend), a. [$\langle dimension t - ality.$]

II. n. In pros., a verse or period consisting of two feet or dipodies: as, an Ionic dimeter; iambic dimeters.

iamble dimeters. dimethylaniline (di-meth-i-lan'i-lin), n. [$\langle di^2 + methyl + aniline.$] An oily liquid, C_6 $H_5N(CH_3)_2$, obtained by heating aniline with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. It solidi-fies at 41° F., and forms liquid salts with acids. It is a base from which certain dyes are prepared. dimetria (di metr'ail) a [C_6 at two the

dimetric (di-met'rik), a. [ζ Gr. δι-, two-, + μέτρον, a measure, + -ie. See dimeter.] In crystal., having the vertical axis longer or short-In er than the two equal lateral axes, as the squaro

critical network of the set of t

Let us now be not more sparing of our tears, to wash off the memory of these our unbrotherly dimications. Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness.

dimidiate (di-mid'i-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. di-midiated, ppr. dimidiating. [< L. dimidiatus, pp. of (LL.) dimidiare, halve, < dimidius, adj., half, neut. dimidium, a half (> ult. demi-, q. v.), half, neut. dimidium, a half (> ult. demi-, q. v.), $\langle di-, dis-, apart, + medius, middle: see middle,$ medium.] To divide into two equal parts. Inher.: (a) To ent in halves, showing only one halt. Thus,when a shield bearing a flon ta inpaled with a shield bear-ing a chevron, these bearings may be each represented intuli in the half shield, or each bearing may be dimidiated— that is, one half of the lion and one half of the chevrononly shown. This, however, is liable to lead to confusion,and is rare. (b) To cut off a part, as a half or mearly so,from any bearing. Thus, a aword dimidiated would showthe billt and half of the blade only, and would appear as ifthe other half had been cut away.**dimidiate** $(di-mid'i-āt), a. [<math>\langle L. dimidiatus,$ pp.: see the verb.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; hence, half the usual size, or half as large as something clse. Specifically –(a) In bot, and eutom.

size, or half as large as something else. Specifically – (a) In bot, and eutom., having, as an organ, one part so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing, or altogether wanting. (b) Split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. (c) In zoot, and anat., representing or represented by only one half; one-sided: specifically applied to cases of hermaphro-ditism in which the organism is male on one side of the body and female on the other. See hermaphroditism. Insects, like crustaceans, are occasion-



Insects, like crustaceans, are occasion-ally subject to one-sided or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism. Owen, Anat.

Orea, Anat. Orea, Anat. (d) In her., reduced or diminished by half.-Dimidiate elytra, in entom., elytra which cover but half of the ab-domen.-Dimidiate fascia, line, etc., in entom., one which traverses half of a wing or elytron, or extends half-way round a part, as the actenne. dimidiation (di-mid-i-ā'shou), n. [< LL. di-midiation (or), < dimidiate, halve: see dimidiate, r.] The act of halving; division into two equal parts; the state of being halved. The cellert entropy of the state of the s

The earliest system of impalement was by dimidiation: that is, by cutting two shields in haif, and placing together the dexter half of one and the siniater half of the other, and thus forming a single composition. *C. Boutell*, Heraldry, p. 220.

Dimidiation formula, an expression for the sine, etc., of the half of an angle in terms of similar functions of the angle itself.

ungle itself. dimilancet, n. Same as demi-lance. dimin. An abbreviation of diminuendo. diminish (di-min'ish), v. [Early mod. E., with suffix -ish² (after minish), for ME. diminuen, \langle F. diminuer = Pr. diminuir, diminuar, demenir = Sp. Pg. diminuir = It. diminuire, \langle ML. di-minuere, a common but incorrect form of L. deminuere, make smaller, lessen, diminish, \langle de, from + minuere, lessen, make small. \langle minus from, + minuere, lessen, make small, < minus, less: see minus, minish, minute. L. diminuere (or dimminuere) means 'break into small pieces,' di-, dis-, apart, asunder, + minnere, make small.] I. trans. 1. To lessen; make or seem to make less or smaller by any means; reduce:
 opposed to increase and augment: as, to dimin-ish a number by subtraction; to diminish the revenue by reducing the customs.

The passions are inflamed by sympathy; the lear of puntshment and the sense of shame are diminished by partition. Halam's Const. Hist.

Concave glasses are called diminishing glasses. Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 89.

2. To lower in power, importance, or estima-tion; degrade; belittle; detraet from. I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix. 15.



b, bract ; s, sepals ; p, petals ; s1, s1, stamens ; o, two-celled ovary.

Dimerous Flower (Circaa) and diagram of same.

4. In music, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.

II. intrans. To lessen; become or appear less or smaller; dwindle: as, the prospect of succoss is diminishing by delay.

What judgment I had increases rather than diminishes. Dryden.

Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye; Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly. Pope, Odyssey.

Syn. Dwindle, Contract, etc. (see decrease); to shrink, subside, abate, ebb, fall off.
diminishable (di-min'ish-a-bl), a. [< diminish + -able.] Capable of being reduced in size, volume, or importance.
diminished (di-min'isht), p. a. [Pp. of diminish, v.] Lessened; made smaller; contracted; hence, belittled; degraded.
At whose sight all the stars

At whose sight all the stars Hide their diminish'd heads. Millon, P. L., iv. 35.

She feels the Change, and deep regrets the mean of Honours loss, and her diminished Name. Of Honours loss, and her diminished Name. Congreee, Birth of the Muse. Diminished arch, an arch less than a semicircle. —Diminished arch, an arch less than a semicircle. —Diminished chord, in nuscio, a chord having a diminished interval between its upper and hower tones. See chord, 4. —Diminished interval, in music, a music, a subject or the corresponding minor interval. See interval. —Diminished subject, in music, a subject or theme repeated or imitated in diminution (which see -Diminished triad, in music, a triad consisting of a tone with its minor third superposed; in the major acale, the triad on the sevent hore. See triad. diminisher (di-min'i.sh-er), n. One who or that which diminishes. must diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episopal. which diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episopal. Clarke, Sermons, p. 24t. The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episopal.<math>Clarke, Sermons, p. 24t. The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episopal.<math>Clarke, Sermons, p. 24t. The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episopal.<math>Clarke, Sermons, p. 24t. The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episopal.<math>The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episopal.<math>Clarke, Sermons, p. 24t. The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episopal.<math>The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak dimin-ishingly of any one who was absent. Locke.

diminishing-rule (di-min'ish-ing-röl), n. In arch., a broad rule cut with a concave edge: used to ascertain the swell of a column, to try its curvature, etc.

diminishing-scale (di-min'ish-ing-skäl), *n*. In *arch.*, a scale of gradation used to find the different points in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

Iomic volute.
diminishing-stuff (di-min'ish-ing-stuf), n. In ship-building, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.
diminishment; (di-min'ish-ment), n. [< dimin-ish + -ment.] Dimiuution; abatement.

You . . . shall conserve the same whole and entire, without diminishment, vntili you shall have delivered . . . the same. IIakluyt's Voyages, 1. 233. the same.

Euerye man seeth by aud by what foloweth, a great di-minishment of the strength of the reaime. Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

diminuet, v. See diminish. diminuendo (It. pron. dē-mē-nö-en'dō). [It., diminuire, diminish: see diminish.] In music, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound: often indicated by dim., dimin.,

or by the sign >: the opposite of crescendo. diminuent (di-min'ų-ent), a. [< ML. diminu-en(t-)s for L. deminuen(t-)s, ppr. of deminuere, diminish: see diminish.] Diminishing; lessen-ing. [Rare or obsolete.]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions be-ing usually taken for a *diminuent* term. Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, Pref.

diminute; (dim'i-nūt), a. [< ML. diminutus for L. deminutus, small, pp. of deminuture, diminish: see diminish.] Reduced; small.

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the secret and undiscernible faults of the mer-chandize; but we must acknowledge them, or else affix prices unade diminute, and lessened to such proportions and abatements as that fault should make. *Jer. Taylor*, Christian Simplicity.

Diminute being, being in the divine mind before creation. -Diminute conversion, in logic. See conversion, 2. diminutely; (dim'i-nūt-li), adv. In a manner which lessens; as reduced.

An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and dimi-nutely utiered. Bp. Sanderson.

1622

This impertinent humour of diminishing every one who is produced in conversation to their advantage runs through the world. Steele, Spectator, No. 348. 3. To take away; subtract: with from, and ap-plied to the object removed. Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it. Deut. iv. 2. Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. Sir J. Hayward, value, dignity, estimation, etc.: as, the diminution of wealth, of importance, of power.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or diminution of me. Bp. Gauden.

It is to poor Estcourt I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a *diminution* to me, but what argues a depravity of my will. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 468.

Nor thinks it diminution to be rank'd In military honour next.

Philips. 2. The process of becoming less: as, the apparent diminution of a receding body; the diminution of the velocity of a projectile.

Never did we see a case in which the increase of the bulk was so evidently a *diminution* of the value. *Macanlay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In music, the repetition or imitation of a subject or theme in notes having one half or one quarter the duration of those first used: a favorite device in contrapuntal composition. canon, counterpoint, and imitation.-4. In law, an omission in the record of a case sent up from

minutive house.

The poor wren, The most diminutive of birds, will fight, Her young ones in her nest, against the owi. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; tending to diminish, decrease, or abridge. Diminutive of liberty. Shaftesbury.

3. In gram., expressing something small or little: as, a diminutive word; the diminutive suffixes '-kin,' '-let,' '-ling,' etc. See II., 3. II. n. 1⁺. Anything very small as to size, importance, value, etc.: as, a dainty diminutive.

Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such water-flies; diminutives of nature. Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

Most monster-like, be shown For poor'st diminutives, for doits. Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

21. In old med., something that diminishes or abates.

Diet, diminutives, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before. Burton, Anst. of Mel., p. 403.

3. In gram., a word formed from another word, 3. In gram, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to ex-press a little thing of the kind: as, in Latin, lapillus, a little stone, from lapis, a stone; cel-lula, a little cell, from cella, a cell; in French, maisonnette, a little house, from maison, a house; in English, manikin, a little man, from man; rivulct, which is a double diminutive, being from Latin rivulus, a diminutive of rivus, a river, with the English diminutive termination -et. Many terminations originally diminutive termination -et. Many terminations originally diminutive, or words baving such terminations, have lost diminutive force. The principal suffixes in English recognized as diminutive are -et, -kin, -ett, -king, -ock, -in, and -y or -ie. See also -el, -elle, -ule, -cule, etc.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called by the *diminutive* of his name, Pe-terkin or Perkin. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

terkin or Perkin.
 Bacon, Hist. Hen. VI..
 Babyisms and dear diminutines Scatter'd ail over the vocabulary Of such a love.
 Tennyson, Aylmer'a Field.
 In some languages, as Italian for instance, adjectival repetition is really simost like mathematical multiplica-tion, increasing or diminishing the effect according as the term is in itself an augmentative or diminutine.
 J. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 56.

diminutively (di-min'ų-tiv-li), adv. In a diminishing manner; in a manner to lessen; on a small scale.

Magnify the former [pictures], they are still diminutively conceived : if a glass could expand Cooper's pictures to the size of Vandyck's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion. Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, 11I. i.

diminutiveness (di-min'ū-tiv-nes), n. Small-ness; littleness; want of bulk, dignity, importance. etc.

While he stood on tiptoes thrumming his bass-viol, the diminutiveness of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. Student, II. 225.

diminutize (di-min'ū-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. diminutized, pp. diminutizing. [As diminut-ive + -ize.] To put (a word) into the form of a diminutive; form as a diminutive of another word: as, Certhiola is Certhia diminutized. [Recent.]

dimish, a. See dimmish. dimissiont (di-mish'on), n. [(L. dimissio(n-), a sending forth, dismission, (dimittere, pp. di-missus, send away: see dimit, dismiss, and cf. demission, dismission.] Leave to depart. Barrow.

The wise man doth explicate his owne meaning, and sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of dimis-sion with procrastination. Cleaver, Proverbs, p. 59.

sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of dimission with procrastination. Cleaver, Proverbs, p. 59.
dimissorial (dim-i-sō'ri-al), n. [As dimissory + -al.] Same as dimissory letter (which see, under dimissory).
dimissory (dim'i-sō-ri), a. [= F. dimissoire = Sp. dimisorio = Pg. It. dimissorio
K. dimissorio
Y. L. dimissorio, < LL. dimissorio, < LL. dimissory (dim'i-sō-ri), a. [as prover dimissorial littere, send away: see dimit, v.] 1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.-2. Granting leave to depart.-Dimissory letter. (a) In the ancient church, an episcopal letter dismissing a clerzy-man from one diocese and recommending him to another in which he was about to take up his residence. (See commendatory.) (b) In the modern church, a letter authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination. In the Schurch of England it is used when a candidate has a title in one diocese and is to be ordined in another. It can be issued only by the bishop, or, under special circumstances, by the vicar-general. In the Roman Catholic Church it may be given by the pope to ordination any part of the world, by a bishop to one of his own subjects, by the superior of a religious order to subordinates, and by a vicar expitiniar in a vacant see. Also called dimissorial and letter diamissory.

Without the bishop's dimissory letters, presbyters might not go to another diocess. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1I. 218.

dimit (di-mit'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dimitted, ppr. dimitting. [= Sp. dimitir = Pg. dimittir, let go, dismiss, resign, abdicate, < L. dimittere, send away, dismiss, < di-, dis-, away, + mittere, send. Cf. dismiss.] 1. To dismiss; permit to go.

Hee greets Gehezi with the same word wherewith hee lately was dimitted by his master. Bp. Hall, Elisha with Naaman.

2. To grant; farm; let. dimit (di-mit'), n. [< dimit, v.] In freema-sonry, a dimissory letter; written permission to leave a lodge, implying good standing in the lodge left, and thus no disability to affiliate with

lodge left, and thus no discontry to annuate the another lodge. dimity (dim'i-ti), n.; pl. dimities (-tiz). [For-merly also dimity; = D. diemet, diemit = Dan. dimiti ($\langle E. \rangle = Sp. dimite = It. dimito, \langle ML. dimitum = Ar. Pers. dimyätäy, <math>\langle Gr. \deltai\mu roc, dim ity, lit. two-threaded, <math>\langle \delta i-$, two-, $+ \mu iroc, a$ thread of the woof; equiv. thus to E. twill. Cf. samile, ult. $\langle MGr. \xi z \mu r oc, six-threaded.$] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom with raised stripes or fancy figures, and usually emraised stripes or fancy figures, and usually employed undyed for bed and bedroom furniture. Patterns are sometimes printed upon it in colors.

Go, put on One of thy temple aufts, and accompany us, Or else thy dinnity breeches will be mortal. Jasper Mayne, City Match, i. 4.

Dimity binding, a kind of binding or galloon with plain, straight edges, and ornamented with a raised pattern. dimly; (dim'li), a. [< ME. *dimly, < AS. dimlic, < dim, dim: see dim, a., and -ly¹.] Dim; dimming.

No dimly cloud o'ershadows thee

Nor gloom, nor darksome night. Quarles, O Mother dear, Jerusalem!

dimly (dim'li), adv. [< ME. dimly, dimliche, < AS. *dimlice, adv., < dimlic, adj.: see dimly, a., and -ly².] In a dim or obscure manner; with dull or imperfect vision or a faint light; not brightly or clearly.

Doest thou now looke dimly, and with a duil eye vpon all Goodnes? Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 24.

To us invisible or dimly seen. Milton, P. L., v. 157. The barn's wealth dimly showing through the dark. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171. dimmish (dim'ish), a. $[\langle dim + -ish^1.]$ Par-tially dim; rather dim. Also spelled dimish. My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown. Swift.

dimmyt (dim'i), a. [< dim + -y1.] Somewhat dim; dimmish.

You dimmy clouds, which well employ your staining This chearful Air. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

This chearful Air. Sir P. Sidney, Arcada, iv. dimness (dim'nes), n. [$\langle ME. dimnes, \langle AS. dim ness, \langle dim, dim: see dim, a., and -ness.] The$ state of being dim or obscure; want of clear-ness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness;vagueness: applied either to the object or tothe medium of vision or perception: as, thedimness of a view, of color, or of gold; the dim-ness of a view, of color, or of gold; the dimness of twilight or of the sky; dimness of vision, of understanding, memory, etc.

Answerable to this dimness of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion. Decay of Christian Piety.

With such thick dimness of excited dust

In their impetuous march they fill'd the air. Cowper, Iliad, iil.

Until his failing sight Faints into dimness with its own delight. Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 6.

 Syn. Obscurity, Gloom, etc. See darkness.
 di molto (dē môl'tõ). [It., adv. phrase: di, < L. de, of; molto, < L. multus, much: see multi-.] In music, very much: as, allegro di molto, very fast.

dimorph (dī'môrf), n. [= F. dimorphe = It. dimorfo (chiefly adj.), \langle NL. dimorphus, \langle Gr. $\delta(\mu o \rho \phi o c$, having two forms, $\langle \delta i$ -, two-, $+ \mu o \rho \phi \eta$, form.] One of the forms assumed by a dimor-

form.] One of the forms assumed by a dimorphous substance: as, calcite is a dimorph. Dimorpha (di-môr'fā), n. [NL., fem. of dimorphus: see dimorph.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. Jurine, 1807.—2. A genus of mollusks. Gray, 1840.—3. A genus of birds. Hodgson, 1841.

dimorphic (di-môr'fik), a. [As dimorph + -ic.] 1. Existing in two distinct forms; dimorphous. See dimorphous.

A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus dimorphic. Nat. Hist. Rev. 2. Pertaining to dimorphism; exhibiting or characterized by dimorphism, in any sense of that word.

Dimorphic females among insects have been observed. ... In these cases, as a rule, one of the female forms is more nearly related in form and color to the male, In other cases the differences are more connected with climate and seasen, and also affect the male. Claus, Zoölegy (trans.), I. 155.

dimorphism (di-môr'fizm), n. [= F. dimor-phisme = It. dimorfismo; as dimorph + -ism.] 1. The property of assuming or of existing under two distinct forms. Specifically -2. In crystal., the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from each other, as by crystallization. Thus, sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordi-nary temperature. Hence, the same chemical substance may form two or more distinct mineral species. Carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite, etc. According to the observation of Pasteur, instances of *diamorphism* neurally occur when the two forms are nearly

dimo usually occur when the two forms are nearly upon the limit of their respective systems. W. A. Müller, Elem. of Chem., 1. iii. § 4.

3. In bot., the occurrence of two distinct forms



Dimorphism in Plants. 1. Submerged and floating leaves of *Cabomba*. 2. Disk- and ray-florets of *Aster*.

of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species.

or upon plants of the same species. Dimorphism in flowers may affect the perianth only, and not the yor or essential organs; or there may be two kinds of flowers as respects these also, but with no recip-rocal relations, as in cleistogramous dimorphism; or of two kinds essentially alike except in atamens and pistil, and these reciprocally adapted to each other, which is heterogonous dimorphism, or, when of three kinds, tri-morphism. A. Gray, Struct. Bot., p. 225. two kinds essentially allike except in atamenis and pistin, and these reciprocally adapted to each other, which is heterogonous dimorphism, or, when of three kinds, tri-morphism. A. In zoöl., difference of form, structure, size, coloration, etc., between individuals of the same species. Sexual dimorphism is the rule in the animal

kingdom; and differences between the male and female other than in the sexual organs, as well as constant differ-ences between individuals of each sex, without reference to sex, are instances of dimorphism.

1623

Dimorphism is thus seen to be a specialized result of variation, by which new physiological phenomena have been developed. A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 158.

been developed. A. R. Wattace, Nat. Select., p. 105. The phenomena of dimorphism and polymorphism in the same species, and the sexual differences which have been developed in animals originally hermaphrodite, toay be quoted as important evidence of the extensive influence of adaptation. . . The numerous cases of dimorphism and polymorphism in either sex of the same species should be regarded from the same point of view. *Claus, Zoblogy* (trans.), 1. 154.

5. In *philol.*, the existence of a word under two or more forms called doublets; thus, *dent* and dint, fat and vat, church and kirk, exhibit dimor-phism developed within English, and card and chart, choir, quire, and chorus, reason, ration, ratio, etc., exhibit dimorphism arising outside of English.

Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called dimorphisms: ration, reason. F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Orammar, p. 28.

Dimorphodon (dī-môr' fõ-don), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr.} \delta i \mu o \rho \phi o , of two forms (see dimorph), + <math>\delta \delta \omega ,$ Ionic form of $\delta \delta o \phi (\delta \delta v \tau -) = E. tooth.] A genus of extinct pterosaurian reptiles, or ptero-$ dactyls: so called from the fact that their teethwere of two kinds, the anterior long, the pos-terior mostly very short. The tail was long, and the other characters mostly as in *Rhamphorhymchus*; the metacarpna was comparatively short, and the ends of the toothless jawa were probably sheathed in horn. **dimorphous** (dī-môr'fus), a. [< NL. dimorphus, < Gr. δίμορφος, having two forms: see dimorph.] Evicting in two forms: dimorphia: specifically

Existing in two forms; dimorphic: specifically applied in crystallography to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, cal-cium carbonate crystallizes in the rhombohedral form as calcite, and in the orthorhombic as aragonite. See dimorphism

phism. Bodies capable of ... assuming two forms geometrically incompatible are said to be dimorphous. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., I. ill. § 4. It is not unlikely that the Guinea worm, ... which in-feats the integument of Mau in hot climates, may answer to the hermaphrodite state of a similarly dimorphous Ne-matold. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 552.

dimple (dim'pl), n. [Origin uncertain (not in **Ample** (aim p1), n. [Origin uncertain (not in ME. or AS.); usually regarded as a nasalized form of "dipple, a dim. of dip, a depression: see dip, n. Cf. OHG. dumphilo, MHG. tumpfel, tümpfel, G. tümpel, dümpfel, a pool. Cf. Norw. depil, a pool: see dapple. See dimble and din-gle¹.] I. A natural or transient dent or small ballow in some coft part of the surface of the hollow in some soft part of the surface of the human body, most common in youth, produced especially in the cheek by the act of smiling, and hence regarded in that situation as a sign of joyonsness or good humor.

Sinch as hang on Hebe's check, And love to live in dimple sleck. Millon, L'Aliegro, I. 30. Dimple – that lluk between a feature and a smile. T. Winthrop, Ceell Dreeme, xv.

2. A slight depression or indentation on any surface, as on water when slightly agitated.

as on which which statistical and an angle of the statistical and an angle of the statistical and the statistical and the statistical angle of the

dimple (dim'pl), v.; pret. and pp. dimpled, ppr. dimpling. [< dimple, n.] I. intrans. To form dimples; sink into depressions or little inequalities.

As ahallow streams run *dimpting* all the way. Pope, Prol. to Satires, 1. 316.

Gayly we leaped the crag and swam the pool, And swept with *dimpling* eddles round the rock. Bryant, Sella.

II. trans. To mark with dimples: produce dimples in: as, a smile dimpled her checks. dimpled (dim'pld), a. $[\langle dimple + -ed^2.]$ Set with dimples; marked by dimples.

On each side her Stood preity dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids. Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

The storm was hush'd, and dimpled ocean amil'd. Dryden, tr. of Gvid's Metamorph., xH. 53.

Dryaen, it. of one and A dimpled hand, Fair as some wonder out of fairy land. Keats, Calidore.

dimplement (dim'pl-ment), n. [< dimple + -ment.] The state of being marked with dim-ples or gentle depressions. [Rare or poetical.]

As the smooth surface of the dimply flood, The sliver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod. J. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

dimpsy (dimp'si), n. [Origin obscure.] A pre-

aimpsy (dimp si), n. [Origin obscure.] A pre-serve made from apples and pears cut into small pieces. *Imp. Dict.* **Dimyaria** (dim-i-ā'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dimyarius, $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta_{i-}, \text{two.}, + \mu \bar{\nu} c$, a musele, a mouse, = E. mouse.] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adduc-termedon division and midely precedence. tor muscles, distinct and widely removed from each other, as in the mussel or clam. The two muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the shell, constituting the impressions called *ciboria*. These muscies are anterior and posterior. The *Dimyaria* include by far the largest number of bivalves, such as the clams, cockles, etc. *Binusculosa* is a synonyn. clams, cockles, etc. Bimusculosa is a synonyni. dimyarian (dim-i-ā'ri-an), a. and n. [As Di-

myaria + -an.] I. a. Doublemuscled; hav-ing two muscles: specifi-cally said, in conch., of those bivalve shells which have a pair of adduc-tor muscles, as the clam: opposed to monomyarian.

der Dimyaria.

dimyary (dim'i-ā-ri), a. and n. [(NL. dimy-arius, dimyarium : seo dimyarian.] Same as Same as dimyarian.

Dimylus (dim'i-lus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. δι-, two-, + μίλος, a mill, a millstone, a grinder: see mill¹.] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, apparently related to the moles, or of the family Talpida, founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary periods. Meyer, 1846.

lin (din), n. [\langle ME. dyn, prop. and usually in two syllables, dyne, dune, dine, dene, \langle AS. dyne (once dyn), a loud noise (comp. eorth-dyne, an din (din), n. (once ayn), a total noise (comp. corne-ayn, a earthquake), = Icel. dynr, a din, = Sw. dan, a din, = Dan. dön, rumble, booming; cf. Skt. dhuni, roaring, a torrent, dhvani, a sound, din. See the verb.] A loud noise of some duration; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or resouant sound, long continued: as, the din of arms.

My mither she is fast asleep,

And I darena mak na din. Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173). The gneets are met, the feast is set — May at hear the merry din. Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

The dia of war resonnds thronghout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose. Summer, True Grandeur of Nations.

of repose. Summer, true Grandeur of Nations.
din (din), v.; pret. and pp. dinned, ppr. dinning.
[< ME. dinnen, dynnen, dunnen, dinien, dynien, dunien, intr., < AS. dynian, make a noise, re-sound, = OS. dunian, rumble, = Icel. dynja, pour, rattle down, like hail or rain (cf. duna, thunder), = Sw. ddna = Dan. döne, rumble, boom; cf. Skt. √ dhvan, roar, sound, buzz. Seo the noun.] I. trans. 1. To strike with contin-ned or confused noise; yes with uoise; harass ued or confused noise; vex with noise; harass with clamor or persistent protestations.

To bait thee for his bread, and din your ears With hungry cries. Otway, Venice Preserved.

You are ever dinning my Ears with Notions of the Arta Men. Steele, Conscious Lovers, il. 1. of Men. 2. To press or force with clamor or with per-

sistent repetition: as, to din one's complaints into everybody's ears. II. intrans. To make a noise or clamor.

Of Arowes & Awblasters the aire wex thicke, And dynnyt with dyntes, that delto were that tyme. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5708. The gay viol dinning in the dale.

Seward, Sonnets, p. 25.

To be curious, to speculate nuch, to be dinning always in argument. Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 181. **Dinacrida** (dī-nak'ri-dā), n. [NL., also Deina-crida, ζ Gr. δεινός, terrible, + ἀκρίς (ἀκριδ-), a locust.] A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family Locustida, containing New Zaoland ariaktas in shifting daeaying trees and Zealand crickets inhabiting decaying trees and holes in old wood. They are of large size and carnivorous habits, and their bite is severe. **dinanderie** (dē-noń'dè-rē), n. [F., \leq Dinant, a city in Belgium, formerly celebrated for its cop-per ware.] Utensils of copper for the kitchen and other common uses: estucielly (M_{22}) Max

and other common uses; especially-(a) Me-

Cumming of the Right Valve of Clam (Venus mercenaria).



tallic vessels of old make and graceful or un-usual form, sometimes decorated with coats-of-arms and other ornaments executed in redine (din), n. [dine, v. Cf. dinner.] 1. Dinner. poussé. (b) By extension, the ornamental brass-work of India and the Levant.

dinar (dē-uär'), n. [Ar., < L. denarius, a silver

coin: see dena-rius.] The name of a gold coin issued by the califs of Damaseus: it was also applied to the gold coins of



dynasties, and H. 172 (= A. D. 788), British Museum. (Size of the original.) was the generic

was the generic in the training of the dinar was 65.4 grains troy. The word is also, incor-rectly, used to mean the weight of a mitcal (which see). **Dinas brick.** A peculiar kind of fire-brick, con-sisting almost exclusively of silica, the material for which is obtained from the Dinas rock in the Vale of Neath, Wales. The rock is supposed to be the equivalent of the millstone-grit, and is closely re-lated to the ganister rock. See ganister. **dindin** (din'din), n. [Prob. imitative.] A Hin-du musical instrument of the cymbal class. States dime. diner-out (di'ner-out'), n. One who is in the habit of dining from home, and in company;

dinetical; (di-net'i-kal), a. [< Gr. $\delta \iota v \eta \tau \delta c$, whirled around, verbal adj. of $\delta \iota v e \iota v$, whirl around; cf. $\delta \iota v \eta$, $\delta \iota v o c$, a whirling.] Whirling round; turning on an axis; spinning. du musical instrument of the cymbal class. dindle¹ (din'dl), v. i.; pret. and pp. dindled, ppr. dindling. [Sc. and prov. Eng., also dinnle, dinle; $\langle ME. dyndelen, tingle (?).$ Cf. dandle.] 1. To tremble; reel; stagger.—2. To tingle, as the fingers with cold; thrill. dindle² (din'dl), n. [Origin uncertain; prob. $\langle dindle^{1}$.] 1. The common corn sow-thistle; also, sow-thistle.—2. Hawkweed. [Local, Eug., in both senses.]

in both senses.]

ding¹ (ding), v.; pret. and pp. dinged or dung, ppr. dinging. [< ME. dingen, dyngen (strong verb, pret. dang, dong, pp. dungen), strike, throw, beat; not in AS., the alleged *denegan

in both senses.] dindle-dandle (din'dl-dan'dl), v. t. [A varied redupl. of dandle.] To dandle or toss about. Judge, whether it be seemly that Christ's body should be so dindle-dandled and nsed as they use it. J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 284. Dindymene (din-di-mē'nē), n. [NL., < L. Din-dymene, < Gr. Δινδυμήνη, a name of Cybele, per-haps < Δίνδυμον, L. Dindymus or Dindymon, a mountain in Asia Minor where Cybele was wor-shiped.] In zoöl.: (a) The typical genus of the family Dindymenidæ. (b) A genus of Vermes. Kinball, 1865.

Dindymenidæ (din-di-men'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., *Dindymene* + -idæ.] A family of trilobites: same as Zethidæ.

C Dillagmene T - Jail. J A lamity of tribules: same as Zethidæ.
dine (din), v.; pret. and pp. dined, ppr. dining.
[< ME. dinen, dynen, denen, < OF. disner, some-times spelled disgner, digner, F. diner = Pr. disnar, dirnar, dinar = It. disinare, desinare (ML. disnare, after OF.), dine; origin disputed.
(1) As conjectured by Diez, Scheler, Littré, and others, < L. (ML.) as if "decenare, < de-inten-sive + cenare, dine, sup, < cena, dinner, supper.</p>
(2) More prob., since OF. disner was used rather of breakfast than of dinner, it is a contr. of disjuner, desjuner, desjeuner, desjeusner, F. dé-jeuner, breakfast, > E. disjune; if this is so, It. disinare, desinare, is of F. origin, the prop. It. form, corresponding to OF. desjuner, being di-giunare = Pr. dejunar, fast: see disjune, déjeu-ner. Hence dinner.] I. intrans. To eat the chief meal of the day; take dinner; in a more general sense, to partake of a repast; eat.

general sense, to partake of a repast; eat. We went all to Mounte Syon to masse; and the same day we dyned with ye warden and freres there, where we had a right honest dyner. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymsge, p. 39. There came a hird out o' a bush, On water for to dine. The Water o' Wearie's Well (child's Ballads, I. 198).

On water for to dome.
 The Water o's Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198).
 The hungry judges soon the sentence sign, And wretches hang that jurymeu may dime.
 Pope, R. of the L., ill. 25.
 Serenely full, the epicure would say, Fate cannot harm me, I have dimed to-day.
 Sydney Smith, Receipt for Salad.
 To dine out, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence. — To dine with Duke Humphrey, to be din-nerless: a phrase said to have originated from the circum-stance that a part of the public walks in Old St. Pauls, London, was called Duke Humphrey Walk (being near his tomb), and that those who could not pay for a dinner at a tavern were accustomed to promenate there, in the hope of meeting an acquaintance and getting an invita-tion to dime. The phrase, however, may be connected with the report that Duke Humphrey, son of Henry IV., was starved to death.
 I. trans. 1. To give a dinner to; furnish with the principal meal; entertain at dinner: as, the landlord dined a hundred men.
 A table massive enough to have dined Johnnie Arm-terrow and his correstor.

A table massive enough to have dined Johnnie Arm-strong and his merry men. Scott. Scott.

strong and his merry men. I was never so effectually deterred from frequenting a man's house by any kind of Cerberus whatever as by the parade one made about dining me. Thoreau, Walden, p. 155.

To see his poor auld mitners por Thus dung in staves. Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives. . To prove too much for; beat; nonplus. [Scotch.]

The stream was strang, the mald was stont, And laith, laith to be dang, But, ere she wan the Lowden banks, Her fair colour was wan. Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 301).

1624

one who accepts many invitations to dinner. A liberal landlord, graceful diner-out. Mrs. Browning.

This is a very tiresome device, savouring too much of the professional diner-out. The Athenœum, No. 3141, p. 15.

It hsth...s dinetical motion and rowls upon its own poles. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 5.

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* mo-tlon, or revolution upon its own axis. Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

being unauthenticated; prob. of Scand. origin: Icel. dengja, hammer, = Sw. dänga = Dan. dænge, bang, beat (weak verbs).] I. trans. 1. To strike; beat; throw or dash with violence.

Christe suffered most mekely and paciently his enemies for to dinge out with sharpe scourges the bloude that was betwene his skyn and his flesh. State Trials, W. Thorpe, an. 1407. Sur. Down with the door. Kas. 'Silght, ding it open. E. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3. Then Willle litted up his foot

Then Willie lifted up his foot,

And dang him down the stair. Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 337). Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Units Damas, A. O.). Every acute reader, upon the first sight of a pedantick licence, will be ready with these like words to ding the book a coits distance from him. Millon, Areopagitica, p. 32.

We sall noght byde, but dyng tham doune, Tylle all he dede, with-onten drede. York Plays, p. 91.

dinner-hour.

What wol ye dene? Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, 1. 129.

"And dinns ye mind, love Gregor," she says, "As we twa sat at dine, Ilow we chang'd the rings frae our flogers, And I can shew the thine." Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 102).

27. To dine upon ; have to eat.

3. To beat; thrash. [Scotch.] As fair greets [cries] the bairn that is dung after noon as he that is dung before poon

As fair greets [cries] the bairn that is being active as he that is dung before noon. Scotch Proverb (Ray, Provenbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 358). I'd just like to ding that man o' a shoemaker — sending me home a pair o' boots like this when well he knew what state my feet were in. W. Black, In Far Lochaber, vii. Dinged work, embossed work, done by means of blows which raise one surface and depress the other. II, intrans. 1⁺. To strike.

2. To bluster; storm.

He huffs and dings, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. Arbuthnot. 3. To descend; fall; come down: used as in the phrase "It's dingin' on," applied to a fall of rain or snow. [Scotch.]

To be defeated or overturned; yield. [Scotch.]

But facts are chiels that winna *ding* And downa be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

ding² (ding), v. [Imitative; cf. ding-dong and ring.] I. intrans. To sound, as a bell; ring, especially with wearisome continuance.

The din of carts, and the accursed *dinging* of the dust-man's bell. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 146. **II.** trans. To keep repeating; impress by reiteration: with reference to the monotonous

striking of a bell.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep dinging it, dinging it into one so. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, il.

ding³ (ding), v. t. Same as dang². ding⁴t, n. An obsolete variant of dung¹. Com-pare dingy¹.

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.] dinero (dē-nā'rō), n. [Sp., < L. denarius, a silver coin: see denarius.] A Peruvian silver coin, the tenth of a sol, or about one United States dima

pare dingy¹. ding-dong (ding'dông), n. [A reduplication of ding², in imitation of the sound of a bell. Cf. equiv. Sw. dingdang, dingelidang = Dan. ding-dang.] 1. The sound of a bell, or any simi-lar sound of repeated strokes.—2. A device in which two bells of different tone are struck alternately, used in striking the quarter-hours on a clock.—To go at or to it ding-dong, to fight in good earnest.

His courage was flush'd, he'd venture a brush, And thus they went to it ding-dong. Old Ballad. dinged (dingd), a. or adv. [A weak form of danged, pp. of dang², which is a compromise with damn.] Darned: a mild form of damned. [U. S.]

If I ever takes another [thrashing] . . . may I be dinged, and dug up and *dinged* over again. *II. Watterson*, quoted in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 47.

and dug up and ungree over again. II. Watterson, quoted in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 47. **dinghy, dingey** (ding'gi), n. [\langle Beng. dingī, a boat, wherry, passage-boat, dingā (cerebral d), a ship, sloop, coasting-vessel.] An East Indian name for a boat varying in size in different lo-calities. The dinghies of Bombay are from 12 to 20 feet long, 5 to 7 feet broad, and about 2 feet deep, with a raking mast, and are navigated by three or four men. The din-ghles of Calcutta are small passage-boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail; they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut-oil. The name is also applied to a ship's working-boat, especially to the smallest boat of a snan-of-war; and in some parts of the United States it is used for a flat-bottomed boat, which is also called a dory. Also written dhingy, dingy, dinge, and dinky. The Commissioner was fain to set out sleepy and bresk-fastless towards the shore in the dingy, accompanied by guns, ammunition, faise birds, and the paraphernalia of the faist art. Shore Birds, p. 30. **dingrily**¹ (din'ji-li), adv. [$\langle dingy1 + -ly^2$.] In a

dingily¹ (din'ji-li), adv. [$\langle dingy^1 + -ly^2$.] In a dingy manner; so as to give a dingy appearance. A kind of careless peignoir of a dark-blue material, dimly and *dingily* plaided with black. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxi.

dingily²t (ding'i-li), adv. [< *dingy (irreg. < ding¹ + -ly¹) + -ly².] Foreibly, as one that dings a thing down; downright.

These be so manifest, so plain, and do confute so dingily the sentence and saying of Floribell. Philpot, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 370.

dinginess (din'ji-nes), n. The quality of being dingy or tarnished; a shabby or soiled appearance

dingle¹ (ding'gl), n. [Supposed to be another form of *dimble*, q. v.] 1. A small, secluded, and embowered valley.

1 know each lane, and every alley greeo, Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood. Milton, Comns, 1, 312. The stream thenceforward stole along the bottom of the dingle, and made, for that dry land, a pleasant warbling in the leaves. R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 129.

2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
3. Deats (ding a Lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a Lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a Lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a Lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a Lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a Lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a Lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a Lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
4. Deats (ding a lawa and the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]
<

Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's dingle wi' his creeching. Scott, Waverley, xliv. screeching. dingle-dangle (ding'gl-dang'gl), adv. [Re-duplication of dangle. Cf. Dan. dingeldangel, n., gewgaws, bobs.] Loosely; in a dangling

Talse one surface and trans. 1t, To strike.
Jason grippede graithly to a grym sworde, Dange on the deuyll with a derffe wille. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1.931.
b bluster; storm.
buffs and dings, because we will not spend the little re left to get him the title of Lord Strut. Arbothnot.
o descend; fall; come down: used as in hrase "It's dingin' on," applied to a fall of or snow. [Scotch.]
He headlong topsie turvie dingd downe. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, IL, iv 3.
To he defeated or overturned; yield.
Boughs hanging to mark the difference of the state of

dingy¹ (din'ji), a. [$\langle ding^4$ for dung + -y¹; being thus equiv. to dungy; see dung, dungy.]

Fair Annie of Lochroyan (comparison of the second second

dingy



Dingo (Canis dingo)

1. Foul; dirty. [Prov. Eng.] - 2. Soiled; tar-nished; of a dusky color; having a dull-brownish tinge.

Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have heen the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street hallads. *Macaulay*, Illst. Eng., xxl.

The snow-fall, too, looked inexpressibly dreary (1 had almost called it *dingy*) coming down through an atmo-aphere of city amoke. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 18.

Other men, scorched by san, and caked with layers of Bulgarian dust, looked disreputably dingy and travel-solled. Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Coutinents, p. 86.

solled. Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 86. =Syn. 2. Tarnished, rusty, dull. dingy², n. See dinghy. dinical (din'i-kal), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta i \nu o c$, a whirling, + -ical. Cf. dinetical.] Pertaining to giddi-ness: applied to medicines that remove giddi-ness. Thomas, Med. Diet. Dinictis (di-nik'tis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \epsilon \iota \nu \delta c$, ter-rible, large, + $i \kappa \tau c$, a weasel or marten.] A genus of fossil feline quadrupeds, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar. Leidu. 1854. Leidy, 1854.

Dinifera (di-nif'e-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. ef diniferus : see diniferous.] An order of dino-flagellate infusorians which have a transverse

diniferous (di-nit'e-rus), a. [$\langle NL. diniferus$, $\langle Gr. divoc, also div\eta, a whirling, + \phi \epsilon_{petu} = E.$ bear¹.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the Dinifera.

dining-room (di'ning-röm), n. A room in which dinner is caten, or the principal meals are taken; the room in which all meals are served in a dwelling-house or a hotel, or a room specially set apart for public feasts or entertainments.

dinitro. [$\langle di^2 + nitric.$] In chem., a prefix signifying that the compound of the name of which it forms a part contains two nitro-groups NOa).

(NO₂). dinitrocellulose ($d\bar{i}$ - $n\bar{i}^{\prime}$ tr \bar{o} -sel' \bar{u} - $l\bar{o}$ s), n. [$\langle di^{-2} + nitric + cellulosc^{2}$.] A substance, analogous to guncotton, but differing from it in being soluble in alcohol and ether, produced by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitrie acids en cotton. Collodion is a solution of this substance in other and alcohol. Also colled soluble surgerview

ealled soluble pyroxylin. dink (dingk), v. t. [Origin obscure.] To deck; dress; adorn. [Scotch.]

Do as you will -- for me, I am now too old to dink myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames. Scott, Abbot, xx. dink (dingk), a. [See dink, v.] Neatly dressed; trim; tidy. [Seoteh.] Also denk.

My lady'a dink, my lady'a drest, The flower and fancy o' the weat, Burns, My Lady's Gown.

The mechanic, in his leathern apron, elbowed the dink and daluty dame, his city mistreas. Scott, Kenilworth, xxv.

dinman, dinmont (din'mau, din'mont), n. [Also dilmond, dimment; erigin obscure; possibly a corruption of twelvemonth, equiv. to yearling.] A wether between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shoru. [North. Eng. and Seetch.

dinna (din'ä). [Se., $\langle do$ (Se. also div) + na = E. no¹, adv. So Se. canna, wilna or winna, isna, etc.] Do not.

Now least, ..., dinna be sae dooms down-hearted as a' that. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx. **dinner** (din'ér), n. [< ME. diner, dyner, <math>< OF.disner, dinner, or rather breakfast, F. diner, din-ner; prop. inf., OF. disner, F. diner, dine, used as a noun: see dine.] 1. The principal meal of the day, taken at midday or later, even in the **even**ing. In methers have done for seven the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common

1625

practice, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, was to take this meal about midday, or in more primitive times even as early as 9 or 10 A. M. In France, under the old régime, the dinner-hour was at 2 or 3 in the after-noon; but when the Constituent Assembly moved to Taria, since it sat until 4 or 5 o'clock, the heur for dining was postponed. The custom of dining at 6 o'clock er later has since become common, except in the country, where early dinner is still the general practice. See extract under dinner-hour, dinner-hour.

They washed togyder and wyped bothe, And aet tyll theyr dynere. Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Chiid's Ballads, V. 50).

Let me not stay a jot for dinner : go, get it ready. Shak., Lear, 1. 4.

2. An entertainment; a feast; a dinner-party. Thenne Nychodemns receyued hym in to his house and

made hym a grete dyner. Jeseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

He that will make the Feste will seye to the Hostellere, Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode Dyner, for so many folk. Mandeville, Travels, p. 214. Beheld, I have prepared my dinner. Mat. xxil. 4.

have prepared my domain To-morrow, if we live, Our ponderous squire will give A grand political diamer To half the squirelings near. To half the squirelings near. To take dinner (din'er), v. i. [< dinner, n.] To take dinner; dine. [Scoteh.] dinner (din'er), v. i.

Sae far I sprachled up the brae, I dinner'd wi' a lord. Burns, On Meeting Lord Daer. dinner-hour (din'er-our), n. The hour at which

dinner is taken ; dinner-time. See dinner.

The Court dinner-hour, in the reign of George III., was at the Hanoverian hour of four o'clock. During the reign of George IV. it gradually crept up to six o'clock, and finally became steady at the Indian hour of seven, and so remained until the reign of Her Most gracions Majesty, when the formal Court dinner-hour became eight o'clock. These innovations on the national hours of meals did not meet the approval of the medical faculty, and in conse-quence a dinette at two o'clock was prescribed. This has ever since been the favourite Court meal, being in reality a substantial hot repast, which has exploded the old-fash-loned luncheon of cold vlands. The Queen (London newspaper). The Court dinner-hour, in the reign of George III., was

dinnerless (din'er-les), a. [< dinner + -less.] Having no dinner or food; fasting.

Te dine with Duke Humphrey, Importing to be dinner-Fuller, Worthles, London,

Then with another humorous ruth remark'd The lusty mowers labouring dinnerless. Tennyson, Geralut.

dinnerly (din'ér-li), a. [< dinner + -ly1.] Of or pertaining to dinner. Copley. dinner-table (din'ér-tā'bl), n. The table at which dinner is eaten.

dinner-time (din'er-tim), *n*. The usual time of dining; the dinner-hour. See *dinner*.

At dinner-time, I pray you, have in mind where we must meet, Shak., M. of V., I. 1. Ati. What hour la 't, Lollio?

Ali. What hour la't, Lonor. Lol. Towards helly-henr, sir. Ali. Dinner time? thou means't twelve o'clock? Middleton, Changeling, 1. 2.

Move on ; for it grows towards dinner-time. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

dinner-wagon (din'er-wag"on), n. A set of light shelves, as a dumb-waiter, usually mounted on easters and easily movable, for the service of a dining-room. Compare dumb-waiter. dinnery (din'er-i), a. [$\langle dinner + -y^1$.] Sug-gesting dinner; having the odor of dinner.

I... disliked the dinnery atmosphere of the salle a manger. Mrs. Gaskell, Curlous if True.

The dinlin drums alarm our ears,

The sergeant screeches fu'loud. Fergusson, Poems, II. 28.

dinnle (din'nl), n. [Sc., < dinnle, v.] A tremu-lous motion, especially with reverberation; a vibration; a thrill. [Scoteh.]

Ane aye thinks, at the first dinnle o' the sentence, they has heart enough to die rather than bide out the sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxv.

dino-. [NL., etc., also sometimes deino-, < Gr. dino-. [NL., etc., also sometimes deno-, Cur. detection of the prime denomination of the Dinobryina.
 dinobryian (din-ō-bri'i-an), a. and n. [< Dino-bryion + -ian.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the ehracters of the Dinobryina.
 T. * A member of the Dinobryina.

II. n. A member of the Dinobryina. Dinobryidæ (din-ō-bri'i-dô), n. pl. [NL., < Dinobryon + -idæ.] A family of flagellate in-fusorians, represented by the genera Dinobryon and Enipyris.

Dinobryina (di-neb-ri-1'nii), n. pl. [NL., < Di-nobryon + -ina².] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate unappendaged infusorians of changeable form.— 2. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by

family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera Dinobryon and Epipyxis. **Dinobryon** (di-neb'ri-on), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta i \nu \sigma \gamma$, a whiriling, a round area, $+ \beta \rho i \sigma \sigma$, seaweed, tree-moss, lichen.] A genus of collar-bearing monads or flagellate infusorians, type of the family Dinobryidic. These animalcules inhabit fresh water. They are bifagellate, with one long and one short flagellam, attached by a posterior contractlle ligament within the individual cells or lerices of a compound branch-ing polytheclum, built up by successive terminal gem-mation of zobliks. The endoplasm contains two lateral celor-hands and usually an anterior pigment-spot like an eye. The beat known species is D, sertularia. Also writ-ten Dinobryum. Ehrenbery, 1834. **Dinoceras** (di-nos'e-ras), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta c u \sigma \delta \gamma$, terrible, mighty, $+ \kappa i \rho \sigma \zeta$, horn.] One of the geu-era of the Dinocerata, giving name to the group: so called from the extraordinary protuberances

so called from the extraordinary protuberances of the skull, representing three pairs of horncores. The species, as D. mirabile, D. laticeps, were huge ungulates, with 5-toed feet and 3 pairs of horns, 6 molars,



Skull of Dinoceras mirabile.

long, trenchant upper canines, and no upper incisors. Their remains occur in the early Tertlary deposits of North America.

North America. **Dinocerata** (dī-nō-ser'a-tā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Dinocerata* (dī-nō, ser'a-tā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Dinocerat*(-)s.] A group of extinct Eocene perissodactyl mammals. By some the forms are held to constitute an order; by others they are referred to an order Amblypola (which see), or placed in a family *Unatheridae* (which see). The leading genera are *Uinta*- *therium*, *Dinoceras*, *Tinoceras*, and *Lozolophodon*. **dinocerate** (dī-nos'e-rāt), a. and n. I. a. Per-taining to the *Dinocerata*. **Dinofazellata** (din-ō-fai-c-fā'tä), n. nl. [NL..

Dinoflagellata (din-ō-flaj-e-lā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dinoflagellatus: see dinoflagellate.] These flagellate infusorians commonly called **CiliofAgellata** (which see). The name was given because the structure before regarded as a girdle of cilia seemed to be a second flagellnm lying in the transverse groove which nearly all these infusorians possess in ad-dition to the longitudinal one. The *Dinofagellata* are named as a class, and divided into *Adinida* and *Dinifera*. *Bittehki*. Bütschli.

dinoflagellate (din-o-flaj'e-lāt), a. [< NL. di-noflagellatus, < Gr. divoç, a whirling, a round area, + NL. flagellum: see flagellum.] Per-taining to or having the characters of the Dinoflagellata; cilioflagellate, in the usual sense of that word.

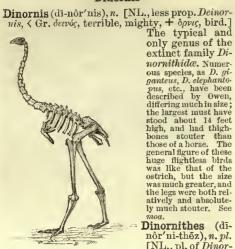
dinomic (di-nom'ik), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } di_{-}, \text{two-}, + vo-$ µ $d\sigma$, a district (or $vo\mu\dot{\mu}$, distribution), $\langle v\ell\mu\epsilon\nu$, distribute.] Belonging to two of the great divisions of the earth: used in relation to the

manger. Mrs. Gaskell, Curlous if True. dinnle (din'nl), v. i.; pret. and pp. dinnled, ppr. dinnling. [Sc.: see dindle¹.] 1. Same as din-dle¹.—2. To make a great noise. The division of plants. Dinomyidæ (dī-nō-mī'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Di-$ nomys + -idx.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents of South America, combining charac-rodents of South America, combining characters of the cavies, agoutis, and chinchillas with ters of the cavies, agoutis, and chinchillas with the general appearance of the paca. They have four toes on each foot with somewhat hoof-like nails, and the upper lip cleft, contrary to the rule in this series of ro-dents. There is but one genus, *Dinomys*. **Dinomys** (di'nō-mis), n. [NL. (Peters, 1873), \langle Gr. denvéç, terrible, mighty, $+\mu \tilde{v}_{\zeta} = E$. mouse.] The typical and only genus of the family *Di*-uonwider. Denvice the only measure the series of the typical back of the only measure of the typical back of the only measure of the family *Di*-

The typical and only genus of the raining *x*-nomyida. D. branicki, the only speeles, resembles the paca; it is about 2 feet long, with a bushy tail 9 inches long, the body slout, the ears and limbs short, and the pelage harsh, of a grizzled celor, with two white atripes and many white spots on the back and head. It inhabits

[NL., $\langle Dinopis$ (dī-nō'pis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. δεινωπός, llate in-inobryon $\delta car\omega \psi$ (-ωπ-), fierce-eyed (of the Erinyes), $\langle \delta c e_{i} - \psi \phi$, terrible, fierce, $+ \omega \psi$, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Dinopida*.

Dinornis



annithidæ. Numer-ous specles, as D. gi-ganteus, D. elephanto-pus, etc., have been described by Owen, differing much in size; the largest much have differing much in size; the largest must have stood about 14 feet high, and had thigh-bones stouter than those of a horse. The general figure of these huge flightleas birds was like that of the ostrich, but the size was much greater, and the lers were both relthe legs were both rel-atively and absolute. ly much atouter. See Dinornithes (dinôr'ni-thēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Dinor-

nis (-ornith-).] A

Skeleton of *Dinornis*. Museum of Natural History, New York.

Museum of Natural History, New York. Res (Orheat), and general name of the moas and moa-like birds; a superfamily containing the Dinornithidæ and Palapterygidæ.

dinornithic (di-nôr-nith'ik), a. [< Dinornis (-ornith-) + -ic.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the Dinornithidæ; moa-like.

A large bird, combining *dinornithic* and struthious char-cters. A. Newton, Encyc. Brit. acters.

moas. They were characterized by an enormous devel-opment of the legs and pelvis in comparison with the rest of the akeleton, a ratife or flat sternum, and rudimen-tary wings. The extinction of the group is quite recent, since portions of the soft parts have been found, and tra-ditions are current respecting the living birds; but the period to which they survived is hot exactly known. See moa.

Dinornithoideæ $(d\bar{u}-n\hat{o}r-n\bar{u}-thoi'd\bar{e}-\bar{a})$, *n. pl.* [NL., $\leq Dinornis (-ornith-) + -oideæ.] A super-$ family of birds: same as Dinornithes or Immanes

dinos (di'nos), n.; pl. dini (-nī). [Gr. δίνος, a whirling, a round area, a round vase or goblet. Cf. dinus.] In Gr. antig., a large open vase of fullcurved shape. It may be considered a form of

the crater.

dinosaur (dī'nộ-sâr), n. One of the Dinosauria. Also spelled deinosaur.

Dinosauria (dī-nō-sâ'-rī-ā), n. pl. [NL., less prop. Deinosauria, < Dino-saurus, q. v.] A group of extinct Mesozoic rep-

saurus, q. v.] A group of extinct Mesozoic rep-tiles, mostly of gigantic or colossal size. They were characterized by distinctly socketed teeth; generally flat or alightly cupped vertebra; ame of which were opisito-celous; a sacrum of four or more vertebrae; numerous can-dal vertebrae; a structure of the skull in many respects in-termediate between the croco-dilian and lacertilian types; ambulatory or saltatory limbs; fore limbs reduced and not known to have had clavicles; and hind limbs usually disproportionately de-veloped, and with the pelvis presenting a series of modifi-cations tending toward the characters of birds; on which account the group is also called Oruithoseidid (which see). The ornithic atructure of the legs is best seen in the amaller genera, such as Compsegnathus; it is schibited in the presence of a cnemial crest, the reduction of the distal end of the fibula, the disposition of the distal end of the tibia, and the relations of the astragues. In some gen-era there was a bony dermal armor, in some cases devel-oping great spines. The Dinesturia were a polymorphic as well as an extensive group, the limits of which are not settled, owing to the wide range of variation presented by them. They ranged in size from that of the huge iguanodon down to about two feet. By some they are sup-posed to have included the remote ancestors of birds; others find in them features that recall mammals, espe-cially pachyderms. The order is by some divided into Dinosauria proper and Compsognatha (which see); it is sometimes ranked as a aubclass of Reptilia, and divided into Sauropoda, Stegosauria, Ornithogoda, Theropoda, and Hallopoda. dinosauria H - an.] I, a. Pertaining to or hay-

dinosaurian (dī-nō-sâ'ri-an), a, and n. [< Di-nosauria + -an.] I. a. Pertaining to or hav-ing the characters of the Dinosauria.

II. n. One of the Dinosauria. Also deinosaurian.

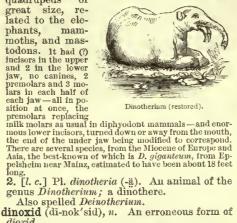
Dinosaurus (dī-nō-sâ'rus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\epsilon\omega\delta c$, terrible, mighty, + $\sigma a \tilde{v} \rho c$, a lizard.] The typi-

cal genus of Dinosauria. Waldheim, 1848. Also

cal genus of *Innosauria*. *matanem*, 1949. Also Deinosaurus. dinothere (di'nō-thēr), n. A fossil animal of the genus Dinotherium. dinotheria, n. Plural of dinotherium, 2. Dinotheridæ (di^{*}nō-thō-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dinotherium + -idæ.$] The family represented by the genus Dinotherium, and commonly re-ferred to the order Proboseidea with the ele-nearts mastodans, etc. Also Deinotheria.

terreu to the order Proboscidea with the ele-phants, mastodons, etc. Also Deinotheria. **Dinotherium** (di-nō-thē'ri-um), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta c u \dot{v} \zeta$, terrible, mighty, $+ \theta \eta \rho i v \zeta$, $\langle \theta \dot{\eta} \rho$, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of

great size, re-lated to the ele-



dinoxid (di-nok'sid), n. An erroneous form of dioxid.

dinsome (din'sum), a. [$\langle din + -some.$] Full of din or noise; noisy. [Scotch.]

Block and atuddie ring and reel Wi dinsome clamour. Burns, Scotch Drink.

dint (dint), n. [\langle ME. dint, dynt, dunt, also dent (whence the other E. form dent!, q. v.), \langle AS. dynt, a blow, = Icel. dyntr, dynta, assimi-lated dyttr, a dint (as a nickname), = Sw. dial. dint (dint), n. dunt, a stroke. Perhaps akin to L. tundere, beat, strike, thump: see the verb.] 1. A blow; a stroke.

The Duke had dyed of the dunt doutles anon.

But the source and up of the up of t

That mortal dint, Save he who reigns above, none can resist, Milton, P. L., ii. 813.

2. A mark made by a blow or by pressure on a surface: now dent.—3. Force; power: now chiefly in the phrase by dint of: as, by dint of

argument. Strong were our sires, and as they fought they writ, Conquering with force of arm and dint of wit, Dryden, On "The Double Dealer."

And now by dint of fingers and of eyes, And words repeated after her, he took A lesson in her tongue. Byron, Don Juan.

Painfully struggling into being, like the other states of the Peninsula, by diat of fierce, unintermitted warfare with the infidel. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

dint (dint), v. t. [< ME. dynten, dunten, strike, beat (not in AS.), = Icel. dynta, dint, = Sw. dial. dunta, strike, shake; from the noun. See deut1, v.] To make a mark or depression on or in by a blow or stroke: now usually dent.

His wounds worker, that with lovely dart Dinting his brest had bred his restlease paine. Spenser, F. Q., V1, x. 31.

dintless (dint'les), a. [< dint + -less.] Without a dint or dent.

Lichen and mosses, . . . meek creatures! the first mer-cy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks. Ruskin, Modern Painters, V.

dinumeration; (dī-nū-me-rā'shon), n. [< L. dinumeratio(n-), a counting over, < dinumerare, pp. dinumeratus, count over, < di- for dis-, apart, + numerare, count: see number, numerate. The act of numbering singly. Johnson.-2. In rhet., same as aparithmesis

rhet, same as aparithmesis. di nuovo (dē nwō'vō). [It., $\langle L. de novo, q. v.$] In music, anew; again: a direction to repeat. dinus (dī'nus), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta ivoc, a whirling, vertīgo.] In pathol., vertīgo; dizziness.$ $diobol(dī-ob'ol), n. [<math>\langle Gr. \delta i \omega \beta o \lambda ov, \langle \delta i v, two-, +_{,, i} \beta o \lambda \delta c, obol.$] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two obols. See obol. dioce, An abbreviation of diocese and diocesan.

diocesan (di'osē-san or di-os'e-sau), a. and n. [< ME. dyocesan (n.), < OF. diocesain, F. dio-césain = Sp. Pg. It. diocesano, < ML. diœcesanus,</p>

Diodon

pertaining to a diocese, < LL. diæcesis, a diocese: see diocese.] I. a. Pertaining to a diocese.

The diocesan jurisdiction was helpless without the king's sistance. Stubbs, Const. Ilist., § 404. assistance

Diocesan courts, the consistorial or consistory courts in the Church of England. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bishop as related to his own dio-cese; one in possession of a diocese and having

the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

1 have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior elergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated aermons printed by others. Tatler. 2t. One of the clergy or people in a diocese; a diocesener.

Faithful lovers who . . . are content to rank themselves humble diocesans of old Bishop Valentine. Lamb, Valentine's Day.

Lamb, Valentine's Day. Lamb, Valentine's Day. diocese (di' \tilde{o} -sēs), n. [Formerly less prop. dio-cess; \langle ME. diocise, \langle OF. diocise, diocese, F. dio-cèse = Pr. diocezi, diocesa = Sp. diocesi, diocesis = Pg. diocese, diecese = It. diocesi = D. diocese = G. diöcese, \langle L. diæcesis, a governor's juris-diction, a district, LL. and ML. a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, \langle Gr. diokyou, housekeep-ing, administration, a province, a diocese, \langle doukeiv, keep house, conduct, govern, \langle dia, through, + dikeiv, inhabit, dwell, \langle dikoç, a dwell-ing, a house, = L. vicus, a village (\rangle ult. E. wick, a town), = Skt. veça, a house.] 1. A district or division of a country; a province: now obsolete except when used with refer-ence to Norway, an episcopal diocese (stiff) of which, as a geographical division of the coun-try, is sometimes regarded as a province, though it has no provincial civil administration. Wild boars are no rarity in this diocess, which the

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocess*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime. *L. Addison*, West Barbary, ii.

2. Under the Roman empire after Diocletian and Constantine, a subdivision of a prefecture, comprising a number of provinces; hence, a cor-responding extent of territory as an ecclesiastical division, including a number of provinces or eparchies, each province again containing a number of parceiæ, which themselves finally came to be called dioceses in the following (mod-ern) sense.—3. The district, with its popula-tion, falling under the pastoral care of a bishop.

The local compass of his [a bishop'a] anthority we term diocess. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8. a dio

Meletius of Antioch . . . visited the diocesses of Syria, and the several religious persona famous for severe un-dertakings. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

The boundaries of the kingdom or principality became the boundaries of the bishop's diocese, and, as kingdoms and shires shifted more than bishoprics did, the bounda-ries of the dioceses became in Britain, as in Gaul, the best guide to the earlier geography of the country. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

diocesener: $(d\bar{1}-\bar{o}-s\bar{e}'se-ner)$, n. [< diocese + -en-er; the term. appar. after that of parishion-er, ME. parissh-en.] One who belongs to a diocese.

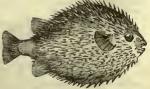
They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or diocessners, more than if there were several bishops, or several par-sons. Bacon, Works.

diocesst, n. An obsolete form of diocese. diock (di'ok), n. A name of the erimson-beaked weaver-bird, Quelea sanguinirostris, of Africa. dioctahedral (dī-ok-ta-hē'dral), a. $[\langle di^{-2} + octahedral]$ In crystal, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

octanedral prism with tetranedral summits. **Dioctes** (di-ok'tēz), n. [NL., < Gr. διώκτης, equiv. to διωκτήρ, a pursuer, < διώκειν, pursue.] 1. In entom., a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family Carabidæ.—2. In ornith., a ge-nus of tyrant flycatchers, of the family Tyran-midæ. The type is D. pyrrholæma of Mexico. Reichenbach, 1850.

Diodia (di- $\bar{\phi}$ -di' \bar{a}), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon\iotaa$, also $\delta\iota\sigma\delta\phic$, a passage through, $\langle \delta\iotaa$, through, $+ \delta\delta\deltac$, way; so called because many of the species grow by the waysides.] A genus of decumbent herbs, natural order *Rubiacece*, natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa. The species are rather pretty trailing shrubs, with small white flowers. The two North American species, *D. virginica* and *D. teres*, are called *buttom-meed*.

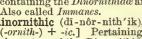
don), n. [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + οδών, Ionie form of $\delta\delta\delta\delta i g$ ($\delta\delta\delta\sigma \tau$ -) = E. tooth.] 1. In ichth.: (a) A genus of globo-



Sca-porcupine (Diodon hystrix).

Diodon (dī'o-





Diodon

fishes, of the suborder Gymnodontes and order fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and order *Plectognathi*. The jaws are tipped with ivory-like ename instead of teeth; this beak is undivided in each jaw, so that there appears to be a tooth above and another below, whence the name. D. hystrix, of the East Indian and South American ceasts, is an example. Like the other globe-fishes, it blows itself into a globular shape by swellowing air, and the skin is based with spin processes; hence it is known as porcupine-fish, sea-porcupine, sea-hedgelog, and prickly globe-fish. (b) [l. c.] A species of the genus Diodon.-2. In ornith., a genus of two-toothed falcons of South America: same as Bidens, Diplodon, or Harpagus. Lesson, 1831.—3. In mammal., a genus of cetaceans: same as Ziphius.—4. In herpel., same as Anodon. 2

aon, 2.
Diodoninæ (di*ö-dö-ni'nö), n. pl. [NL., irreg. (Diodon, 1, + -inæ.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes: same as Diodontidæ.
diodont (di'ö-dont), a. and n. I. a. Having two teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the Diodontidæ.

Diodontoidea ($di^{\mu}\hat{o}$ -don-toi'd \hat{e} - \hat{a}), *a. pl.* [NL., $\langle Diodon(t-), 1, + -oidca.$] In Gill's system of classification, a superfamily of gymnodont be characteristic and the supermanning of gymmotome plectograph fishes. The technical characters are: no peivis; a normality developed candal region; the inter-naxillary and dentary bones coossified into single suture-less arches, the supramaxillary portions extending later-ally hehind; the ethmoid retracted backward under the frontal; and the postfrontals retracted inward to the sides of the supraecepital and behind the frontals.

Directa (di- δ 'shia), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dia-cious: soe diacious.] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. It comprehends anch genera as have male or stamen-bear-ing flowers on ene plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another, as willows.

diœcian, diecian (di-ē'ahan), a. [As diaci-ous

diœcian, diecian (di-e singin), a. [As diacious + -an.] Same as diacious.
 diœciopolygamous (dī-ē'shiō-pō-lig'a-mus), a. In bot., polygamous with a tendeney to diæciousness, or to the prevalence of flowers of one sex upon individual plants.
 diœcious, diecious (dī-ē'shus), a. [(NL. diæcious (Gr de two, + diac house], 1] In bat.

[NL. diæcloues ζ Gr. δt_{c} , two, $+ \delta k \kappa c_{s}$, house.] 1. In bot., unisexual, the male and female flowers being borneon sep-

Directous Plants (Male and Female) of Vallisneria spiralis.

arate plants, as in the willow, prickly ash, and hemp. -2. Having the flowers un-like on different plants of the same species:used only with modifying prefixes, as androdiæ-

cious, when the flowers on some plants are all male and on others all hermaphrodite (a hypothetical case), and gynodiacious, when they are in like manner female and hermaphrodite.—3. In zoöl., sexually distinct; having the two sexes in different individuals: opposed to monacions.

Alse diacian, dioie, dioieous. diaciously, dieciously (dī-ē'shus-li), adv. In a diacious manuer; with a tendency to diaciousness.

The reproductive organs are distributed monovelously or diacciously. Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 309. diæciousness, dieciousness (dī-ē'shus-nes), n. The state or quality of being diæcious. Also

diæcism, diccism. Discionsness --self-aterility -- the prepotency of pollee from another individual over a plant's own pollen. Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

In many of the plants of this division [Pteridophyta] there is a strong tendency toward diaciousness in the prothalia, and in the higher genera it becomes the in-variable rule. Bessey, Botany, p. 362. diecism (di-e'sizm), n. [< diæc(ious) + -ism.]

Same as diaciousness.

Diogenes-crab (di-oj'e-nez-krab), n. [So ealled from its choosing a shell for its residence; with allusion to the famous Cynic philosopher Diogenes, who, according to the tradition, chose to live in a tub. The name, Gr. $\Delta coy(smg, is prop. an adj., <math>\Delta coy(smg', g, zeus-born, \langle Zevg(\Delta to-), Zeus (see deity), + -yevng, -born: see -gen.] A West Indian hermit-erab of the genus Conobita and$ family Paguridæ.

Diogenes-cup (di-oj'e-nēz-kup), *n*. The cup-like eavity formed by the palu of the hand, when the fugers are slightly bent, the little and third fingers being drawn over toward the

diametric difference in the second provided in the substantial of the subfamily of gymnodont plot for and opposite. The species are mostly inhalitants of tropical seas, although a few extend northward and sonth ward far into the temperate zones; they are generally known as porcupine fishes.
Diodonting (difference) A subfamily of gymnodont plot don(t-), 1, + -inc.] A subfamily of gymnodont for the section and plot of the species are mostly inhalitants of tropical seas, although a few extend northward and sonth ward far into the temperate zones; they are generally known as porcupine fishes.
Diodonting (difference) A subfamily of gymnodont for don(t-), 1, + -inc.] A subfamily of gymnodont direction dontide considered as a subfamily of Tetraction dontide.
Diodonting (difference) A subfamily of the Diot dontide considered as a subfamily of the Diot dontide.
Diversion and n. I, a. Pertore dontide considered as a subfamily of the Diot dontide considered as a subfamily of the Diot

albeitross. **Diomedeinæ** (dī-ō-mō-dō-ī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle *Diomedea* + -*inæ*,] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Procellariidæ*, including the albatrosses. They are characterized by having the hind to endimentary and the nostrils disconnected from each other, one on each side of the base of the npper mandlble. *Diomedea* is the typical genus, and others, as *Phæbetria*, are recognized by some naturalists. See *albatross*. **Dion** (dī'on), *n.* See *Dioön*. **Dionæa** (di-ō-nō'ṣ̃), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Dionæus*, \langle Gr. $\Delta \omega vaioc$, pertaining to Dione, fem. $\Delta \omega - vai\eta$, Aphrodite, $\langle \Delta \omega v\eta$, Dione, the mother of Aphrodite by Zeus, later applied to Aphrodito herself, $\langle Zeic (\Delta \omega -), Zeus: see Zeus, deity.] 1.$ A genua of plants, natural order*Droseraceæ*.Only one speeles la known,*D. muscipula*(Venus's fly-trap),a native of the sandy savannas of the Carolinas and Flor



's Fly-trap (Di (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

ida. It has a rosette of root-leaves, from which rises a naked scape bearing a corymb of rather large white flowers. The leaves have a dilated petiole and a slightly stalked 2-lobed lamins or appendage with three very delicate hairs and a fringe of stout marginal briatles on each lobe. The hairs are remarkably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes of the leaf suddenly close on the insect and capture it. This is followed by the copions se-cretion of an seld liquid for the digestion of the prey, and by its absorption. This may be repeated several times by the same leaf. 2. In entom, a genus of dinterous insects. Des-

2. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects. Des-roidy, 1830. Also Dionea.

Diophantine

dionym (di'ǫ-nim), n. [< Gr. διώνυμος, with two names, < δι-, two-, + δυυμα, δυομα, a name: see onym.] A name consisting of two terms; a binomial name in zoölogy, as Homo sapiens. Coucs.

dionymal (di-on'i-mal), a. [As dionym + -al.] Of or pertaining to a dionym; binomial; binominal.

The binomial (or dionymal) system. J. A. Allen, The Auk, I. 352.

Dionysia (dī-ǫ̃-nis'i-ā), n. pl. [L., ζ Gr. Διουνσίa (se. ιρά, offerings), neut. pl. ef Διουίσιος, pertain-ing to Dionysus: see Dionysus.] In classical antiq., the orginatic and dramatic festivals cele-brated periodically in various parts of Greece, in honor of Dionyaus or Bacchus. The most im-portant of these festivals, in the historic period, were those of Attica, which were four in number, celebrated senally: the *Rural or Lesser Dionysia*, the *Lenaia*, the *Anthesteria*, and the *Dionysia* is the City, or *Greater Dio-nysia*. The Lesser Dionysia were a vintage-festival, cele-brated through the rural demes in the month of Poseideon (December), with neiversal merriment and freedom from restraint, extended even to slaves. Plays were performed during this festival, and from its characteristic songs and jests comedy was developed. The Greater Dionysia were ob-served at Athens in the second half of March, with a grand procession, a set chorus of boys, and the production in competition at the expense of the state, in the Dionysias do which those aurviving constitute our most precious treasures of ancient literature. See Bacchus, Lenaia, Anthesteria, choragic, and choragus. Dionysiac (dī-ǫ-nis'i-ak), a. [< I. Dionysiaantiq., the orgiastic and dramatic festivals cele-

Anthesteria, choragic, and choragins. **Dionysia**c (dī- \bar{o} -nis'i-ak), a. [\langle L. Dionysia-cus, \langle Gr. Δ covvaskoʻc, \langle Δ covváa, Dionysia: see Dionysia, Dionysus.] In Gr. mytl., of or per-taining to the festivals called Dionysia, in hon-or of Dionysus or Baechus, the god of wine; Pacebie Dionysiac (dī-ō-nis'i-ak), a. Bacehic.

It (the Baechie) is a magnificent play, alone among ex-tant Greek tragedies in plcturesque splendour, and in that austained glow of *Dionysiac* enthusiasm to which the keen frony lends the strength of contrast. *Energe. Brit.*, VIII. 678.

Dionysiac amphora or vase. Same as Bacchic am-phora or vase. See Bacchic. **Dionysian** (dī-ō-nis'i-an), α. [ζ Gr. Διονύσιος, pertaining to Diouysus (as a proper name, L. Dionysius), < Διόνυσος, Diouysus: see Dionysus.] 1. Same as Dionysiac.

The Dionysian routs and processions. C. O. Müller, Manual of Archeol. (trans.), § 390. Pertaining to or characteristic of Dionysius the Elder or Dionysius the Younger, tyrants of Syracuse (about 405-343 B. C.), both notorious for cruelty, but especially the former.

Ile . . . [Francia] lived a life of republican simplicity, and punished with *Dionysian* severity the slightest want of respect. Encyc. Brit., IX. 638.

of respect. Encyc. Brit., IX. 688. 3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius Exiguus, who, in the sixth century, introduced the pres-ent vulgar reckoning of the years. Dionysian period, a period of 523 Julian years, at the end of which full moons fall on the same days of the year. It was in-vented for the purpose of computing the time of Easter. Dionysius's ear. See car¹. Dionysius's ear. See car¹. Dionysus (dī-ō-nī'sus), n. [L., also written Di-onysos, $\langle Gr. \Delta i dividor, the earlier name of Bac-$ chus: ace Bacchus.] In Gr. myth., the youth-ful and beautiful god of wine and the drama.Also called Bacchus. See Bacchus. $Dioôn (dī-ō'on), n. [NL., <math>\langle Gr. \delta_{i}, two, + idov =$ L. ovum, an egg.] A cycadaceous genus of plants, of which there are ouly two species, natives of tropical Mexico. The stem is very short and stout.

of which there are only two species, natives of tropical Mexico. The stem is very short and stont, with a crown of large, rigid, and spine-tipped plunate leaves. The lemale cone is of the size of a child's head, each scale bearing two seeds as large as cheatnuts. The seeds of D. edule yield a kind of arrowroot. Also Dion. **Dioönites** (di-ō-ō-nī'tēz), n. [NL., $\leq Dioõn +$ -*ites.*] The generic name of a fossil plant be-longing to the cycads, occurring in numerous localities in the Triassic and Jurassic of Europe. The genus Dioönites, as instituted by Bornemann, consists largely of species previously assigned by authors to Ptero-phylium.

Diophantine (dī-ō-fan'tin), a. [< LL. Diophantus, Gr. Διόφαντος, a proper name, + -ine¹.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated Greek arithmetician, who flourished celebrated Greek arithmetician, who flourished in the fourth century. — Diophantine analysis, indeterminate analysis: a method of solving Diophan-tine problems, namely, of solving indeterminate algebraic equations, the solutions being rational numbers. The method consists in introducing an equation involving an indeterminate coefficient, in such a way that the square of one of the anknowns may be eliminated. It therefore de-pends upon the ingenuity and experience of the calculator. The following is an example: Required to separate a given square nomber, N², into the sum of two squares. Let x^2 be one of these squares, and let the root of the other be ax = N, where a is indeterminate. Then, the sum of the two squares will be $(1 + a^2)x^2 = 2aNx + N^2$. Since this is equal to N², we have $(1 + a^2)x = 2aN$, or $x = 2aN/(1 + a^2)$, which is rational.

diophthalmus

diophthalmus (di-of-thal'mus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. δ_{i-} , two-, + $\delta\phi\theta a\lambda\mu\delta \zeta$, eye.] Same as binoculus, 3.

lus, 3. diophysite, diophysitism. See diphysite, etc. Dioplotherium (di-op-lō-thē'ri-um), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta_{-}, \text{two.} + \delta \pi^{1} \alpha_{i}$ arms (as those possessed by animals for defenso or attack), $+ \theta \eta \rho i \omega_{i} \langle \theta \eta \rho_{i}$, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians from South Carolina, characterized by the pres-ence of two incisors, whence the name. diopside (di-op'sid or -sid), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta i \phi \psi_{i}, a$ view through ($\langle \delta u \dot{a}, \text{through}, + \delta \psi_{i}, a \text{ view}), +$ - $i de^{2}$.] A variety or subspecies of pyroxene, containing as bases chiefly calcium and mag-nesium, with more or less iron. It occurs in pris-

containing as bases enterly calcium and mag-nesium, with more or less iron. It occurs in pris-matic crystals, of a vibreous luster, and of a pale-green or a greenish- or yellowish-white color. Fine specimens come from the Mussa Alp, in the Ala valley in Piedmon. Also called adalite and mussite. **Diopsis** (di-op'sis), m. [NL., \langle Gr. δ_i , two-, + δ_{ij} , view. Cf. diopside.] 1. In entom., a ge-nus of diptercons in-

Diopsis (di-op'sis), n. byte, view. Cf. diopse nus of dipterous in-sects, of the family Muscidæ, or flies. It is characterized by the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, which thus appears as If it were furnished with long horus knobbed at the end. All the known species are from tropical regions of the old world. 2. A genus of tur-2. A genus of tur-bellarian worms.

A species of Diopsis.

dioptase (dī-op'tās), A species of Diopsis. dioptase (dī-op'tās), n. [ζ F. diopitase, ζ Gr. $\delta\iota\dot{\alpha}$, through, $+ \delta\pi\tau\alpha\sigma\dot{\alpha}$, later form of $\delta\psi\iota_{\zeta}$, view; ef. $\delta\pi\tau\dot{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\sigma\theta a\iota$, be seen.] Emerald copper ore; silicate of copper, a trans-lucent mineral, occurring crystallized in sixsided prisms.

diopter (di-op'tér), n. [Also, as L., dioptra, \langle Gr. $\delta i \delta \pi \tau \rho_a$, a leveling instrument consisting of a plank turning through a semicircle on a stand, and provided with sights at the two ends and a water-level, $\zeta \, \delta i \dot{\alpha}$, through, $+ \dot{\sigma} \pi \tau$, $\sqrt{* \dot{\sigma} \pi}$, iu $\delta \psi \epsilon \sigma \theta a \iota$, see, $\dot{\sigma} \pi \tau \iota \kappa \dot{\sigma} \zeta$, optic, etc.: see optic.] 1. An ancient form of theodolite.—2. The ali-dade or index arm of a graduated circle.—3. An instrument used in craniometry for obtain-ing projections of the skull.—4. A dioptric. dioptra, n. Plural of dioptron.

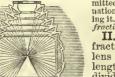
dioptrate (di-op'trāt), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta t \dot{a}, \text{through}, \\ + \dot{a}\pi_{\tau}, \sqrt{*\delta\pi}$ in $\delta\psi c \delta a$, see (see diopter), + -atel.] In entom., divided by a transverse par-tition, as the compound eyes of certain aquatic beetles; divided by a transverse line, as the central spot or pupil of an ocellate or eye-like mark

dioptric (di-op'trik), a. and n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta\iota\sigma\pi\tau\rho\iota\kappa\delta\varsigma$, pertaining to the use of the diopter, $\langle \delta\iota\delta\pi\tau\rhoa$, diopter: see diopter.] I. a. 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting vision in the view of distant objects.

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. Dr. H. More, Antidote against Athelsm, il. 12. 2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

These dioptric images, when formed by lenses free from pherical and Chromatic aberration, are geometrically orrect plctures. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 157. Sph

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, a mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are trans-mitted through a combi-nation of lenses surround-ing it. Also called the re-



Section of Fresnel's Dioptric Light.

TI. n. A unit of refractive power of a lens (or inverse focal

length), equal to unity divided by a meter. The numerical measure of the power of a lens ex-pressed in dioptrics is the ratio of one meter to the focal length of the lens,

focal length of the lens, the latter being measured positively in this direction away from the source of parallel rays entering the lens; so that a convex lens with a focal length of half a meter would have a power of 2 dioptrics, and a concave lens with a focal length of 250 millimeters would have a power of -4 dioptrics.

Owing principally to differences in the length of the inch in various countries, this method [the lnch being used as the unit] had great inconveniences, and is now giving place to a universal system, in which the unit is the re-tractive power of a lens whose focal length is one metre. This unit is called a *dioptric* (usually written "D"). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 373.

dioptrical (di-op'tri-kal), a. Same as dioptric. dioptrically (di-op'tri-kal-i), adv. By refrac-

And now that it has been shown that these images are not formed *dioptrically*, but are the result of numerous "diffraction-spectra," it is impossible to entertain the same confidence as before. W. E. Carpenter, Micros., § 277.

dioptrics (dī-op'triks), n. [Pl. of dioptric (see -ics), after Gr. τὰ διοπτρικά, the science of di-optrics.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media, as air, water, or glass, and especial-ly through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of *refraction* (which see). See also *lens*, *light*, and *optics*. Also called *anaclas-tica*

tics. dioptron (dī-op'tron), n.; pl. dioptra (-trä). [< Gr. δίσπτρου: see diopter.] A surgical speculum. dioptry (dī-op'tri), n. A dioptric. diorama (dī-o-rā'mā), n. [< Gr. as if *διόραμα, < διόρāν, see through, < διά, through, + όρāν, see. Cf. panorama.] 1. A spectacular paint-ing, or a connected series of paintings, in-tended for exhibition to spectators in a dark-ened room in a manuner to produce by optical tended for exhibition to spectators in a dark-ened room, in a manner to produce by optical illusions an appearance of reality. The paintings are so excented and arranged that a variety of effects may he induced by varying the direction, intensity, and color of the light; one of the most notable of these effects coming from light transmitted through the picture itself, which is painted in transparent coloring on a thin fabric. Dif-terent scenes may be painted on the two faces of the fab-ric, and a change from one to the other may be made by altering the source of the illumination. A daylight scenes may be thus changed with wonderful realism to one by moonlight, or a desert place may become all at once peo-pled by a busy crowd. The dioranna was devised in 1822 by Daguerre (the chief inventor of photography) and Bou-ton.

2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

explored. dioramic (dī-ō-ram'ik), a. [$\langle diorama + -ie.$] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diorama. diorism (dī'ō-rizm), n. [$\langle Gr. \deltaioρioµdy, divi-$ sion, distinction, $\langle \deltaioρiζeiv, divide, distinguish,$ draw a boundary through, $\langle \deltaia, through, + \deltapi \zetaeiv,$ draw a boundary, $\langle \deltapog, a boundary: see$ horizon.] 1. Distinction; definition. [Rare.] To est things segrifieed to take in an moderal idealized

To eat things sacrificed to idols is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetical *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in gen-eral. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

2. In math., a statement of the conditions under which the problem to which it belongs is soluble.

dioristic, dioristical (dī-ǭ-ris'tik, -ti-kal), α. [ζ Gr. διοριστικός, distinctive, ζ διορίζειν, distin-guish: see diorism.] Distinguishing; defining.

Smart. [Rare.] dioristically (dī-ō-ris'ti-kal-i), adv. So as to distinguish; by definition. [Rare.]

Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristically, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols. Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

by H. More, Epistise to the Seven Churches, p. 72 **diorite** (di' $\tilde{\phi}$ -ri $\tilde{\tau}$), n. [So called because formed of distinct portions; irreg, \langle Gr. $\delta\iotao\rho((\tilde{\epsilon}\iota\nu)$, sep-arate, distinguish (see diorism), +-ite².] The name given by Haüy to a rock included among those varieties which had before that time been generally designated by the name green-stone. Diorite consiste essentially of a crystalline-grann-lar aggregate of a triclinic feldspar and hornhlende, in very varying proportions, with which are frequeully as-sociated magnetite and apatite, and sometimes mica. This rock has usually a thoroughly crystalline structure. Many of the rocks called by the name of diorite er, in all probability, attered basats; some, however, may have re-suited from the alteration of andesites, and even of gab-hros. In the case of diorite, the alteration has proceeded further than it has in the diabasea and melaphyres. See **dioritic** (di- $\tilde{\phi}$ -rit'ik), a. [\langle diorite + -ic.] Per-taining to or of the nature of diorite. **diorthosis**, (f), the mature of diorite er, in all probability, attered basats; some, however, may have re-taining to or of the nature of diorite. **diorthosis**, (\langle dir- ϕ -rit'ik), a. [\langle diorite + -ic.] Per-taining to or of the nature of diorite. **diorthosis**, (\rangle , the transuda-tion of a fluid through a membrane; 'transfusion

dioritic (di-q-rit'ik), a. [ζ diorite + -ic.] Per-taining to or of the nature of diorite. diorthosis (di-ôr-thô'sis), n. [NL., ζ Gr. $\delta i \delta \rho - \theta \omega \sigma i c$, a making straight, as the setting of a limb, amendment, correction, $\zeta \delta i \sigma \rho \theta \delta i v$, make straight, $\zeta \delta i d$, through, + $\delta \rho \theta \delta i v$, make straight, $\zeta \delta \rho \theta \delta c$, straight.] 1. In surg., the reduction of a fracture or dislocation, or the restoration of crocked or distorted limbs to their proper shape -2. A recension or critical edition of a shape.-2. A recension or critical edition of a literary work.

aliorthotic (dī-ôr-thot'ik), a. [ζ Gr. διαρθωτικός, corrective. ζ διάρθωσις, correction: see diorthosis.]
 1. Relating to the emendation or correction of texts; corrective.

No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common con-sent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism. Quarlerly Rev.

In surg., relating to diorthosis.
 Dioscorea (di-os-kö'rē-ä), n. [NL., in honor of Dioscorides, a famous Greek physician and botanist.] A large genus of twining plauts, the type of the natural order Dioscoreacce. There are about 150 species, belonging chiefly to the warmer re-

gions of America and Asia. They have fleshy tuberous roots, containing a large amount of starch, and several species are extensively cultivated for food in many tropi-



r. Female flowers and fruit. 2. Male flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cal and subtropical regions. The principal species thus cultivated, commonly known as yams, are *D. sativa*, *D. aculeata*, *D. alata*, and the Chinese or Japanese yam, *D. Batatas*. See yam.

Batatatas. See yam.
Dioscoreaceæ (dī-os-kō-rē-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.,
(Dioscorea + -aceæ.] A natural order of en-dogenous plants distinguished by their ribbed, reticulately veined leaves, tuberous roots or knotted rootstocks, twining stems, and incon-minute discourse devocation to the new part of the second statement of the spicuous diacious flowers. It includes sgenera and about 160 species, and Is represented in the United States by a single species, *Dioscorea villosa*. **dioscoreaceous** (di-os-kō-rē-ā'shius), a. Be-longing to or having the characters of the *Dios*-

coreacca

coreacca. dioscorein (dī-os-kō'rē-in), n. [$\langle Dioscorea + in^2$.] A precipitate formed by adding water to the tincture of the roots of Dioscorea villosa, used medicinally by eclectic physicians. Dioscuri (dī-os-kū'rī), n. pl. [$\langle Gr. \Delta \iota \delta \sigma \kappa o po \rho$, later and Ionic form of $\Delta \iota \delta \sigma \kappa o \rho \rho$, pl. (rarely in sing. $\Delta \iota \delta \sigma \kappa \rho \rho \rho$, $\langle \Delta \iota \delta \rho$, gen. of Zeiç, Zeus, + $\kappa \delta \rho \rho \rho$, Ionic $\kappa o i \rho \rho \rho$, a son, a boy, lad.] In Gr. myth., the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, Castor and Polydeuces or Pollux, warrior gods, and tutelary protectors of sailors. At a compara-tively late date the Dioscuri were partly con-fused with the Cabiri. To the Dioscuri, who slways retained very much of their

To the Dioscuri, who always retained very much of their divine nature, belongs a perfectly unblemished youthful beanty, an equally slender and powerful shape, and, as an almost never-failing attribute, the half-oval form of the hat, or at least hair lying close at the back of the head, but projecting in thick curls around the forehead and tem-ples. C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol, (trans.), § 414.

membrane; "transfusion through imperceptible through imperceptible openings. The way in which the maternal and fetal circula-tions mingle in the placenta is an example of diosmosis. See osmosis, exosmosis, endosmosis. diosmotic (dī-os-mot'ik), a. [< diosmosis (-mot-) + -ic.] Pertaining to diosmosis: osmotic.

osmosis; osmotie. **Diospyros** (dī-os'pi-ros), n. [NL., < L. diospyros (Pliny), < Gr. διόσπυρος, a certain plant, i. e., Διός πυ-ρός, lit. Zeus's wheat: Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, Zeus (see Zcus, deity); πυρός, wheat.] A large genns of trees and



shrubs, of the natural Flower and Fruit of Persimmon Order Ebenaecic, natives of the warmer regions of the world, but belong-ing for the most part to Asia and Mauritius.

Diospyros

Diospyros Of the 150 species, only two are American, of which one is the common persimmon of the United States, *D. Vir-giniana*, sometimes called *date-plum*. The wood is hard and heavy, and many species yield woods that are vai-unble for carving, furniture-making, etc. Ebony is the heart-wood of averal species, the best and most costly, with the blackest and finest grain, being obtained from *D.* reticulate of Marrithns and *D. Ebenus* of Ceylon. *D. quasita* of Ceylon yields calamander-wood, and *D. Kurziv* the marble-wood of the Andaman Islanda. *D. Kati*, the Chinese or Japanese persimmon, is cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the plum in appearance and flavor, and has heen introduced into southern Europe has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients, but its fruit is hardly eat-able. It is used as a remedy for diarrhea. The fruits of most of the species are excessively astringent when im-mature, owing to the amount of tannic acid which they contain.

mature, owing to the amount of tannic acid which they contain. diothelism (di-oth'e-lizm), n. [Irreg. for *di-thelism, $\langle 1.\text{Gr. } \delta d\theta c \hbar f_{\text{C}}$, with two volitions ($\langle \text{Gr.} \delta d_{\text{c}}, \text{two-}, + \theta \ell \lambda c w$, will), + -ism.] In theol., the doctrine that Christ during his earthly life pos-aessed two wills, a human and a divine: op-posed to monothelism. Also dyothelism. [Rare.] diothelite (di-oth'e-lit), n. [Irreg. for *dithe-lite; as diothel-ism + -ite².] One who holds to the doctrine of diothelism. Also dyothelite. dioxia (di-ok-si'ä), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta o \xi c \omega v, i. e., d'$ $\delta \delta \xi c \omega v, i. e., d'$ $\delta z c \omega v, i. e. d'$ $\delta z c \omega v c \omega v d'$ $\delta z c \omega v c \omega v d'$ $\delta z c \omega v c \omega v d'$ $\delta z c \omega v c \omega v d'$ $\delta z c \omega v c \omega v d'$ $\delta z c \omega v c \omega v d'$ $\delta z c \omega v c \omega v d'$ $\delta z c \omega v c \omega v d'$ $\delta z c \omega v c \omega v d'$ $\delta z c \omega v c \omega v d'$ δz

dioxy. [$\langle di^2 + oxy(gen)$.] A chemical pre-fix signifying that the compound to which it is prefixed contains either two oxygen atoms or dioxy-. two oxygen atoms either two oxygen atoms or two oxygen atoms additional to another com-pound. Thus, succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_4$, and dioxy-succinic acid has the for-mula $C_4H_6O_6$.

 $C_4H_6O_4$, and dioxy-succinic acid has the for-mula $C_4H_6O_6$. dip (dip), v.; pret. and pp. dipped or dipt, ppr. dipping. [Early mod. E. also dippe, dyppe (also dial. dib: see dib¹); \langle ME. dippen, dyppen, \langle AS. dyppan, dippan (pret. dypte, pp. dypped) (= Dan. dyppe), dip, plunge, immerse, a see-ondary form, orig. "dupian (equiv. to ONorth. dépan, baptize, = OS. dópian = D. doopen = LG. döpen = OHG. toufen, MHG. toufen, G. taufen = Sw. döpa = Dan. döbe = Goth. daup-jan, all in sense of 'baptize,' the orig. and lit. sense 'dip' being found only in OHG., MHG., and Goth.), a causative verb, \langle deóp, Goth. diups, etc., deep: see deep. Related words are dop, dopper, dap, dab¹, etc., and perhaps dim-ple.] I. trans. 1. To plunge or inmerse tem-porarily in water or other liquid, or into some-thing containing it; lower into and then raise from water or other liquid: as, to dip a person in baptism; to dip a boat's oars; to dip one's hands into water. The priest shall dip his finger in the blood. Lev, iv, 6.

The priest shall dip his finger in the blood. Lev. iv. 6. The bason then being brought up to the bishop, he often dipped a large lettlee into it, and several times sprinkled all the people. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18. 2. To lower and raise as if in temporary immersion; hence, to perform by a downward and mersion; hence, to perform by a downward and an upward movement: as, to dip a flag in salu-tation; the falcon dipped his wings for flight; to dip a courtesy.—3. To raise or take up by a dipping action; lift by bailing or secoping: as, to dip water out of a boat; to dip out soup with a ladle; to dip up sand with a bucket.— 4. To immerse a shumer out by a boat of the source of t 4. To immerse or submerge partly; plunge or sink to some extent into water; hence, to plunge, as a person, into anything that in-volves activity or effort, as difficulties or entanglements; engago; entangle.

He was a little dipt in the rebellion of the commons Dryden, Fables.

In the green waves did the low bank dip Its fresh and green grass-covered dasied lip. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 405.

5[†]. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage. Latham.

Put out the principal in trusty hands, Live on the use, and never dip thy lands, Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

6. To plungo into; begin to sink into or be im-mersed in. [Rarc.]

But ere he [the sword Excalibur] dipt the surface, rose an arm Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful, And caught him by the hilt. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

7t. To affect as if by immersion; moisten; wet.

A cold shuldering dew Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove Speaks thunder. Milton, Comus, 1, 803.

We saw two hoain overset and the gallants forced to be pulled on shore by the heels. . . . Among others I saw the ministers . . . sadiy dipped. Pepys, Diary, May 15, 1660. Dipping the axle. See axle.—To dip snuff, to take snuff by dipping a stick into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums. [Southern U. S.]

Sam Upchineh smoked his pipe, and Peggy dipped snuff, but Dyer declined joining them in using tohacco. The Century, XXXI, 586.

To dip the flag. See fag2. II. intrans. 1. To plunge into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.

Unharmed the water-fowl may dip In the Volsinian mere. Macaulay, Horatius, vii.

2. To plunge one's finger or hand, or a dipper, ladle, or the like, into anything; make a tran-sitory plunge or entrance; hence, to engage or interest one's self temporarily or to a slight extent: with in or into: as, to dip into speculation.

Who can call him his friend, That dips in the same dish? Shak., T. of A., ili. 2.

Suppose I dipped among the worst and Stains chose? Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii. 33.

We dipt in all

That treats of whatsoever is. Tennyson, Princess, ii. A blasphemy so like these Molinists', I must suspect you dip into their books. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 39.

3. To incline downward; sink, as if below the

dip (dip), n. [$\langle dip, v.$] 1. The act of dipping; immersion for a short time in water or other liquid; a plunge; a bath: as, the dip of the oars; a dip in the sea.

3. The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper: as, to take a dip from the bowl.—4. Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.

Ev'n to the last dip of the vanishing sail She wnteh'd it. Tennyson, Enoch Arden. Specifically -(a) In geol., the angle which a stratum of



Outcrop of Rock, showing Dip and Strike.

rock makes with a horizontal plane. The dip is the com-plement of the hade or underlay. See these words. If a straium or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to dip: the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of dip, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizon-tal line is called the amount of dip. *Lyell*, Manual of Geol., v.

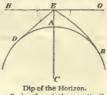
Lyetl, Manual of Geol., v. (b) In mining: (1) A heading driven to the dip in mines in which the beds of coal have a steep inclination. Also called dip-head. (2) Rarely, a heading driven to the rise. [North. Staffordshire, Eng.] (e) In teleg., the distance from a point in a wire midway between two adjacent supports to the middle point of a straight line joining the points on theso supports to which the wire is attached. (d) A cor-rection to be applied to the altitude of heavenly bodies observed at sea, varying according to the height of the ob-server's eye. 5. Any liquid into which something is to be

5. Any liquid into which something is to be dipped.

The bronzing dip may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal, hot water $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each perchloride of iron and perchlo-ride of copper. The needla should not be allowed to re-main in this dip any longer than is necessary to produce the desired colour. Workshop Receipts, 24 ser., p. 244. Specifically—(a) Drawn butter, or milk thickened with flour, served with toast. (b) A sauce served with pud-dings. [Local, U. S.]

diphtheria

diphtheria 6. A pickpocket. [Thievea' slang.] - Dip of the horizon, the angular amount by which the horizon line itek below the level of the eye. It is due to the convexity of the earth, and is somewhat diminished by the refraction of tight. The figure gives an exaggerated representation of the phe-nomenon, on the left without refraction and on the right with it. - Dip of the nee-die, the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poined on its center of grav-ity, and aymmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is otherwise termed the inclination of the needle. In the United States the dip of the needle wards magnetic equator it is 00-. Direction of the dip, the point of the compass toward which a stratum of rock is medical (di-pas'kal). a. [ζ Gr. do. two. \pm



dipaschal (dī-pas'kal), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota$ -, two-, + $\pi d\sigma \chi a$, passover: see paschal.] Including two passovers. Carpenter.

dip-bucket (dip'buk"et), n. A bucket contrived

to turn and sink, or pour out readily, used on shipboard and in wells. **lipchick** (dip'chik), n. [$\langle dip + chick^1$; equiv. to dabchick, q. v.] Same as dabchick. Carcw. Simplosited and the value $(dip + chick^1; equiv.)$ dipchick (dip 'chik), n. [$\langle dip + chick^1; equiv.$ to dabehick, q. v.] Same as dabchick. Carcw. dip-circle (dip 'ser'kl), n. A form of dippingcompass (which see).

One of the snow-houses (built not far from the observa-tory) was designed for the *dip-circle*, and the other for the declinometer. C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 218.

3. To incline downward; sink, as if below the horizon: as, the magnetic needle dips: specifically, in gool., said of strata which are not horizontal.
The aun's rim dips, the atara rush out. Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, itil. Where the steep upland dips into the marsh. Lowedt, Under the Willows.
dip (dip), n. [< dip, r.]
1. The aet of dipping immersion for a short time in water or other liquid; a plunge; a bath: as, the dip of the oars; a dip in the sea. Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, i.
2. That which is dipped; specifically, a candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly in melted tallow. He gazes around, And holds up his dip of sixteen to the ponnt. Earham, Ingoldsby Legends, 1. 55. It is a solitary proser's dip, as they are termed at sea.
3. The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper: as, to take a dip from the bowl.—4. Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression. Eve to the last div of the ranking addition.
By to the last div of the ranking additional contral line; depression. Eve to the last div of the ranking additional contral line; depression.
By to the last div of the ranking additional contral line; depression.

falscito

dip-head (dip'hed), n. Same as dip, 4 (b) (1). It frequently happens that the *dip-head* level intersects the cutters in its progress at a very oblique angle. Ure, Dict., 11I. 328.

diphenic (di-fen'ik), a. [$\langle di^2 + phenic$.] Used in the phrase diphenic acid, an oxidation pro-duct ($C_{14}H_{10}O_4$) of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar. diphenylamine (dif-e-nil'a-min), n. [$\langle di^2 + phenyl + amine$.] A crystalline substance, ($C_{6}H_5$)₂NH, having an agreeable odor and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, or by heating aniline hydrochlorid and aniline together. It is used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs, and as a reagent in microchemical analysis for the detection of mi-nute quantities of nitrates and nitrites, which yield with it a dark-blue color.— Diphenylamine-blue. Same as spirit-blue.

diphrelatic (dif-rē-lat'ik), α. [< Gr. διφοηλάτης, a chariot-driver, < δίφρος, a chariot-board, the chariot itself, so called because it accommoehariot itself, so ealled becauso it accommo-dated two (the driver and his master), for "di- $\phi \phi \rho \rho c_s$, bearing two, $\langle de_{-}$, two-, + - $\phi \phi \rho c_s$, $\langle \phi e \rho e v v =$ E. bearl.] Of or pertaining to chariot-driving. **diphtheria** (dif- or dip-thō'ri-ä), n. [NL. (so ealled with reference to the leathery nature of the membrane formed), $\langle Gr. \delta i \phi \theta \hat{e} \rho a$, a prepared hide, skin, piece of leather, perhaps $\langle \delta \dot{e} \phi v v$, soften, knead till soft, akin to L. depsere, knead, make supple, tan leather.] An infectious dis-ease, characterized by the formation over the affected and inflamed parts of a firm whitish or grayish pellicle, or false membrane (which is removed with difficulty and leaves a raw surgrapish pellicle, or false memorane (which is removed with difficulty and leaves a raw sur-face), and by general prostration. It is not infre-quently followed by more or less extended paralysis. The air-passages of the head are the most frequent seat of the diphtheritic membrane, although it may appear on other nuccus surfaces and in wounds. The disease is very fre-quently fatal, and its ravages are extended by filth. Also diphtheritis.

1629

diphtheria

Diphtheria is not an hereditary disease; but a special aptitude to receive and develop the poison evidently per-tains to certain individuals and famílies. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 375.

quan, Med. Dict., p. 375. diphtheritic (dif- or dip-thē-rit'ik), a. [< diph-theritis + -ic.] Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, or affected by diphtheria: as, diph-theritic laryngitis; a diphtheritic membrane; a diphtheritic patient. diphtheritically (dif or dir the rittical)

diphtheritically (dif- or dip-thē-rit'i-kal-i), adv. In the manner of diphtheria; with regard adv. In the m to diphtheria.

to dipheneria. Do the violent reactions of the tonsils of these persons to weather changes involve likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infections? Sanitarian, XVII. 202. diphtheritis (dif- or dip-thē-rī'tis), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta u \phi \theta \epsilon \rho a$, a prepared skin (membrane) (see diphtheria), + -itis.] Same as diphtheria. diphtheria (dif- or dip'thē-roid), a. [$\langle \text{diph-theria} + -oid$.] Resembling diphtheria. The vesiculo-nanules broke leaving excertated surfaces

The vesiculo-papules broke, leaving excortated surfaces of a diphtheroid character, from which there exuded an exceedingly abundant, foul-smelling discharge. Dr. E. B. Bronson, Med. News, XLIX, 270.

exceedingly abundant, foul-smelling discharge. Dr. E. B. Bronson, Med. News, XLIX. 270. diphthong (dif'- or dip'thông), n. [Formerly of also dipthong := F. diphthongue = Pr. diptonge = Sp. diptongo = Pg. diphthongue, e. Pr. diptonge = Sp. diptongo = Pg. diphthongus, ditongo = 1t. 1 dittongo = D. diphthongus = G. diphthong = Dan. Sw. diptong, $\langle LL. diphthongus, \langle Gr. \delta i \phi \delta 0 \gamma \gamma o \gamma$, also $\delta i \phi \delta 0 \gamma \gamma o \gamma$, a diphthong, fem. and neut. respectively of $\delta i \phi \delta 0 \gamma \gamma o \gamma$, with two sounds, $\langle \delta c_{\gamma}$ two, + $\phi \delta 0 \gamma \rho o \gamma$, voice, sound, $\langle \phi \delta \ell \gamma \gamma re \sigma a \iota$, utter a sound.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In utering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so hended as to be consid-ered as forming one syllable, as in joy, noise, bound, out. An "improper" diphthong is not a diphthong at all, being merely a collocation of two or more vowels in the same syllable, of which only one is sounded, as ea in breach, eo in people, ai in rain, eau in beau. (See digraph.) In Greek grammar, a proper diphthong is a diphthong the first vowel of which is short; an improper diphthong, a diphthong the first vowel of which is long. The proper diphthong she is u, s, v, v, v, v; be its improper, a, η, ω (commonly written a, η, w : see iota subscript, under subscript), η, ω . An improper diphthong not usually distinguished as such is z_0 , as in razo, File ryo. Some include u in this class, and some limit the term to q, η, w .

Whether there were any true diphthongs in Old-Eng-lish, and if not, when they were introduced, is a question which cannot now be answered. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects, on Eng. Lang., xxii.

diphthongal (dif- or dip-thong'gal), $a. [\langle diph-$ thong + -al.] Belonging to a diphthong; con-sisting of two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable.

To the joint operation . . . of these two causes, universal reading and climatic influences, we must ascribe our habit of dwelling upon vowel and *diphthongal* sounds. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

diphthongally (dif- or dip-thông'gal-i), adv. In a diphthongal manner. diphthongation (dif- or dip-thông-gā'shon), n. [= F. diphthongaison; as *diphthongate, equiv. to diphthongize, \langle diphthong + -atc²: see -ation.] In philol., the formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong conversion of a simple vowel into a diplicition by adding another vowel: as, Greek $\phi aiv - \epsilon v$, from root * ϕav ; French *rien*, from Latin *rem*; Italian *fuoco*, from Latin *focus*, and the like. **diphthongic** (dif- or dip-thông'ik), a. [$\langle diph-$ thong + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong.

diphthongization (dif"- or dip" thông -i-zā'-shon), n. [< diphthongize + -ation.] Same as diphthongation. Also spelled diphthongisation. The diphthongization of ě into ie.

diphthongize (dif'- or dip'thông-iz), v.; pret. and pp. diphthongized, ppr. diphthongizing. [< diphthong + -ize.] I. trans. To change, as a vowel, into a diphthong: thus the u of many Anglo-Saxon words has been diphthongized into ow in modern English, as in the word now.

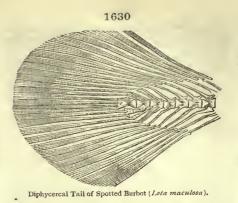
A tendency to diphthongise vowels in general. Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 515.

II. intrans. To unite in forming a diphthong. This second (J) may diphthongize with any preceding owel. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 251. vowel.

Also spelled diphthongise. diphycerc (dif'i-sèrk), a. [Irreg. $\langle Gr. \delta i\phi \eta \gamma_c$, of double nature or form (see Diphyes), + $\kappa \epsilon_{P}$ -

koc, tail.] Same as diphycercal. diphycercal (dif-i-ser'kal), a. [$\langle diphycerc + -al.$] In *ichth.*, having the tail symmetrical, or

consisting of equal upper and lower halves, with respect to the bones which support it, the end of the spinal column or the notochord not being bent upward as is usually the case in fishes. See homocercal, hypural, heterocercal.

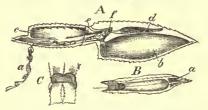


Whatever the condition of the extreme end of the spine of a fish, it occasionally retains the same direction as the trunk part, but is far more generally bent up. . . In the former case, the extremity of the spine divides the candal fin-rays into two nearly equal moleties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphycercal*. *Huxley*, Anat, Vert., p. 21.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21. diphycercy (dif'i-ser-si), n. [As diphycerc + -y.] The state of being diphycercal. Diphydæ, Diphydes (dif'i - dē, - dēz), n. pl. [NL.] Same as Diphyidæ. Diphyes (dif'i-ēz), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), \langle Gr. $\delta_i\phi_{\nu'\rho_{\zeta}}$ of double nature or form, $\langle \delta_{\iota}, two-,$ + $\phi_{\nu'ev}$, produce, $\langle \phi_{\nu'e\sigma}\partial_{u}$, grow.] The typical genus of the family Diphyidæ. D. acuminata, a diæcious form, is an example; it has a fluid reservoir or somatocyst in the upper nectocalyx. diphyid (dif'i-id), n. One of the Diphyidæ. Each calvecohoral consists

Each group of individuals [in the Calycophora] consists of a small nutritive polyp, a tentacle with naked kidney-shaped groups of nematocysts, and gonophores. To these is usually added a funnel or umbrella-shaped hydrophyl-lium. These groups of individuals may in some diphyids become free and assume a separate existence as Endoxia. Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), 1 240.

Diphyidæ (di-fi'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Diphyes + -idæ.$] A family of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, of the order *Calycophora*, having a



A. Diphyes appendiculata : a, hydranths and hydrophyllia on the hydrosoma or ccenosarc ; b_i proximal nectocalys; c_i aperture of distal nectocalys; d_i somatocysi; c_i , the prolongation of the distal nectocalys, by which it is attached to the hydrosoma ; f_i point of at-tachment of the hydrosoma in the hydroceium of the proximal necto-calyx. *R*, Distal nectocalys, with a bristle, a_i through the canal tra-versed by the hydrosoma in A. *C*. Extremity of distal nectocalyx, with its muscular veinm. (All slightly enlarged.)

pair of large swimming-bells or nectocalyces opposite each other on the upper part of the Stem. It is represented by the genera Diphyes and Abyla. (See extract under diphyid.) Also Diphydæ, Diphydes,— Monogastric Diphyidæ, or Diphydæ. See extract under diphyzoöid.

Diphylla (di-fil'a), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\iota$ -, two-, + $\delta\iota\lambda \delta\nu = L$. follum, leaf.] A genus of true blood-sucking or vampire bats of the warmer parts of America, composing with Desmodus the group Desmodontes of the family Phyllo-stomatidae, differing from Desmodus in having

stomatidæ, differing from Desmodus in having ongisation. modus. Spix, 1823. Encyc. Brit. Diphyllidæ (di-fil'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. dt., v.; pret. Mage, as a u of many theongized Diphyllidæ (di-fil'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. dt., two., + $\phi i \lambda \lambda ov$, a leaf (cf. Diphylla), + -idæ.] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms. They have a circlet of hooklets on the neck and two pe-duculate unarmed snckers or facets on the head, whence u of many the name. It is represented by the genus Echimobothrium (which see).

(which see). **Diphyllidea** (dif-i-lid'ē-ä), n. pl. [NL., as Di-phyll-idæ + -id-ea.] A division of the Cestoidea, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms which when adult have parts or organs of the head in pairs, as two suckers and two rostellar minutes of the thore bare a class of backdots eminences: they have also a collar of hooklets on the neck.

on the neck. Diphyllidia (dif-i-lid'i-ä), n. [NL.; cf. Diphyl-lidea.] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: a synonym of Pleurophyllidia (which see). diphyllidiid (dif-i-lid'i-id), n. A gastropod of the family Diphyllidiidæ. Diphyllidiidæ (di-fil-i-di'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Diphyllidia + -idæ.$] A family of nudibran-chiate gastropods, typified by the genus Diphyl-lidia: synonymous with Pleurophyllidiidæ. Diphyllocera (dif-i-los'e-rä), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta_{r}.$ two-, $+ \phi i \lambda \lambda ov$, a leaf, $+ \kappa i \rho a \varsigma$, horn.] 1. A

diplanetism

genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of

genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family Chrysomelide. - 2. A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family Scarabæidæ.
Diphyllodes (di-fi-lô'dēz), n. [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < Gr. dı-, two-, + \$\otilde{\otile{\otilde{\otilde{\otile{

In the Marsupialia the *diphyodont* condition is in a ru-dimentary stage, for it is confined to one tooth only on either side of the jaw. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 552. **II**, n. A mammal which has two sets of

II. n. A mammal which has two sets of teeth. Most mammals have a definite set of milk-teeth which are deciduous, and are displaced and replaced by a permanent set. The latter, as a rule, differ both numeri-cally and otherwise from the former, particularly in the appearance of true molars, which are lacking in the milk-dentition. Thus, in a child there are 20 teeth, none of them molars proper; in the adult there are 22, an in-crease of three molars above and helow on each side. diphyozoöid (dif[#]i- \ddot{o} - $z\ddot{o}'$ oid), n. Same as di-abarceid

huzoöid.

phyzoöid.
diphysite (dif'i-sīt), n. [< Gr. δι-, two-, + φίσας, nature, + -ite².] One who held the doctrine of diphysitism. Also improperly diophysite.
diphysitism (dif'i-sī-tīzm), n. [< diphysite + -ism.] In theol., the doctrine of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to monophysitism. According to the usual view, these two natures coexist in one person, whereas the Nestorians affirm the existence of a distinct person for each nature. Also improperly diophysitism.
diphyzoöid (dif-i-zō'oid), n. [< Gr. διφνής, of double form (see Diphyes), + zoöid.] A reproductive zoöid

of the oceanic hydrozoans of the order Calycophora, detached and free-swimming by means of its nectoealvx, representing the com-plex distal set of appendages. Also diphyozoöid.

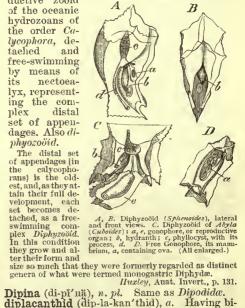
The distal

Dipina (di-pī'nā), n. pl. Same as Dipodidæ. diplacanthid (dip-la-kan'thid), a. Having bi-serial adambulaeral spines, as a starfish; spe-

serial adambdiaeral spines, as a statish, spe-cifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Diplacanthida. F. J. Bell. Diplacanthida (dip-la-kan'thi-dij), n. pl. [NL., as Diplacanthus + -ida.] Those echinoids which have biserial adambulaeral spines. F. J. Bell.

J. Bell. **Diplacanthus** (dip-la-kan'thus), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr.} \delta \pi \lambda \delta o \varsigma$, double (see diploi), + $\delta \kappa a \nu \delta a$, a spine.] A genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sand-stone, having a heterocercal tail, very small scales, and two dorsal fins, each with a strong spine, whence the name. Agassiz. **diplanetic** (di-pla-net'ik), a. [$\langle \text{Gr.} \delta t$, two-, twice, + $\pi \lambda a \nu \eta \tau \kappa \delta \varsigma$, disposed to wander, $\langle \pi \lambda a - \nu \eta \tau \delta \varsigma$, wandering: see planet.] In cryptogamic bot., having two periods of activity separated by one of rest, as the zoospores of certain gen-era of Saprolegnica. **diplanetism** (di-plan'e-tizm), n. [$\langle \text{diplanet-ic} t \rangle$

diplanetism (dī-plan'e-tizm), n. [< diplanet-ic + -ism.] In cryptogamic bot., the property of



diplanetism

being twice active, with an intervening period

- being twice active, with an intervening period of rest. It occurs in the zoöspores of certain genera of Saprolegnice, in which the zoöspores escape without cilia from the sporangium, and come to rest in a cluster, each forming a cell-wall. After some hours of rest the proto-plasm of each spore escapes from its cell-wall, acquirea cilia, and enters upon a period of active movement. **diplantidian** (dip-lan-tid'i-an), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta u \pi \lambda \delta o_s$, double, $+ \dot{a} v \tau i$, against, $+ \dot{\epsilon} i \delta o_s$, form, image.] Showing two images, one reversed and the other direct: applied to a telescope proposed in 1778 by Jeaurat, to be used in taking tran-sits, the coincidence of the two images serving in ubace of a transit over an illuminated wire. in place of a transit over an illuminated wire. The difficulties of the execution of such an instrument are, however, far greater than those of lluminating a wire.
- Diplarthra (dip-lär'thrä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of diplarthrus: see diplarthrous.] Diplarthrous
- of diplarthrus: see diplarthrous.] Diplarthrous mammals; those hoofed quadrupeds which ex-hibit or are characterized by diplarthrism. They are the artiodactyls and the periesodactyls, or the Ungulata in a proper restricted aense, collectively distin-guished from the Tazeopoid (which see). **diplarthrism** (dip-lär' thrizm), n. [< diplar-thr-aus + -ism.] The quality or condition of be-ing diplarthrous; the alternation of the several bones of one row of earpals or tarsals with those of the other row respectively, instead of that linear arrangement of the respective bones of both rows which constitutes taxeopody (which see): so called because each bone of one row see): so called because each bone of one row interlocks with two bones of the other row.

Diplarthrism appears in that foot before it does in the fore foot, as in the Proboscidia, E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI, 988.

diplarthrous (dip-lär'thrus), a. [$\langle NL. diplar thrus, \langle Gr. dim \lambda \delta c, double, + a \rho \delta \rho o o, joint.]$ Doubly articulated, as a bone of one row of ear-pal or tarsal bones with two bones of the otherrow; characterized by or exhibiting diplar-thrism; not taxeopodous: as, a *diplarthrous* ear-pus or tarsus; a *diplarthrous* ungulate mammal. The conversion of a taxeopod into a diplarthrous ungu-ite. E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI, 986. late.

- diplasiasmus (di-plā-si-as'mus), n. [NL., (Gr. in pressure (a) pressure shows multiply $M_{\rm e}$ [NL, ζ Gr. διπλασιασμός, a doubling, as of a letter or word, ζ διπλάσιόζειν, double, ζ διπλάσιος, double: see diplasic.] 1. A figure of orthography, consist-ing in writing a letter double which is usually written given be done for the set. written single, as, in Greek τοσσός for τοσός
- written single, as, in Greek rooso's for roos's. 2. In rhet., repetition of a word or name for the sake of emphasis: as, "O Jerusalem, Jeru-sulem, thou that killest the prophets," Mat. xxiii. 37. Also called epizeuxis. **diplasic** (di-plas'ik), a. [$\langle \text{Gr}, \delta u \pi \lambda \delta \sigma u \varepsilon \rangle$, double, $\langle \delta c$, two, $+ -\pi \lambda a \sigma u \varepsilon \rangle$, fold, connected with $-\pi \lambda \delta \sigma \varepsilon$, and ult. with E. full', -fold.] Double; twofold; specifically, in ane. pros., constitu-ing the proportion of two to one: as, the di-plasic ratio (of thesis and arsis); character-ized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, diplasic foot; the diplasic as, diplasic rhythm; a diplasic foot; the diplasic class (of feet). The diplasic class of feet comprises those feet in which the thesis or metrically accented part (called by many the arsis) has double the length of the arsis or metrically unaccented part (called by many the thesis). The diplasic feet are (1) the trisemito feet (equal to $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}$, the triburach, trochee, and iambus, and (2) the hexasemle feet (equal to $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}$, the Ionic a majore, the Ionic a minore, Melos-aus, and cheriamb. as, diplusic rhythm; a diplasic foot; the diplasic

The diplasic ratio answers to our common time. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 98.

diplasion (dī-plā'si-on), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta i \pi \lambda \dot{a} \sigma i \sigma v$, nent. of $\delta i \pi \lambda \dot{a} \sigma i \sigma c$, double: see diplasic.] 1. In anc. Gr. music, a triple rhythm in which there was an alternation of tones whose durations were as two and one respectively.-2. In me-diceal music, the interval of an octave. See

- dieval music, the interval of an octave. See diapason.—34. A form of pianoforte with two keyboards, used in the eighteenth century. **Diplax** (di'plaks), n. [NL., ζ Gr. $\delta(\pi\lambda a\xi, \text{two-}fold, <math>\zeta$ $\delta\iota$, two-, $+ -\pi\lambda a\xi$, fold; ef. diplasic.] **1.** In entom., a genus of dragon-flies, of the family Libellulida.—2. A genus of rotifers or wheel-animaleules. P. H. Gasse. **diple** (di'plē), n. [ζ Gr. $\delta(\pi\lambda\delta a\xi, \text{cont. form of} \delta(\pi\lambda\delta a\xi, \text{double}: \text{see diploë.}]$ In paleog., a criti-eal mark like a Υ or A laid on its side ($\langle +, \rangle$), used as a mark of a paragraph, the change of from one speaker to another in a drama, dif-

from one speaker to another in a drama, dif-ferent readings, rejection of a reading, etc. **diplegia** (dī-plô' ji-ji), n. [NL., \leq Gr. $\delta \iota$ -, two-, $\pm \pi \lambda \eta \gamma \eta$, a stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of cor-responding parts on the two sides of the body, as of the two arms or of the two sides of the

diplegic (di-plej'ik), a. [(diplegia + -ic.] Per-taining to or of the nature of diplegia.—Diplegic

have in some cases been seen in the muscles of the arm on the side opposite that to which the anode is applied. dipleidoscope (di-pli'dō-skōp), n. [Irreg. $\langle Gr. \delta x \partial x \rangle$, double, $+ \epsilon i \delta \sigma_c$, appearance, $+ \sigma \kappa \sigma \pi \epsilon i r$, view.] An instrument for indicating the pas-sage of the sun or a star over the meridian by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection. It consists of an equilateral hollow prism, two of whose sides are silvered on the inside so as to be mirrors, while the third is formed of glass. The prism is adjusted so that one of the silvered sides shall be exactly in the plane of the meridian, and the transparent side toward the object. So long as the object has not reached the meridian, the image produced by that portion of the silvered side, reflected from it to the other, and that pro-duced by the glass, are not coincident, but gradually ap-proach as the sun or star approaches the meridian, until they exactly coincide at the instant the center of the ob-lect is on the meridian ; then an eye atationed at the side of the prism and looking toward the transparent side sces only one object.

bipleura (dī-plö'rii), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of "dipleurus, $\langle \text{Gr. } o_{i-}, \text{two-}, + \pi \lambda evpå$, side. Cf. dipleuric.] In morphol., those organic forms which are dipleural: distinguished from Tetrapleura.

Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into Tetrapleura and Dipleura. Encyc. Bril., XVI. 844.

dipleural (dī-plö'ral), a. [As dipleur-ic + -al.] In morphol., zygopleural with only two anti-meres; dipleuric. *Hacekel*. dipleuric (dī-plö'rik), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta\iota$, two-, + $\pi\lambda \epsilon v \rho \dot{\alpha}$, side, + -ic.] Being right and left, as sides; having right and left sides; being sym-metrically bilateral, or exhibiting bilateral symmetry

Dipleurobranchia (dī-plö-rō-brang'ki-ặi), n. pl. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota_{\text{-}}, \text{two-}, + \pi \lambda e v \rho \acute{a}, \text{side}, + \beta \rho \acute{a} \gamma \chi a,$ gills.] A superfamily of nudibranehiate gas-tropods, having foliaeeous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side, and no shell, and eon-taining the families *Phyllidiidæ* and *Pleurophyl-lidiidæ*, which are thus contrasted with Mono-pleurobranchia. The group is also called *In-ferobranchiata* or *Hypobranchiata*. dipleurobranchiate (dī-plö-rō-brang'ki-āt), a. [$\langle Dipleurobranchiat + ate^1$.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the Dipleurobranchia. diplex (dī'pleks), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota_{\text{-}}, \text{two-}, + \text{L. -plex},$ as in *duplex*; a distinctive var. of *duplex*.] Double: applied to a method of transmitting two messages in the same direction and at the same time over a single telegraph-line. Dipleurobranchia (di-plö-ro-brang'ki-ä), n. pl.

same time over a single telegraph-line.

same time over a single telegraph-line. The terms contraplex and diplex are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission to which we wish to refer is effected. Thus, for instance, two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term diplex for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite direc-tions. G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent. p. 340.

diplobacteria (dip'lō-bak-tō'ri-ä), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. διπλόος, double, + NL. δucteria, pl. of bacterium, q. v.] Bacteria which consist of two cells or adhere in pairs.

These diplo-bacteria may assume a curved or sansage hape. Amer. Nat., XXII, 123. shape. diploblastic (dip-lö-blas'tik), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta t\pi \lambda \delta o_s$, double, + $\beta \lambda a \sigma \tau \delta c$, germ, + -ie.] In *biol.*, hav-ing two germinal layers, endoblastic and eeto-blastie, or a two-layered blastoderm: correlated with monoblastic and triploblastic.

A third layer, the mesoblast or mesoderm, occurs; hence these are known as triploblastic animals, in contradistinc-tion to those with only hypoblast and epiblast, which are called *diploblastic*. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. xl.

called diploblastic. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. xl. **diplocardiac** (dip-lō-kür'di-ak), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta r - \pi \lambda \delta o c$, double, $+ \kappa a \rho \delta i a = E$. heart: see curdiac.] Having the heart double—that is, with com-pletely separated right and left halves, and con-sequently distinct pulmonary and systemic eir-culation of the blood, as all birds and mammals. **diplococcus** (dip-lō-kok'us), n.; pl. diplococci (-sī). [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta r \pi \lambda \delta o c$, double, $+ \kappa \delta \kappa \kappa o c$, a berry.] In biol., a coupled spherule; a cell or similar organism resulting from the process of conjugation of two or more cells. Coupled apherules are called diplococci

Coupled spherules are called *diplococci.* Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), 1. § 185. **Diploconidæ** (dip-lộ-kon'i-dẽ), n. pl. [NI..., < Diploconus + -idw.] A family of acantharians with a shell having in its axis a pair of strong

spicules running in opposite directions, and shaped like an hour-glass or a double cone.

shaped like an hour-glass or a double cone. **Diploconus** (dip-lõ-kõ'nus), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta\iota - \pi\lambda \delta o_{\zeta}, \text{double}, + \kappa \omega v \sigma_{\zeta}, \text{cone.}$] A genus of mono-cyttarian radiolarians, giving name to the fam-ily Diploconide. Macckel, 1860. **diplodal** (dip'lõ-dal), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta\iota \pi\lambda \delta \sigma_{\zeta}, \text{double}, + \delta\delta \sigma_{\zeta}, \text{way}, + -al.$] In zoöl., having both prosodal and aphodal eanals, or eanals of en-tranee and exit, well developed, as a sponge. The genus Choudrosia is an example.

This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodial canals may be termed the *diplodal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely. W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit, XXII. 415.

Diplodocidæ (dip-lö-dos'i-dë), n. pl. [NL., Diplodocus + -idæ.] A family of sauropod dino-saurs, formed for the reception of the genus Diplodocus.

Diplodocus (di-plod' \tilde{o} -kus), *n*. [NL., \langle Gr. δt - $\pi \lambda \delta o \zeta$, double, $+ \delta \sigma \kappa \delta \zeta$, a bearing-beam, main beam, any beam or bar.] A genus of sauropod dinosaurs, based on remains from the Upper dinosaurs, based on remains from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. It is characterized by a weak dentition confined to the fore part of the Jaws, and the rami of the ischia straight, not expanded distally, and meeting in the middle line. O. C. Marsh, 1878. **Diplodontia** (dip-15-don'shiii), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. \deltaar\lambda \deltaog$, double, $+ \delta\deltaoig$ ($\delta\deltaovr.) = E. tooth.$] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental Mammalia, consisting of the Pachydermata, her-bivorence (Actaca, Bachetia, and Damination).

bivorous Cetacea, Rodentia, and Ruminantia of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's curver; one of two orders constituting Bryth's phytophagons type of mammals. [Not in use.] **diploë** (dip'lō-ē), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta a \pi \lambda \delta \eta$, fem. of $\delta \pi \pi \lambda \delta \sigma_{\zeta}$, contr. $\delta u \pi \lambda \delta v_{\zeta}$, twofold, double (= L. duplus, \rangle ult. E. double, q. v.), $\langle \delta t$, two-, + $-\pi \lambda \delta \sigma_{\zeta}$, akin to L. plus, more, and E. full¹.] 1. In anat., the light spongy substance or open expecilized or retion lated structure of home her cancellated or reticulated structure of bone be-



Section through the Skull of a Cockatoo (Cacatua galerita', showing the Diploë filling the space between the inner and outer walls of the cranium.

tween the hard dense inner and outer tables of

tween the hard dense inner and outer tables of the cranial bones. -2. In bot., the parenchyma of a leaf, lying between the two epidermal surfaces. Also called meditullium. [Raro.]
diploëtic (dip-lō-et'ik), a. [<diploë + (improp.) -etic.] Same as diploic.
Diplogangliata (dip-lō-gang-gli-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL., <Gr. durλóç, double, + γάγγλιον, ganglion, + -atu2.] In Grant's elassification, a division of animals, partially synonymous with the Articulata of Cuvier, or the modern Arthropoda.
diplogangliate (dip-lō-gang'gli-āt), a. Of or pertaining to the Diplogangliata.
diplogenesis (dip-lō-jen'e-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. durλóc, double, + γίνεις, generation.] In teratol., the duplication of parts normally single, or the production of a double mouster.

production of a double monster. the

the production of a double monster. **diplogenic** (dip-lō-jen'ik), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}. \delta i \pi \lambda \delta o_{\zeta}, \operatorname{double}, + \gamma \epsilon' \nu o_{\zeta}, \operatorname{kind}, + -i \epsilon.$] Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies. **Diploglossata** (dip^{*} lō-glo-sā'tä), n. pl. [NL., $\langle \operatorname{Gr}. \delta i \pi \lambda \delta o_{\zeta}, \operatorname{double}, + \gamma \lambda \overline{\omega} \sigma a_{\zeta}, \operatorname{iongue}, + -ata^2.$] A group of saltatorial orthopterous insects, established for the recention of the groups Hemime

tablished for the reception of the genus Hemime-rus. Dc Saussurc.

diplograph (dip'lo-graf), $n. [\langle Gr. \delta n\pi \lambda \delta o_{\zeta}$, double, + $\gamma \rho d\phi c w$, write.] A Swiss writing-apparatus for the use of the blind, consisting of lettered disks with mechanism to rotate them and to bring any letter desired in position to imprint it on a sheet of paper placed in the machine.

it on a sheet of paper placed in the machine. It is practically a clumsy form of the type-writer. E. II. Knight. **Diplograpsus** (dip-lö-grap'sus), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta m \lambda \delta o_{\zeta}$, double, + *grapsus, standing for grap-tolite.] A genus of Paleozoic graptolites, of the family Graptolithidae, having the cells ar-ranged back to back on each side of the axis, like the vanes of a feather. They occur in the Cambrian and Silurian strata. Also Diplograp-ture WCow 1847

tus. M'Coy, I847. diploic (di-plô'ik), a. [< diploë + -ic.] Of or per-taining to the diploë: as, diploic tissue; diploic

structure. Also *diploëtic.*—Diploic veins, veins ramifying in the diploë. They are comparatively numer-ous and of large size, with extremely thin walls, adherent to the hard tis-sue, so that they do not collapse when ent or torn, but remain patu-lous, giving rise to persistent hemor-rhage.

diploid (dip'loid), n. [< Gr. διπλόος, double, + είδος, form.] In crystal., a solid belonging

In crystal., a solid belonging to the isometric system, with Diploid. 24 trapezoidal planes. It is the parallel-hemihedral form of the hexoeta-hedron. Also called dyakis-dodecahedron. diploidion (dip-lō-id'i-on), n.; pl. diploīdia (-i). [Gr. διπλοίδιον, dim. of διπλοίς (διπλοίδ-), a garment in two thicknesses or folds: see diplois.] In anc. Gr. costume: (a) A particular form of the female chiton or tunic, in which the chiton or tunic, in which the garment is double from the shoulders to the waist, the outer fold hanging loose, like a sort of sleeveless mantle. (b) More rarely, a separate garment so disposed over the chiton as to give the whole ar-rangement the appearance of a single piece.

Her [Demeter's] ehiton is of a thick material, forming deep folds, and having over her breast a *diploidion*, which throws ont strong and simple

massea. A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 82.

Diploidion. From a metope of **diplois** (dip'lō-is), n. [Gr. δ_{l-1} the temple of Zeus at $\pi\lambda oic$, a garment in two thick-nesses or folds, $\zeta \delta_{l\pi}\lambda\delta_{loc}$, don-In anc. Gr. costume, same as ble: see diploë.] diploïdion.

A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with diploïs. B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 177

Diplolepariæ (dip[#]lö₁-le-pä'ri-ö), *n*. *pl*. [NL., irreg. $\langle Diplolepis$, $\langle \operatorname{Gr}, \delta i\pi 2 \land o_{3} \rangle \langle du ble, + \lambda \varepsilon \pi i_{3} \rangle$, a scale, rind, a genus of hymenopterous in-sects, + -*arice*.] In Latreille's system of classi-fication, the same as *Gallicola*, or the gall-flies,

heation, the same as Gauticoia, of the gan-lifes, of the modern family Cynipide. **diploma** (di-plô'mä), n. [= F. diplôme = Sp. Pg. It. diplôma = D. diplôma = G. Dan. Sw. diplôm, \leq L. diplôma, \leq Gr. $\delta(\pi \lambda \omega \mu a(\tau -), a \text{ paper}$ folded double, a letter of recommendation or introduction, later a letter of license or privi-lar corrected have a percent in outbority ($\delta(\pi^2 \lambda \omega \mu a)$) introduction, later a letter of license or privi-lege granted by a person in authority, $\langle \delta a \pi 2 a \bar{v} w$, double, $\langle \delta a \pi \lambda b o c$, double : see diploë.] 1. Origi-nally, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded. Hence—2. Any letter, literary muniment, or public docu-ment. See diplomatics.—3. In modern use, a letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some honor, privilege, or power, as that given by a college in evidence of a degree, or authorizing a phy-sician to practise his profession, and the like. The granting of diplomas by universities or other learned

The granting of *diplomas* by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of pro-fessional services, and that such an official serutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill. Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix, 17.

diploma (di-plō'mā), v. t. $[\langle diploma, n.]$ To furnish with a diploma; certify by a diploma. [Rare.]

Doggeries never so diplomaed, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries.

commute abgences.
chright.
diplomacy (di - pl5' ma - si), n.; pl. diplomatics (-siz). [= D. diplomatic = G. diplomatic = Dan.
Sw. diplomati, < F. diplomatic (i pron. s) = Sp.
Pg. diplomacia = It. diplomatica, < L. as if *diplomatia, diplomacy, < diploma(t-), a diploma: see diploma.]
I. The science of the forms, ceremonies, and methods to be observed in conducting the actual interconversion of one actual with another procession. the actual intercourse of one state with ano-ther, through authorized agents, on the basis of international law; the art of conducting such intercourse, as in negotiating and drafting treaties, representing the interests of a state or its subjects at a foreign court, etc.

As diplomacy was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

2. The act or practice of negotiation or official intercourse, as between independent powers; diplomatic procedure in general; the transac-tion of international business: as, the history of European *diplomacy*. [Rare in the plural.]

1632

Richard [I.], by a piece of rough diplomacy, prevailed on Guy of Luaignau to surrender his elaim to the shadowy erown of Jerusalem, and to accept the lordship of Cyprus instead. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 162. A victory of the North over the South, and the extraor-dinary elemency and good sense with which that victory was used, had more to do with the concession of the tranchise to householders in borougha, than all the elo-quence of Mr. Gladstone and all the *diplomacies* of Mr. Disraeli. Fortnightly Rev., N.S., XXXI. 161.

Hence-3. Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management with the view of securing advantages; diplomatic tact.-4. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court. [Rare.]

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this in-vesture of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burleague government. The diplomacy, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with "the pride, pomp, and eircumstance" of this majestic senate! Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

5. Same as diplomatics. [Rare.]

These [forms of ancient Auglo-Saxon letters] would prob-ably give ground for a near gness to one expert in Auglo-Saxon diplomacy. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 130.

diplomatist.

Unless the *diplomats* of Europe are strangely misin-formed, general political differences have not eome, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion. Saturday Rev.

diplomate (dip'lō-māt), v. t.; pret. and pp. diplomated, ppr. diplomating. [< diploma + -atc².] To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma; diploma. [Rare.]

He was diplomated doctor of divinity in 1660. A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

A. Wood, Athene Oxon. Athen

Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and anthenticity of manuscripts, chords, records, and other monuments of antiquity. Astle, Orig, and Prog. of Writing, Int. 2. Pertaining to or of the nature of diplomacy;

concerned with the management of international relations: as, a diplomatic agent.

The *diplomatic* activity of Henry II. throughout his reign was enormous; all nations of Europe came by envoys to his cont, and his ministers... ran about from one end of Europe to another. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

everal of our earlier and best Secretaries of State had had the henefit of personal experience in the *diplomatic* service abroad. E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 8.

3. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; artful in negotiation or intercourse of any kind; politic in conduct.— Diplomatic corps or any kind, pointe in conduct.— Diplomatic corps or body, the entire body of diplomatists accredited to and resident at a court or capital, including the amhassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, the secretaries of legation, the military and na-val attachés, etc. II. n. A minister, an official agent, or an envoy to a foreign court; a diplomat. diplomatical (dip-lo-mat'i-kal), a. Same as

lomatic. diplomatically (dip-lo-mat'i-kal-i), adv. 1. Ac-

cording to the rules or art of diplomacy.

Write diplomatically; even in deelaring war men are quite eourteous. Lowe, Bismarek, II, 558.

 Artfully; with or by good management.—
 With reference to diplomatics; from the point of view of diplomatics.

The indiction-number in n. 16 is diplomatically uncer-tain, and so of no independent value. Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 192.

diplomatics (dip-lō-mat'iks), n. [Pl. of diplo-matic: see -ics.] The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public doeu ments, letters, deerees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher such in-struments, or to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc. **diplomatism** (di-plo^{*}ma-tizm), n. [< L. diplo-matic: + -ism.] Diplomatic action or practice; something characteristic of diplomacy. [Rare.] **diplomatist** (di-plo^{*}ma-tist), n. [< L. diplomat(diplomatist), n. [< L. diplomatics, represented by the genus Diploprion, with distinct spinous and soft dorsals and two anal spines. The only known species, Diploprion bi-fasciatus, ranges from the Japanese to the Indian sea.

Diplopriontinæ ambassador or a minister; in general, one versed in the art of diplomacy; a diplomat.

versed in the art of alphomacy; a appointat. The talents and accomplishments of a diplomatist are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times. Macaulay, Hist, Eng., ii.

diplomatize (di-plō'ma-tīz), v.; pret. and pp. diplomatized, ppr. diplomatizing. [< L. diplo-ma(t-) + -izc.] I. intrans. To practise diplo-macy; use diplomatic art or skill.

Not being a scheming or a *diplomatising* man himself, he did not look upon others as if they were always driving at something. Max Müller, Biograph. Essays, p. 132. at something.

II. trans. 1. To actuate or effect by diplo-

II. trans. 1. 10 and macy. [Rare.] Louis Napoleon had not long been menaced out of Mex-ico, and diplomatised out of Luxemburg, when, from his inveterate habit of putting his finger into every man's pie, he suddenly found himself in possession of Rome. Lovee, Bismarck, I. 479. Thackeray.

To confer a diploma upon. Thackeray. 2.

Also spelled diplomatize. diplomatology (di-plō-ma-tol'ō-ji), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta i \pi \lambda \omega \mu a(\tau-)$ (see diploma) + - $\lambda o \gamma i a$, $\langle \lambda \ell \gamma \epsilon w$, speak: see -ology.] The study or science of diplomatics. [Rare.]

diplomatics. [Larco.] Certain it is that many of the young docents whose ape-cialty is Semitle philology, or Hebrew arehaeology, or Church history, or *diplomatology*, have no deep interest in or little knowledge of the distinctively Christian doc-trines. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 14.

Diplomorpha (dip-lo-môr'få), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta u\pi \lambda \delta o_c$, double, $+ \mu o \rho \phi \eta$, form.] A group of hydrozoans: a synonym of *Calyptoblastea*.

or hydrozonas: a synonym of Cauptoolastea. **Diploneura** (dip-lo-nū'räj), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. durhóo, double, + vcipov, nerve, sinew.] In$ Grant's system of elassification, a group of an-nelids or worms.

Diplophysa (dip-lō-fī'sā), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta t_{\pi\lambda\delta\sigma}$, double, $+\phi t_{\sigma\alpha}$, a bellows.] 1. A supposed genus of oceanic hydroids, of the order Calgophora, being detached diphyzoöids of Sphæronectes, as D. inermis from Sphæronectes gracilis. Gegenbaur, 1853. [Not in use.]-2. genus of fishes.

A genus of fishes. **diplopia** (di-plō'pi-ä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta i\pi\lambda\delta o_{\zeta}$, double, $+ \omega\psi(\omega\pi-)$, eye.] In pathol., the mor-bid condition of vision in which a single object appears double. Also *diplopy*. **diplopic** (di-plop'ik), a. [\langle *diplopia* + -*ic.*] Seeing double; affected with diplopia; caused by diplopia, as a double visual image. *diplopiaeula* (dip-lop-lak'ū-lä) $\omega : nl$ *diplopia*

by alphopta, as a double visual image of diploplacula (dip-lo-plak'u-lä), n.; pl. diplopla-culæ (-lē). [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta u\pi \lambda \delta o_{c}, double, +$ NL. placula, q. v.] In cmbryol., a placula composed of two layers of cells resulting from transverse fission following vertical fission.

In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the diploplacula. If yatt, Proc. Brit. Soc. Nat. 11ist., 1884, XXIII. 89.

diploplacular (dip-lö-plak'ū-lär), a. [< diplo-placula + -ar³.] Two-layered, as a germ; per-taining to or having the character of a diploplacula.

placulate (dip-l \ddot{v} -plak' \ddot{v} -l \ddot{a} t), a. [< diplo-placulat + -atel.] Same as diploplacular. Hyatt. **Diplopnoi** (di-plop'n \ddot{v} - \ddot{v}), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. $\delta \iota$ - $\pi \lambda \delta \delta \varsigma$, double, + - $\pi \nu \delta \delta \varsigma$, $\pi \nu \epsilon i \nu$, blow, breathe.] Same as Dipnoi. diploped (dip(\ddot{a} -rod), a and μ . Let Deuble

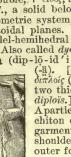
diplopod (dip'lō-pod), a. and n. I. a. Double-footed: an epithet applied to the chilognathous Myriapoda or Diplopoda, which have two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body.

It [a new form of *Gregarinidæ*] was found in the diges-tive tube of Glomeris, one of the *diplopod* myriopods, and has been named Cnemidospora lutea. *Smithsonian Report*, 1883, Zoölogy.

II. n. One of the Diplopoda or Chilognatha.

II. n. One of the Inplopoid or Childgmatha. **Diplopoda** (di-plop'ō-dä), n. pl. [NL, \langle Gr. $\delta u\pi \lambda \delta o_{\zeta}$, double, $+\pi \sigma \delta v_{\zeta} (\pi \sigma \delta) = E. foot.$] The millepeds as an order of myriapods; the Childg-natha (which see): so called from the doubling in number of the legs, most of the segments of the body having two pairs: contrasted with Childgeodg. Chilonoda.





Diploïdion

Diploptera

Diploptera (di-plop'te-rij), n. pl. [NL., neut. **Diplostomidea** (dip'lō-stō-mid'ō-ä), n. pl. [NL., pl. of diplopterus; see diplopterous.] In Latreille's classification, the third family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, having the foro holothurians, represented by the genus *likopalo*-minera to contribute the dimension of the sector wings longitudinally folded when at rest. It contains the true wasps, and corresponds to the modern family Vespidæ (which see). See also wasp. Also Diplop-

Diplopteri (di-plop'te-ri), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Diplopterus, q. v.] In Bleeker's ichthyological system (1859), an order of fishes restricted to

the family Diplopteroidei. Diplopteridæ (dip-lop-ter'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., Diplopterus + -idw.] A family of fossil crossopterygian fishes, typified by the genus Diplopsopterygian names, typined by the genus Diptop-terus. They had an elongated form, rhomboldal scales, heterodiphycercal tail, two short dorsals, smooth head-bones, and a median as well as paired jugular plates. They lived during the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs; the best-known genera are Diplopterus and Osteolepis. **Diplopteroidei** (di-plop-te-roi'dē-ī), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Diplopterus + -oidei.$] An extinct fam-ily of fishes, typified by the genus Diplopterus, and including also Dinterus Osteolepis.

and including also Dipterus, Osteolepis, Trip-terus, Glyptopomus, and Staganolepis. Also terus, Glyptopomu. called Dipteroidei.

diplopterous (di-plop'te-rns), a. [< NL. di-plopterus, < Gr. διπλόος, double, + πτερόν, a wing.] In entom., having the fore wings folded, as a wasp; specifically, of or pertaining to the Diploptera.

Diploptera. Diplopterus (di-plop'te-rus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \pi \lambda \delta \sigma$, double, $+\pi \pi \epsilon \rho \delta \sigma$, a wing, a fin.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, typical of the family Diplopteridæ: so called from the two dorsal fins. Agassiz, 1835. -2. In ornith., a genus of American ground-cuckoos, of the subfamily Saurotherinæ, some-timese rivinæ genære to e ubfamily Diplopterinæ; times giving name to a subfamily Subfability Diplopterine. D. newius is an example. D. phasianellus represents a different section of the same genus. Bole, 1820. Diplopteryga (dip-lop-ter'i-gä), n. pl. [NL, \langle Gr. $\delta \pi \lambda \delta o c$, double, $+ \pi \tau \ell \rho v \zeta$ ($\pi \tau \epsilon \rho v \gamma$ -), wing, fin.] Same as Diploptera.

Which Kirby, because the termination -ptera denotes the names of orders of insects, changed into Diplopteryga. E. P. Wright, Animal Life, p. 505.

E. P. Wright, Animal Life, p. 505.
diplopy (dip'lō-pi), n. Same as diplopia.
Diplosoma (dip-lō-sō'mä), n. [NL., < Gr. δι-πλός, double, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of tuni-eates, typical of the family Diplosomidæ.
Diplosomidæ (dip-lō-sō'mi-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Diplosoma + -idæ.] A family of composite tu-nicates, typified by the genus Diplosoma. The colony forms a thin incrusting layer; the zoöids have two distinct regions (thorax and abdomen); and the branchial sac is large and has four rows of stigmata. A few small shallow-water species are known.
diplosphenal (dip-lō-sfē'nā]), a. [< diplosphene + -al.] Same as hypospheral. [Rare.]

These vertebra show the diplosphenal articulation seen in Megalosaurus. O. C. Marsh, Amer. Jour. Sci., No. 160, p. 334.

b. c. marsa, Amer. Johr. Sci., 30, 100, p. Sol.
diplosphene(dip'lō-sfēn), n. [< Gr. διπλόος, double, + σφίν, a wedge.] Same as hyposphene. Marsh. [Rare.]
diplospondylic (dip'lō-spon-dil'ik), a. [< Gr. διπλόος, double, + σπάνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra'or, s a soleta segment; having two centra, as a vertebral segment; having two centra, as a vertebral segment; having twice as many centra as arches, as a vertebral column, in consequence of the verse of a sequence of the verse of sequence of the verse of sequence of the verse of the verse verse of the verse verse verse of the verse vers sequence of the presence of an intercentrum be-

sequence of the presence of an intercentrum be-tween any two consecutivo centra; embolom-erous: applied to the vertebræ of fishes and batrachians, when only every alternate cen-trum bears a neural or a hemal arch. **diplospondylism** (dip-lō-spon'di-lizm), n. [< diplospondylie + -ism.] In zoöl, the state or quality of being diplospondylic; that forma-tion of a vertebral column in which, in conse-quence of the development of intercentra be-tween centra proper, there appear to be twice tween centra proper, there appear to be twice as many bodies as arches of vertebræ, or in which every alternate vertebral body supports

no arches; embolomerism. diplostemonous (dip-lō-stē'mō-nus), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta i\pi \lambda \delta o_{\mathcal{C}}$, double, + $\sigma \tau \eta \mu o \nu$, the warp, a thread (mod. a stamen), + -ous.] In bot., having twice as many stamens as petals.

We say [the flower is] diplostemenous if the stamens are double the number [of the sepals and petals], as in stonecrop. R. Bentley, Botany, p. 246.

plostemony (dip-l \tilde{o} -st \tilde{o} 'm \tilde{o} -ni), n. [As di-plostemon-ous + -y.] In bot., the condition of a flower in which there are twice as many sta-mens as petals or sepals -0.015 to diplostemony (dip-lo-ste'mo-ni), n. mens as petals or sepals. Of the two whorls of ata-mens, the inner may be antipetalous and the onter antisep-alous, or the reverse. The first case is normal or direct diplostemony; the latter is called obdiplostemony. 103

dina (which see): same as Decacrenidia. Semper.

Diplostomidea, . . . eatablished by Somper to contain the singular Rhopalodina lageniformic, is characterized by a nearly spherical body with the mouth and anua close together, and ten ambulacra. Semper regards it as the type of a fifth class of echnoderma. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 183.

diplostomidean (dip"lo-sto-mid'e-an), a. [< Diplostomidea + -an.] Of or pertaining to the Dinlostomidea.

Diplosyntheme (dip-lō-sin'thôm), n. [\langle Gr. δiπλδος, double, + σίνθημα, agreement, connec-tion, \langle συντιθέναι, put together: see synthesis.]

Same as disyntheme. diplotegia (dip-lō-tō'ji-š), n.; pl. diplotegiæ (-ē). [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \pi \lambda \delta \sigma_{\gamma}$ double, $+ \tau t \gamma \sigma_{\gamma}$, roof.] In bot., a dry fruit invested with an adnate calyx, usually dehiscent; an inferior capsule.

Diplozoon (dip-1 ϕ -zo'on), n. (NL, \langle Gr. $de\pi\lambda\delta o_{\zeta}$, double, + $\zeta\phi o_{\gamma}$, an animal.] A genus of mono-geneous trematodo worms infesting the gills geneous trematodo worms infesting the gills of fishes. D. paradoxum is an example. The animal is double, two individuals being fused together to form an X-shaped double organism, the posterior ends of which have two large suckers divided into four pits. The solitary young are known as diporpæ; they have a veutral sucker and a dorsal papilla, by which the junction of two indi-viduals is effected, the sucker of one receiving the dorsal papilla of the other. The sexually matured double ani-mals lay eggs at fixed perioda, nsually in the spring. The eggs are furnished with very long colled threads. The embryos when hatched enter upon the diporpa-stage, there having two eye-spots and lateral and posterior cilla. See diporpa. Also written Diplozoum. dip-net (dip'net), n. A net with a long handle or pole, usually a circular rim made of metal,

the mudishes of the genera Lepidosiren and Protopterus, as distinguished from Monopneumona (Ceratodus). They have the lungs paired, a conus arteriosus resembling that of the batrachlans, and slender paired fins, with a jointed eartilaginous axis hav-ing rays only on one side. See cuts under Lepidosiren and Protopterus. Protopterus. 2. A division of holothurians, of the order

Pneumonophora, having two ramose branchiæ: opposed to Apneumona. It contains the bran-chiate holothurians, excepting Rhopalodina.

Dipneumones (dip-nų-moʻng-e), n. pl. [NL., as Dipneumones + -cx.] Same as Dipneumo-[NL., nes. 2

Dipneumones (dip-nū'mō-nēz), n. pl. [NL. Gr. δ_{t-} , two-, + $\pi \nu \epsilon i \mu \omega \nu$, usually pl., $\pi \nu \epsilon i \mu \sigma \nu \epsilon c$, the lungs.] 1. In Haeckel's classification, a division lungs.] 1. In Haeckel's classification, a division of the Dipneusta, or Dipnoi, containing those dipnoans which are double-lunged, namely, Protopterus and Lepidosiren: distinguished from Monopneumones.—2. In entom., a division of Araneida or true spiders, having but two lungs, six spinnerets, and scattered ocelli: distinguished from Tetrapneumones. Most spi-ders belong to this division. Also Dipneumonex.

ders belong to this division. Also Dipneumoneæ. dipneumonous (dip-nū'mō-nus), a. [< NL. dipneumonus, < Gr. δι-, two-, + πνείμων, lung.] In zoöl.: (a) Having two lungs, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the charac-ters of the Dipneumones. (b) Having two lungs, as a lung-fish; specifically, having two lungs, ters of the Dipneumona. (c) Having a pair of respiratory organs, as a holothurian; pertain-ing to such branchiate Holothurioidea. Dipneusta (dip-nüs'tä). n. nl. [NL. < Gr. de-

Dipneusta (dip-nūs'tä), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. δι-, two-, + *πνευστός, ζ πνεῖν, breathe.] Same as Dinnoi.

dipneustal (dip-nūs'tal), a. [(Dipneusta + -al.] ame as dipnoan

Dipneusti (dip-nūs'tī), n. pl. [NL.; ef. Di-pncusta.] Same as Dipnoi.

Dipnoa (dip'no-ä), n. pl. [NL.] Same as Dinnoi.

dipnon.
dipnoan (dip'nō-an), a. and n. [< Dipnoi + -an.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Dipnoi. Also dipneustal.
II. n. One of the Dipnoi; a lung-fish.
Dipnoi (dip'nō-i), n. pl. [NL., pl. of dipnous, doubly breathing: see dipnoöus.] A subclass of fethes by some considered to he a neguliar class

fishes, by some considered to be a peculiar class of vertebrates intermediate between fishes and batrachians, and by others an order of fishes (by some ranked as a suborder of ganoid fishes), containing the lung-fishes of the genera Lepidosiren and Protopterus (Dipneumona) and Ce-

Dipodomys

ratodus (Monopneumona), and many extinct rel-atives. They have both branchial and pulmonary res-piration, whence the name; no distinct suspensorium is developed, but the lower jaw articulates directly with descending processes of the cranium; there is a median pelvic element; and the limbs are multiatriculate. The skeleton is partially easeons, with persistent notochord; the heart has two auricles and one ventricle; there is a muscular conus arteriosus and spiral intestinal valve; the gills are free, with a narrow opening and rudimen-tary gill-cover; and the air-bladder is nearly or quite double, and developed into functional lungs permanently communicating with the coophagus. The body is covered with cycloid scales. The living Dipnoi are divisible into two groups, Dipneumona with paired lungs, and Mono-pmeunona with a single lung of two symmetrical halves. Some old extinct relations are referred to another order(or suborder) called Ctenodipterini, by others endowed with the rank of a family only. See barramunda, Ceratodida, Ctenodipterini, Dipteridae, Lepidosirenidae, mudiah, and Sirenoidae. Also called Diplopnoi, Dipneusta, Dipneusta, Dipneusta. ratodus (Monopneumona), and many extinct rel-Dipnoa

Dipmoa. It is a remarkable circumstance, that while the Dipmoi present in so many respects a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient Crossop-terygian Ganoids than to those of any other fishes. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 148. **dipnoid** (dip'noid), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Dipmoi. Among the ganoids there is a divergence from the dip-

Among the ganoids there is a divergence from the dipnoid organization. Day (1880).

II. n. A fish of the subclass Dipnoi ; a lungfish.

Among the Dipnoids we see an air-bladder having s lung-like function. Day (1880).

dipnoöus (dip'nō-us), a. [\langle NL. dipnous (see Dipnoi), \langle Gr. $\delta\iota$ -, doubly, + - $\pi\nu\omega\sigma\varsigma$, breathing, \langle $\pi\nu\epsilon\nu$, breathe.] 1. Having both gills and lungs, as the Dipnoi, specifically, pertaining to the Dipnoi.

Dipnoous and Osteoglossoid types. Encyc. Brit., XII. 673.

 dip-net (dip'net), n. A net with a long handle or pole, usually a circular rim made of metal, and a conical bag, used to catch fish by dipping it into the water; a scoop-net.
 Dipneumona (dip-nū'mõ-nä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dipneumonus: see dipneumonous.] 1. A division of Dipnoi, or lung-fishes, containing the mudiches of the grange defined metal.
 A division of Dipnoi, or lung-fishes, containing Mathematical bag.
 A division of the grange defined metal.
 Mathematical bag.
 man alone.

man alone. **Dipodæ** (diy'õ-dē), n. pl. [NL.] A contracted form of *Dipodidæ*. **dipode** (di'pōd), a. and n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta i \pi ov_{\zeta} (\delta i \pi o \delta -)$ (= L. bipes : see biped), two-footed, $\langle \delta i -, \text{two}, +$ $\pi oig (\pi o \delta -) = L. pes (ped-) = E. foot.$] I. a. Hav-ing only two feet; walking on two feet; biped. II. n. A lizard of the genus *Bipes*, having the fore limbs rudimentary, and therefore ap-nearing as if bined. pearing as if biped.

dipodic (di-pod'ik), a. [< dipody + -ic.] In pros.: (a) Constituting a dipody: as, a dipodic measure; a dipodic colon. (b) Determined or computed by dipodies: as, dipodic division or

computed by dipodies: as, dipodie division or measurement.
Dipodiæ (di-pod'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dipus (Dipod-) + -idæ.] A family of saltatorial myomorphic rodents; the jerboas. They have a graceful form; the fore limbs and anterior portions of the body small in comparison with the great hind quarters; to ong hind limbs with from three to five digits, fitted for leaping; a long tail, usually hairy or tufted; a skull with the brain-case ahort and broad; the infraorbital foramen very large, rounded; the zygomata slender, decurved; and the mastold portion of the auditory buils highly developed. The family as here defined includes three wellmarked types, Dipodine, Pedetine, and Zapodine; the last two are often made types of distinct families, in which case the characters of Dipodiae are the same as those of Dipodine. Also called Dipodiae.
Dipodinæ (dip-ō-di'nā), n. pl. [NL., < Dipus (Dipod-) + -in@-] Same as Dipodide.
Dipodinæ (dip-ō-di'nā), n. pl. [NL., < Dipus (Dipod-) + -in@-]. The typical subfamily of Dipodid@ ; the jerboas proper. The cervical vertebræ are mere or less ankylosed; it the utetatarsus is greatly elongated; the metatarsal bones are often fused into a single cannon-bone; the hind feet have only three functional digits; the tail is thickly covered with hair and often tufted; and the grinding teeth are rooted. There are three genera, Dipod ō, m. j. [NL., < Dipus (Dipodomy, jerboa.]

See Dipid. Jerova. [NL., A Dipodomyinæ (dī-pod[#]ō-mi-ī'nō), n. pl. [NL., A Dipodomys + -inæ.] A subfamily of salta-torial myomorphic rodents, of the family Sactorial myomorphic rodents, of the family Sac-comyida. The technical characters are: external check-ponches; rootless molars; compressed sulcate upper in-closers; the mastoid and tympanic region of the skull enormously inflated; the hind limbs elongated, ferboa-like, fitted for leaping, with the inner digit rudimentary and elevated, and soles densely hairy, like a rabbit's; the second, third, and fourth cervical verteine ankylosed; the pelage soft; and the tail long and hairy. The subfamily is peculiar to America, where it represents to some extent the jerboas, though belonging to an entirely different fam-ily, that of the pocket-mice. The animals are also known as kangaroo-rate or kangaroo-mice. There is but one ge-nus, Dipodomys.

nus, Dipodomys. **Dipodomys** (dī-pod'ō-mis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. δi - πov_{ς} ($\delta i \pi o \delta$ -), two-footed (see dipode), $+ \mu \bar{v}_{\varsigma} =$

Dipodomys

The typical and only genus of the E. mouse.] subfamily *Dipodomyina*. D. *phillipsi* inhabits the Pacific coast region of the United States and Mexico. It is about four inches long, with the tail half as long again; it has brown or gray upper parts and snowy under parts,



Kangaroo-rat (Dipodomys phillipsi).

kangaroo-rat (Dipademys phillipsi). a white stripe along each side of the tail, and another over the hips. A closely related apecies or variety, D. ordi, in-habits the interior Rocky Mountain region. They are known as kangaroo-rats, from the shape of the body and limbs and their great power of leaping. **dipody** (dip'ō-di), n.; pl. dipodies (-diz). [$\langle LL.$ dipodia (Atilius Fortunatianus, Marianus Vic-torinus, etc.), $\langle Gr. \delta i \pi o \delta i a$, a dipody, two-footed-ness, $\langle \delta i \pi o \delta \eta s$, two-footed, $\langle \delta i$ -, two-, $+ \pi o \delta i s$ ($\pi o d$ -) = E. foot.] In pros., a group of two like feet; a double foot; especially, a pair of feet constituting a single measure. A dipody is marked as and that of the other. In ancient prosody iambi and tro-chees are regularly, and anapests usually, measured by dipodies. Sometimes the word syzygy is used as equiva-lent to dipody. dipodies. Son lent to dipody.

One trochaic or iambic *dipody* for thesis, and one for arsis. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 101.

dipolar (dī-pō'lär), a. [$\langle di^2 + polar.$] 1. Having two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is dipolar.

When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, extensions, compressions and distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crys-tallized bodies are dipolar quantities. Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 381.

Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent dia-magnetic there is dipolar asymmetry. Tait, Light, § 298.

magnetic there is acpoint asymmetry. Take, aging the **2**. Pertaining to two poles. **Dipolia**, *n*, *pl*. See *Diipolia*. **diporpa** (di-pôr'pä), *n*.; pl. *diporpæ* (-pē). [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } d_c, \text{two}, + \pi i \phi n \pi, a$ buckle, elasp.] A sup-posed genus of trematode worms, being a stage in the development of members of the genus *Diplozoön* (which see), before two individuals are united by a kind of conjugation to form the double animal.

double animal. The Diporpæ, when they leave the egg, are ciliated and provided with two eye-spots, with a small ventral aucker and a dorsal papilla. After a time the Diporpæ approach, each applies its ventral ancker to the dorsal papilla of the other, and the coadapted parts of their bodies coalesce. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 182.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 182. **Dippel's oll.** See oil. **dipper** (dip'er), n. [\langle ME. dippere (only as the name for a water-bird: see defs. 5 and 6, and cf. didapper); \langle dip + -crl.] 1. One who or that which dips. Specifically -2. [cap.] [Cf. dop-per.] Same as Dunkerl.-3. In paper-manuf., the workman who mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold.-4. One who dips snuff. See to dip snuff, under dip, v. t. [Southern U. S.] The fair dipper holds in her lap a bottle containing the

to dep snull, under dep, v. t. poutfield C. S. J The fair dipper holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch anuf, and in her mouth ashortstick of aoft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush. This is ever and anon taken out, thrust into the bottle, and returned to the mouth loaded, as a bee'a leg is with pollen, with the yellow powder. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 75.

5. A bird of the genus Cinclus or family Cincli-dx: so called because it dips, ducks, or dives undx: so called because it dips, ducks, or dives un-der water. The common European dipper, also called *voter-ouzel* and by many other names, is *C. aquaticus*, a small dark-colored bird with a white breast, of aquatic habits, inhabiting streams, and walking or flying under water with ease. The American dipper is a similar but distinct species, *C. mexicanus*, entirely dark-colored when adult. There are in all about 2 species of dippers, mostly inhabiting clear mountain-streams of various parts of the world. They belong to the turdiform group of oscine *Passeres*, in the vicinity of the thrushes, and are notable as the only thoroughly aquatic passerine birds. See cut in next column, and also cut under *Cinclidæ*. Hence - 6. Any swimming bird which dives with great ease and rapidity, as a grebe, dab-chick, or didapper; especially, in the United



European Dipper (Cinclus aquaticus).

States, the buffle, Bucephala albeola, which is alse called *spirit-duck* for the same reason. See cut under *buffle.*—7. A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquid.—8. [*cap.*] The popular name in the United States of the Great Bear: so called from their being ar-ranged in the form of the vessel called a dipranged in the form of the vessel called a dip-per. The corresponding stars in Ursa Minor are called the Little Dipper. See cuts under Ursa.-9. In *photog.*, a holder or lifter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wet-plate process for plunging the collodionized plate into the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver.-10. A simple form of scoop-dredge. See dredging-machine. dimer-clam (din'er-klam). n. A bivalve of

dipper-clam (dip'er-klam), n. A bivalve of the family Mactridæ, Mactra solidissima, in-habiting the eastern coast of the United States. It attains a large size, is of a subtriangular form, and its valves are sometimes used as dippers or suggest such use, whence the name.

whence the name. **dipperful** (dip'er-ful), n. [$\langle dipper + -ful, 2.$] As much as a dipper will contain.

All hands continually dip up at random gauze dipper-fuls of water. The Century, XXVI. 732. dipping (dip'ing), n. [Verbal n. of dip, v.] 1. The act of plunging or immersing.

That which is dyed with many dippings is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out. Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 4.

Specifically -2. Baptism by immersion.-3. The process of brightening ornamental brass-work, usually by first "pickling" it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterward plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid.-4. A composition of boiled oil and grease, used in Scotland by curriers for softening leather in Scotland by curriers for softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness: in England called *dubbing.*—5. The washing of sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing. —6. In *ceram.*, the process of coating a cearse clay body with enamel or slip of a fine quality by plunging the vessel into the liquid material for the coating, or of covering stoneware with a glaze. Each piece is generally dipped by hand, and a skilful workman is able to give a uniform coating of the covering material to the whole piece at a single plunge. As soon as dipped, the piece is taken to the drying-house or hothouse 7. A mod

A mode of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth and gums. See to dip snuff, under dip, v. t. [Southern U. S.]

dipping-compass (dip'ing-kum"pas), n. An in-

Dipping-compass

strument consistinges-sentially of a dipping-needle (which see), a vertical graduated circle whose center coincides with the axis of the needle, and a graduated horizontal circle, the whole being supported upon a tripod stand; an incli-nometer. It is used to measure the angle of dip or inclination of the magnetic needle.

dipping-frame (dip'ing-fram), n. 1. A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in the hot tallow-bath for making candles.-2,



A frame on which a fabric is stretched while

A frame on which a fabric is structured in being dipped in a dye-bath. **dipping-house** (dip'ing-hous), n. In ceram., the building in which the biscuit is dipped into the glaze or enamel. See *dipping*, 6. **dipping-liquor** (dip'ing-lik*or), n. Dilute sulphurie or nitric acid, used by founders and others to clean the surface of metal. See *pickle*. **dipping-needle** (dip'ing-nē*dl), n. An instru-

others to clean the surface of metal. See puckle. dipping-needle (dip'ing-në"dl), n. An instru-ment for showing the direction of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the center of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, it dips or points downward; and if the vertical plane in which it moves concides with the magnetic meridian, the position which it assumes shows at once the direction of the magnetic force. See cut under dipping-compass. dipping-compass

dipping-pan (dip'ing-pan), n. A cast-iron tray or flask in which stereo-casts are made. dipping-tube (dip'ing-tub), n. Same as fishing-

dipping-vat (dip'ing-vat), n. The tank con-taining the slip or glazing-film in which pot-tery is dipped to give it a fine surface. dipping-wheel (dip'ing-hwēl), n. A contri-vance for catching fish, consisting of a wheel

placed for catching had, constrained of a whether and acting as a current-wheel. The blades of the wheel are formed of nets, in which fish ascending the atream are caught, and from which they are thrown out upon the bank by the revolution of the wheel.

npon the bank by the revolution of the wheel. dip-pipe (dip'pip), *n*. A valve in a gas-main arranged so as to dip into water or tar, and thus form a seal; a seal-pipe. dip-regulator ($dip'reg'\bar{u}-l\bar{a}-tor$), *n*. In gas-works, a device for regulating the seal of the dip-pipes in the hydraulic main, and for draw-ing off the heavy tar from the bottom of the main without disturbing the seal. E. H. Knight. Knight.

Anight. **diprionidian** (di-pri-ö-nid'i-an), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta_{i-},$ two-, $+ \pi \rho i \omega v$, a saw (also a sawyer, prop. ppr. of $\pi \rho i e v$, saw), + -i d - i a n.] An epithet applied to certain fossil hydrozoans the pelypary of which has a row of cellules on each side: ep-posed to monoprionidian. Such hydrozoans are chirdly comfined to the Lower Silurian and Came chiefly confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian formations.

diprismatic (di-priz-mat'ik), $a. [\langle di-2 + pris-$ matic.] 1. Doubly prismatic. <math>-2. In crystal., having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

horizontal prism. dip-rod (dip'rod), n. A rod on which candle-wicks are hnng to be dipped into melted tallew. dip-roller (dip'rō'lèr), n. In a printing-press, a roller which dips ink out of the fountain. diprosopus (dī-pro-sō'pus), n. [NL., \leq Gr. $\delta c p \delta \sigma \sigma \sigma c$, two-faced, $\leq \delta c$, two-, $+ \pi \rho \delta \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma$, face.] In teratol., duplication of the face, in any of its grades, from simple duplication of the mouth-cavity to complete development of two entirely senarate faces.

two entirely separate faces. **Diprotodon** (dī-prō'tō-don), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\iota$ -, two-, $+ \pi\rho\tilde{\omega}\tau\sigma\varsigma$, first, $+ \delta\delta\omega\nu$, Ienic form of $\delta\delta\delta\sigma\varsigma$ ($\delta\delta\sigma\tau$ -) = E. tooth.] 1. A genus of extinct marsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhinomarsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhino-ceros in size. They had s incisors on each side of the upper and 1 on each side of the lower jaw; no canincs; 1 premolar and 4 molars on each side of each jaw; no canincs; 1 premolar and 4 molars on each side of each jaw; the median upper incisors large and scalpriform; the molars trans-versely ridged, as in the kangeroo, but without the longi-tudinal connecting ridge; and the hind limbs less dispro-portionately enlarged. The dentition of this genus gives mare to the diprotodont pattern of primitive herbivorous marsupials. D. australis is a species found in the Post-teriary of Anstralia. 2. [L. c.] An animal of this genus.

2. [l. c.] An animal of this genus.

Diprotodon, an animal holding the same place amongst the Australian mammals that the pachyderms do amongst the fauna of other continents. Science, VI. 321.

diprotodont (dī-prō'tō-dont), a. and n. [$\langle Di-$ protodon(t-).] **I**. a. Having two lower front teeth; noting the herbivorous type of denti-tion in marsupial mammals, in which the median incisors are prominent, and the lateral incisors and canines small or wanting; specifically, having the characters of the genus Dipro-

cally, having the characters of the genus Diprototodon; opposed to polyprotodont.
II. n. An animal of the genus Diprotodon; a marsupial with diprotodont dentition.
Diprotodontla (dī-prō-tō-don'shi-ä), n. pl.
[NL., < Diprotodon(t-) + -ta².] A group of marsupials characterized by the diprotodont dentition. dentition.

Dipsacaceæ (dip-sa-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., some-times improp. *Dipsacee*, $\langle Dipsaces + -acew.$] A natural order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-

Dipsacaceæ

ers in heads: nearly allied to the Composita, but having the anthers quite distinct. It in-cludes 5 genera and about 120 species, all confined to the old world, and natives chiefly of the Mediterranean re-gion. The larger genera are Scabioss and Dipsactus. **dipsacaceous** (dip-sa-kā'shins), a. Belonging to or having the characters of the order Dipsa-caces.

cacea.

dipsaceous (dip-sā'shius), a. Samo as dipsacacous

Dipsacus (dip'sa-kus), n. [NL. (L. dipsacos-Pliny), < Gr. diyakos, the teazel, so named with reference to the leaf-

axils, which in some species hold water (cf. δίψακος, a certain disease attended disease with violent thirst), $\langle \delta i\psi a, \text{thirst}, \rangle \delta i\psi a v$, $\delta i\psi \eta v$, thirst.] 1. A small genus of prickly biennial plants, of about a dozen species, the type of the natural order Dipsaacacca. The principal species is D. fullonum, the fullers' teazel, the prickly flower-heads of which are used to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See teazel.



21. In conch., an old genus of gastropods: same as Eburna.

Dipsadidæ (dip-sad'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dip-sas(-sad-), 2, + -idæ.$] A family of snakes, typified by the genus Dipsas: same as the subfamily Dipsadinæ

Dipsadinæ (dip-sa-dī'nē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dipsas$ (-sad-), 2, + -ina.] A subfamily of innocuous colubriform or aglyphodont serpents, found in tropical regions. Their habits are nocturnal, and



Difsas irregularis.

they ascend trees for prey. They have usually posterior grooved teeth, and a slender, attenuated, and strongly compressed form, with a distinct short tail, broad at the end. The leading genera are *Dipsas* and *Leptodira*. **dipsadine** (dip'sa-din), a. Pertaining to or hav-ing the characters of the *Dipsadinæ*. **dipsas** (dip'sas), n. [L., $\langle Gr. \delta i \psi a \varsigma$, a venomous serpent whose bite caused intense thirst, prop. adi

adj., used as fem. of $\delta i\psi a \phi$, thirsty, causing thirst, $\langle \delta i\psi a$, thirst.] 1. A serpent whose bito was said to produce a mortal thirst.

Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear, And dipsas. Milton, P. L., x. 526. It thirsted

As one bit by a dipsas. Shelley, Prometheus Unboand, iii. 4. Sheltey, Prometheus Unbonnd, iii. 4.
2. [cap.] [NL.] The typical genus of serpents of the family Dipsadidæ. D. dendrophila is East Indian, D. fasciata West African. Laurenti, 1768.—3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of fresh-water bivalves, of the family Unionidæ, or river-mussels. W. E. Leach, 1814.—4. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of butterflies, of the family Lycænidæ. Doubleday, 1847.
dip-sector (dip'sek'tor), n. An instrument constructed on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon.
dipsetic (dip-set'ik), a. [<Gr. διψητικός, provoking thirst, thirsty, < διψάν, thirst, v., < δίψa, thirst, n.] Producing or tending to produce thirst. E. D.
dipsey (dip'si), n. [In comp. dipsey-line, and,

thirst. E. D. dipsey (dip'si), n. [In comp. dipsey-line, and, as first found, dipsin-lead (q. v.), being prob. orig. a naut. corruption, easily occurring in comp., of deep-sea (-line, -lead) (cf. E. dial.

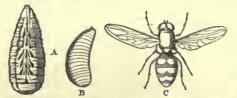
dipness for deepness). It cannot be formed from *dip.*] A plummet or sinker, nsually conical, used in fishing. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).] Bartlett

1635

Bartlett. dipsey-line (dip'si-līn), n. A fishing-line with a dipsey attached; particularly, such a line having several branches, each with a hook. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).] dipsin-leadi, n. [Appar. a corruption of *dip-sey-lead, orig. deep-sea lead: see dipsey.] A plummet.

II. a. Of or pertaining to dipsomania. **dipsomaniacal** (dip*sō-mā-nī'a-kal), a. Same as dipsomaniac. **dipsopathy** (dip-sop'a-thi), n. [Intended to mean 'thirst-cure,' $\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta i \psi a$, thirst, $+ \pi \delta i 0 c$, suffering (taken, as in other words in -pathy, in assumed sense of 'cure').] In med., a mode of treatment which consists in limiting to a very small quantity the amount of wator ingosted. **dipsosis** (dip-sō'sis), n. [NL., $\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta i \psi a$, thirst, + -ssis.] In pathol., morbid thirst; excessivo or perverted desire for drinking. **i.** Ctenodipterint, and Ctenodipteridæ. **Dipterint** (dip-te-rif'nt), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dipterus$ + -ini.] A group of fishes: samo as Dipteridæ. L. Agassic, 1843. **One** versed in the study of the Diptera + -ist.] One versed in the study of the Diptera; a col-lector of Diptera. Also dipterologist. **Dipterix**, n. [NL.] See Dipteryx. **Dipterix**, n. [NL., $\langle Dipterocarpus + -cw.$] An order of polypetalous exogenous trees of tho tropies of the old world, including 10 genera and over 100 treatment which consists in limiting to a very small quantity the amount of water ingosted.
dipsosis (dip-so'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. diµa, thirst, + -osis.] In pathol., morbid thirst; excessive or perverted desire for drinking.
dip-splint (dip'splint), n. Same as chemical match (which see, under match¹).
dipter (dip'ter), n. A dipterous insect.
Diptera (dip'terä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dipterus, two-winged: see dipterous.] 1. An order of metabolous hexapod insects.

Diptera (dip'to-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dipterus, two-winged: soc dipterous.] 1. An or-der of metabolous hexapod inseets. They are two-winged insects, or flies, with two membraneus wings with radiating nervures, not folded at reat, a posterior pair be-ing only represented by halteres or poisers; no mandibles as such, but a suctorial proboscis instead, formed of modi-fied mandibles, maxillae, and the central labium, here called glossarium; usually two maxillary but no labla palpi; antennæ generally ahort; two large compound eyes, often of theusands of facets, and three ocelli or simple eyes; and the prothorax and metathorax reduced, the mesothe-rax being correspondingly developed. Metamerphosis is complete; the larva are apodal, or with only rudimentary feet; the pupe are usually coarctate (see cut under coarc-tate), sometimes obtected. The common house-fly, bine-bottle, etc., are characteristic examples. The power which many of these insects have of walking on smooth surfaces with back downward is due to the construction of the feet, which act as suckers. They have, besides the ordinary two claws, several little cuahions called pulvill, beset with fine hairs sepanded at their tips into a kind of disk; the adhe-sion is aided in some cases by a visicd secretion of these hairs. The order is a very large one: there are said to be showed american. A few are useful scavengers, but many are injurious insects, and some are great pests. Gnats, and worth American. A few are useful scavengers, but many are onjurious insects, and some are great pest. Gnats, and of the whole number. About 4,000 are described as worth American. A few are useful scavengers, but many are injurious insects, and some are great pest. Gnats, organices, gad-flies, blow-flies, bot.flies, tetzes, etc., be-long to this order. It is variously subdivided, one divi-sion being into four suborders : the *Pupipara*, which are oparasite, and developed in the body of the parent, as the beclice; the *Brachycera*, or ordinary flies; the *Nemoce*



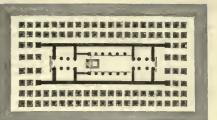
Syrphus ribesii, one of the Diptera. A, larva; B, pupa; C, imago (Enlarged.)

distinct order. Another division is into the suborders Or-therhapha and Cyclorhapha, according to the character of the metamorphosis: the former with two sections, Nema-toera and Brachycera; the latter with also two sections, Aschiza and Schizophora.

2. [l. c.] Plural of dipteron. Dipteraceæ (dip-te-rā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as Dipterocarpeæ.

as Dipterocarpeæ. dipterad (dip'te-rad), n. In bol., a member of the order Dipteraceæ or Dipterocarpeæ. dipteral (dip'te-ral), a. [$\langle Gr. \deltai\pi repo_{\zeta}, two-$ winged; of a temple, with donble peristyle: see dipterous, dipteros.] 1. In entom., having two wings only; dipterous.—2. In arch., consisting of or furnished with a double range of columns: said of a portico. A dipteral temple or diverse of or furnished with a double range of columns: said of a portico. A dipteral temple, or dipteros, was characterized by a double row of columns entirely sur-rounding the cella. See cut in next column. **dipteran** (dip'te-ran), a. and n. [$\langle Diptera +$ -an.] I. a. Same as dipterous. II. n. A dipterous insect; a member of the order Diplera, Also dipteron,

Dipterus



Sound with your dipsin lead, and note the second s

old world, including 10 genera and over 100 the species. They are characterized by two wings upon the summit of the fruit (formed by an enlargement of two calyx-lobes), and by their resinous baisantic products. Tha order includes the guryun-balsan trees (species of Dipte-rocarpus), the Sumatra campher-tree (*Pryobalanops aro-nuatica*), the white dammar-tree (*Pateria Indica*), and the sal- or saul-tree (*Shora robusa*), which next to teak is the most valuable timber-tree of India. Also Dipteracea.

Dipterocarpus (dip"te-ro-kär'pus), n. [NL., <

Gr. $\delta i \pi \tau \epsilon \rho c c$, two-winged, + $\kappa a \rho \pi \delta c$, fruit.] A genus of East Indian trees, ehiefly insular, type of the natural order Dipte-The natural order Differ rocarpee. There are 25 spe-cles, mostly very large trees, abounding in resin which is used as a varnish, for torch-es, in medicine as a substituto for balisam of copaiba, etc. Wood-oil, er gurjun-balsam, is the product chiefly of D. alatus and D. turbinatus.

dipterocecidium (dip"te-rö-sö-sid'i-um), n.; pl. dipterocecidia (-ä). [NI., (ζ Gr. $\delta(\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma)$, two-winged, + $\kappa\eta\kappai_c$ ($\kappa\eta\kappa\delta$ -), a gall-nut, also ink made therefrom (\rangle dim. $\kappa\eta\kappai$ -

 $\delta \iota \sigma v$, ink), prop. juieo or sap, $\langle \kappa \eta \kappa i \epsilon \iota v \rangle$, gush or bubble forth.] A gall or abnormal growth caused in a vegetable struct-

abnormal growth caused in a vegetable struct-ure by the attack of a dipterous insect. **Dipteroidei** (dip-te-roi'dē-i), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dip-$ terus for Diplopterus, q. v., + -oidei.] An alter-native namo in Bleeker's iehthyological system for his family Diplopteroidei. **dipterological** (dip'te-rô-loj'i-kal), a. [$\langle dip-$ terology + -ic-al.] Of or pertaining to dip-terology.

terology

dipterology. dipterologist (dip-te-rol'ō-jist), n. [< dipterol-ogy + -ist.] Same as dipterist. dipterology (dip-te-rol'ō-ji), n. [< Diptera + -ology.] The science of the Diptera; that de-partment of entomology which relates to the dipterous insects, or two-winged flies. dipterous (dip'te ron) = : n! dimterg (rib) [(

dipteron (dip'te-ron), n; pl. diptera (-τš). [< Gr. δίπτερον, neut. of δίπτερος, two-winged: see dipteros, dipterous.] 1. Same as dipteros.-2.

apperos, apperoas, j 1. Same as apperos. -2. Same as dipteron. dipteros (dip'te-ros), n. [Gr. $\delta(\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\rho\varsigma$, sc. vaiç, a temple with double peristyle, prop. adj., two-winged: see dipterons.] A dipteral building or temple; a portico with two ranges of columns. See dipteral, 2. dipteraue, (dip'te roc) a f(NL dipterau)

See diptered, 2. dipterous (dip'te-rus), a. [$\langle NL. dipterus, \langle Gr. di\pi tepos, two-winged, \langle de, two-, + \pi tepos, wing.] 1. In entom., having two wings; specifically, pertaining to or having the charactors of the order$ *Diptera*(which see).—2. In bot, having two wing-like membranous appendages; bialate: applied to stems, fruits, seeds, etc.

Dipterus (dip'te-rus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. δίπτερος, two-winged: see dipterous.] The typical genus of Paleozoic fishes of the family Dipteridæ.



Dipterygil 1636 **Dipterygil** (dip-te-rij'i-ī), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. dipyrenous (dī-pī-rē'nus), a. [<math>\langle Gr. di-, two-, + \pi \tau \rho p \nu ro, the stone of a stone-fruit (see pyrene), a ving.] In Bloch and Schneider's classification, an artificial group or class of fishes, distinguished simply by having two fins, or supposed to be so distinguished. It was based on error of observation, and included a tetraedontid ($ *Ovum*) and the genera Petromyzon and Leptocephalus.[Never used except by Blech and Schneider.]**Dipterix** $, lit. 'two-winged' (in allusion to its two enlarged calyx-lobes), <math>\langle Gr. di-, two-, + \pi \tau t \rho v \rho ro, a wing.] A genus of Legum minose, found in the forests of Brazil, Guiana, etc., including 8 species. The fruit is of a character$

minose, found in the forests of Brazil, Guiana, etc., including 8 species. The fruit is of a character unusual in the order, being a one-seeded drupe. D. ode-rata of Cayenne furnishes the Tonquin or Tonka or Anges-tura bean, used for scenting anuff, for aschets, etc. The wood is very hard, strong, and durable, and is sometimes known as canara-wood. D. Ebeensis, the eboe-tree of the Mesquito coast, Nicaragua, is a large tree, of which the wood is excessively heavy, and the modorous fruit yields a large amount of ell.

large amount of ell. **diptote** (dip'tōt), n. [\langle LL. diptota, pl., \langle Gr. $\delta i \pi \tau \omega \tau \sigma_{\zeta}$, with a double case-ending, $\langle \delta \iota$ -, two-, + $\pi \tau \omega \tau \sigma_{\zeta}$, falling ($\pi \tau \omega \sigma_{\zeta}$, case), $\langle \pi i \pi \tau \epsilon \iota \nu$, fall.] In gram., a noun which has only two cases, as

In gram., a noun which has only two cases, as the Latin suppeties, suppeties, assistance. **diptych** (dip'tik), n. [$\langle LL, diptych, pl., \langle Gr.$ $<math>\delta i \pi \tau v \chi \alpha$, pl., a pair of writing-tablets (earlier $\delta i \pi \tau v \chi \alpha$ dehriov, lit. a double-folded tablet), neut. of $\delta i \pi \tau v \chi \alpha$, double-folded, $\langle \delta i$ -, two-, + $\pi \tau v \chi \eta$, fold, $\langle \pi \tau i \sigma \sigma \varepsilon w$, fold. The second ele-ment exists also in policy², q. v.] 1. A hinged two-leaved tablet of wood, ivory, or metal, with waxed inner surfaces. used by the Greeks and two-leaved tablet of wood, word, word, or metal, with waxed inner surfaces, used by the Greeks and Romans for writing with the style. In Rome, during the empire, consuls and other efficials were in the habit of aending as presents to their friends artistic dipues inserbled with their uames, date of entering upon office, etc.
In the early church: (a) The tablets on which ware written the neares of these were had a state of the second state of th

which were written the names of those who were to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist. (b) The list of names so recorded. (c) The intercessions in the course of which these names were introthe course of which these names were intro-duced. The recitation of the name of any prelate or civil ruler in the diptychs was a recegnition of his orthodoxy; its omission, the reverse. The mention of a person after death recognized him as having died in the communion of the church, and the introduction of his name into the list of saints or martyrs censtituted canonization. In liturgica the diptycha are distinguished as the diptychs of the living and the diptycha of the dead, the inter including also the commemoration of the saints. In most liturgies the dip-tycha are included in the great intercession (see interces-sion). In the Western Church the use of the diptycha died ent between the ninth and the twelfth century; in the East-ern Church it atill continues. [In the ecclesiastical aenae it is alwaya plural with the definite article — the diptychs, but in lat-

What used anciently to be called the *diptychs*, but in latter times the bead-roll. Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 346. 3. In art, a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels hinged together. They are common in By-zantine and medieval art, and in the later examples are generally of a religious character. See *triptych*. [In this sense usually aingular.]

Little worm esten *diptychs*, showing angular saints on ilded panels. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 286. gilded panels.

Dipus (dī 'pus), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta i \pi o v \rangle$ (= L. bipes), two-footed, $\langle \delta c$, two-, $+ \pi o i v \langle (\pi o d) \rangle$ = E. foot.] The typical genus of jerboas of the family *Dipodide* and subfamily *Dipodine*: so called from the mode of progression, which is by means of great leaps with the hind legs. called from the mode of progression, which is by means of great leaps with the hind legs, aided by the long tail, as in the kangaroo. *Dipus* sagitta is an example. See *Dipodidæ*, jerboa. **dipygus** (di-pi'gus), n.; pl. *dipygi* (-ji). [NL., \langle **Gr**. $\delta \iota$ -, two-, $+ \pi v \gamma \eta$, rump, buttoeks.] In *tera-tol.*, a monster in which the pelvis and the lum-har portion of the spinal column are duplicated

bar portion of the spinal column are duplicated. dipylon (dip'i-lon), n.; pl. dipyla (-lä). [L., \langle Gr. $\delta i \pi v \lambda ov$, neut. of $\delta i \pi v \lambda o_c$, with two gates, δv_- , two, + $\pi i \delta n$, gate.] In anc. Gr. fort., a gate consisting of two separate gates placed side by side. It is to be distinguished from the form of double gate, composed of an outer and an inner gate with a walled court between them — a usual disposition of Greek fortress gates. The most conspicuous example of the dipylon is the Sacred Gate of Athens (called the Dipy-ton by way of eminence), on the northwest of the city, which afforded access to the outer Ceranicus and to the Academy, and through which passed the Sacred Way to Eleusia and the main road to the Pireus. dipyre (di-pir'), n. [$\langle LL. dipyros, \langle Gr. \delta i-\pi v p o_c$, twice put in the fire, $\langle \delta i_-$, twice, $+ \pi v p$ = E. fire.] A mineral occurring in square prisms, either single or adhering to one another in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe it melta bar portion of the spinal column are duplicated.

prisms, either single or admering to one another in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe it melta with ebuilition or intumescence, and its powder on het coals phospheresces with a feeble light. Its name indi-cates the double effect of fire upon it in producing first phespherescence and then fusion. It consists chiefly of allicate of alumina, with small proportions of the allicates of aoda and lime, and belongs to the scapolite family.

genus of apetalous shrubs, of the natural order Thymeleacex, and the sole representative of the order in America. There are two species, D, pa-lustris of the Atlantic States and D, occidentalia of Cali-fernia. They are known as leatherwood, from the very tough inner bark. The flowers precede the leaves, and are followed by a small reddiah drupaceous fruit. All parts of the plant are acrid. The bark of D, patustris produces violent vomiting when taken the the atomach, and erythema and ultimate vesication when applied to the akin.

and effetmat and unmate to statute when applied to the skin.
Dircæa (der-sē'ä), n. [NL., < L. Dircæa, fem. of Dircæus, pertaining to Dirce: see Dirca.]
A genus of beetles, of the family Melandryidæ. The species inhabit northern Europe and Nerth America. Seven have been described, five of which are American. D. concolor occurs in the niddle States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1798.
Dircæidæ (der-sē'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dircæa (der-sē'i-dē), n. pl. [Nc., < Dircæa (der-sē'i-dē), n. [Sc., also dirdam, dur-dum; ef. Gael. diardan, anger, surliness, snarling.] 1. Tumult; uproar.
There is auch a dirdum (orsooth for the leas ef your

There is such a dirdum forsooth for the leas of your gear and means. W. Guthrie, Sermona, p. 17.

2. A blow; hence, a stroke of misfortune; an ill turn.-3. A scolding; a scoring.

My word ! but ahe's ne blate to shew her nose here. I gj'ed her such a *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our isundry as might has served her fer a tweivemonth. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 280.

dire (dīr), a. [< L. dirus, fearful, awful, dread-ful, akin to Gr. δεινός, fearful, terrible, δειλός, fearful, frightened, δείδειν, fear, v., δέος, fear.] Causing or attended by great fear or terrible suffering; dreadful; awful: as, *dire* disaster; the *dire* results of intemperance.

Medusa was ao dire a monster as to turn into atone all these who but looked upon her. Bacon, Fable of Perseus.

Dire was the noise Of conflict. Milton, P. L., vi. 211.

What dire distress

Could make me cast all hope of life aside? *William Morris*, Earthiy Paradise, II, 163.

Syn. Fearful, world, had thy faratise, fr. 105.
Syn. Fearful, world, diaastreua, calamitoua, destructive, territic, awful, portentous.
direct (di-rekt'), a. [< ME. directe = F. Pr. direct = Sp. Pg. directo, Pg. also direito = It. diretto = D. G. direct = Dan. direkte = Sw. direkt, < L. directus, straight, level, upright, steep, pp. of dirigere (also derigere, with prefix do) ext in a direkte incention.</p> steep, pp. of dirigerc (also derigere, with prenx de-), set in a straight line, straighten, direct, guide, steer, arrange, $\langle di$ - for dis-, apart (or de-, down), + regere, keep straight, direct, rule: see regent, right. From L. directus come also ult. dress, address, droit, addroit, maladroit.] 1. Straight; undeviating; not oblique, crook-ed, circuitous, refracted, or collateral: as, to pass in a direct line from one body or place to another: a direct course or aim: a direct ray another; a *direct* course or aim; a *direct* ray of light; *direct* descent (that is, descent in an unbroken line through male ancestors).

It was no time by *direct* means to seek her. Sir P. Sidney.

There were alx Dukes of Normandy in France, in a *direct* Line aucceeding from Father to Son. Baker, Chronicles, p. 20.

2. In astron., appearing to move forward in the zodiac according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to retrograde: as, the motion of a planet is direct.—3. Having a character, relation, or action analogous to that of straightness of direction or motion: as, a direct interest (that is, part ownership) in a property or business.

It is acarcely too much to say, that Lord Byron never wrote without some reference, *direct* or indirect, to him-self. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

In a great medern state it is comparatively few who

In a great modern atale it is comparatively iew whe have any direct personal knowledge of fereign affairs or any direct personal interest in them. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 245. Differences on subjects of the first importance are ai-ways painful, but the direct shock of contrary enthusi-asms has something appailing about it. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 3.

4. In the natural, unreflecting way; proceeding by a simple method to attain an object; with-out modifying one's procedure owing to recon-

dite considerations; explicit; free from the in-

fluence of extraneous circumstances. Thus, a direct accusation is one made with the avowed intent of bringing the alleged effender to juatice: opposed to a ageech or writing which has the same effect without the avowal of the purpose, or perhaps not even of the mean-5. Plain; express; not ambiguous; straight-

forward; positive: as, he made a direct acknowledgment.

Add not a doubtful comment to a text That in itself is *direct* and easy. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1. Being busy above, a great cry I hear, and go down; and what sheuld it be but Jans in a fit of *direct* raving, which lasted half an hour. Pepys, Diary, Aug. 19, 1668. 6. Straightforward; characterized by the absence of equivocation or ambiguousness; open; ingenuous; sincere.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and direct; not crafty and involved. Eacon.

I want a aimple anawer, and *direct*, But you evade; yes! 'tia as I auspect. *Crabbe*, The Boreugh.

But you evade; yes! 'the as I suspect. Crabbe, The Borough. 7. In logic, proceeding from antecedent to con-sequent, from cause to effect, etc. — Direct ac-tion. See action, and direct-action, a. — Direct battery, congruity, contempt, conversion, demonstration, dial, evidence, examination, fire, etc. See the nouna. — Direct illumination, rays, etc.; illumination, rays, etc., without reflection or refraction. — Direct induced cur-rent. See induction. — Direct interval. See interval. — Direct motion, in mark, an operation of two voices in the same direction, up or down. It is also called similar motion, and includes parallel motion. See motion. — Di-rect operation, in mark, an operation performed by the direct application of a rule, and not by trial or approxi-mation: opposed to inverse operation. — Direct predi-cation, in logic, one the subject of which denotes an ob-ject while the predicate alginifes a character: opposed to indirect predication, in which the subject conveys the quality while the predicate indicates the object. — Direct product, the scalar quantity obtained by multiplying the magnitudes of two vectors together with the coaine of the anguity while the predicate alginifes a character: proof, proof which proceeds from a rule and the statement of a case as centing number that rule to the application of the rule to that case: as, few men wonnded in the liver re-cover; this man is wounded in the liver; this man will probably net recover.— Direct ratio, or direct proopri-tion. See ratio.— Direct rhythm. See rhythm.— Di-rect sphere, a sphere whose pole coincides with the releated raya.— Direct vision spectroscope. See spec-troscope.— Direct way around an incleaure or a circuit, in math., that way around an incleaure or a circuit, in math., that way around an incleaure or a circuit, in math., that way around an incleaure or a circuit, in math, that way around an incleaure or a circuit, in math, that way around an incleaure or a circuit, in math, that way aro 7. In logic, proceeding from antecedent to con-

or flight.

The master of the abip is judged by the *directing* his course aright. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

But though the rank which you hold in the royal family might direct the eyes of a poet to yeu, yet your beauty and goodness detain and fix them. Dryden, Ded. of Indian Emperor.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turka should appoint such Marks to direct their faces toward in Prayer. Maundrelt, Aleppo to Jernsalem, p. 14. 2. To point out or make known a course to; impart information or advice to for guidance: as, to *direct* a person to his destination; he

directed his friend's attention to an improved method.

Direct me, if it be your will, Where great Aufidius lies. Shak., Cor., iv. 4.

3. To control the course of; regulate; guide or lead; govern; cause to proceed in a particular manner: as, to *direct* the steps of a child, or the affairs of a nation.

Let discretion Direct your anger. Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3. They taught how to direct the voice unto harmony. Sandys, Travailes, p. 175.

And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform, Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the atorm. Addison, The Campaign, i. 292.

4. To order; instruct; point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; prescribe to.

I'll first direct my men what they shall de. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The Prophet directed his followers to order their chil-dren to say their prayers when seven years of age. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 67.

5. In music, to conduct; lead (a company of vocal or instrumental performers) as conductor or director.—6. To superscribe; write the name and address of the recipient on; address: as, to direct a letter or a package.

Sir Plyant. Carry it to my Lady. Boy. "Tis directed to your Worship. Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii.7. 7. To aim or point at, as discourse; address.

Words sweetly plac'd, and modestly directed. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. O moral Gower, this boke I direct To the. Chaucer, Troilus, f.

8. In astrol., to calculate the arc of the equa-8. In astroit, to calculate the arc of the equation by the end of the significator and the promotor. —Directed right line, a line which is regarded as differentiated in respect to the distinction between the two directions in which it might be passed over by a moving point.=Syn. 3. Guide, Stray(see guide); Conduct, etc. (see manage and govern); to dispose, rule, command (see enjoin), control.

II, intrans. 1. To act as a guide; point out a course; exercise power or authority in guiding.

Wisdom is profitable to direct. Eccl. x. 10. Wisdom 18 promance 2 He controls and directs absolutely. N. A. Rev., CXLII. 592.

2. In music, to act as director or conductor. direct (di-rekt'), n. [$\langle direct, v. \rangle$] In musical notation, the sign \cong placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.

direct (di-rekt'), adv. [< ME. direct; < direct, a.] In a direct manner; directly; straight: as, he went direct to the point.

And faire Venns, the beaute of the night, Upraise, and set vnto the west ful right Her golden face in oppositionn Of God Phebus directe discending down. Henryson, Testament of Cressida, 1.14.

direct-action (di-rekt'ak shon), a. In mech., characterized by direct action: a term applied to engines which have the piston-rod or crosshead connected directly to, or by a connecting-rod with, the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side levers: as, a *direct-action* steambeams and side levers: a, a direct-action steam-engine. A rectilinear motion of the piston is insured by a cross-head at the end of the piston-rod, which sildes in parallel guides, or, in the case of the oscillating engine, the cylinder vibrates in accordance with the movement of the crsnk. Special types of direct-action engines are the annular double-cylinder, double-piston, inclined-cylinder, inverted-cylinder, oscillating, altding-cover, steeple-, and trunk-enginea. Also applied to steam-pumps which have the steam-piston connected by the piston-rod directly to the pump-biston or plunger, and which have valve-goar that prevents atopping on what is called the dead-center. Such pumps work without cranks or fly-wheels. direct-draft (di-rekt'draft), a. Having a single direct flne: applied to steam-boilers. directing (di-rek'ter), m. See director. directing (di-rek'ting), p. a. [Ppr. of direct, v.]

directer (di-rek⁷tèr), n. See director. directing (di-rek'ting), p. a. [Ppr. of direct, v.] Giving or affording direction; guiding.—Direct-ing circle. See gabion.—Directing plane, in perspective, a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.—Directing point, in perspective, the point where any original line meets the directing plane. direction (di-rek'shon), n. [= F. direction = Sp. directive = G. direction = Dan. Sw. direction, $\langle L. directio(n-), a$ making straight, a straight line, a directing (toward anything), $\langle dirigere,$ pp. directus, direct: see direct.] 1. Relative po-sition considered without regard to linear dis-tance. The direction of a point, A, from another point, B, sition considered without regard to linear dis-tance. The direction of a point, A, from another point, B, is or is not the same as the direction of a point, C, from an-other point, D, according as a straight line drawn from B through A and continued to infinity would or would not cut the celestial sphere at the same point as a straight line drawn from D through C and also continued to infinity. Every mo-tion of a point has a determinate direction; for if any motion from any instant were to lose all curvature, it would tend toward a determinate point of the celestial sphere, which would define its direction at the instant when it ceased to be deflected. It is inaccurate to say that a line has a determinate direction, because a motion along that line has either one of two opposite directions. Yet the word direction is sometimes used in a loose sense in which, op-posite directions not being distinguished, the direction a line is spoken of, meaning the pair of opposite directions. The direction of a star is geen at a glance, while the

The direction of a star is seen at a glance, while the most profound science and the most accurate observations have not enabled the astronomer to ascertain its distance. B. Peirce.

The direction in which a force tends to make the point to which it is applied move is called the direction of the force. R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 5.

Hence-2. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superinten-dence: as, the *direction* of public affairs, of do-mestic coucerns, of a bank, of conscience; to study under the *direction* of a tutor.

I put myself to thy direction. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

All nature is but art unknown to thee, All chance, direction which then canst not see, Pope, Essay on Man, 1, 291.

3. The act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying: as, the *direction* of good works to a good end.—4. The end or object toward which something is directed.—5. An order; a pre-scription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.

lago hath direction what to do. Shak., Othello, ii. 3. The next day there was also a leav for the repairing two Forts: but that labour tooke not such effect as was in-tended, for want of good directions. Quoted in Capi. John Smith's True Travels, II. 140.

Follow but our direction, and we will accommodate mat-rs. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5. ters. 6. In equity pleading, that part of the bill con-taining the address to the court.—7. In music, the act or office of a conductor or director.—8. A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to bo sent; an address.

an augress. These letters [Lord Chesterfield's] retain their directions and wax seals, and bear the postmarks of the period. N. and Q., 7th ser., 11, 425.

9. A body or board of directors; a directorate. -10. In astrol., the difference of right or oblique ascension between the significator and oblique ascension between the significator and promotor.—Angle of direction. See angle3.—Direc-tion cosine, the coshe of the angle which a given direc-tion makes with that of one of a system of rectangular coordinates in space.—Direction of the dip. See dip. —Direction ratio, the ratio of one of the three oblique coordinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.—Line of direction. (a) In gura, the direct line in which a biese is pointed. (b) In mech.: (1) The line in which a body moves or tends to proceed, according to the force impressed upon it. Thus, if a body falls freely by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the earth's center. (2) A line drawn from the center of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon.—Syn. 2. Oversight, government, control. directional (di-reck'shon-al), a. [{ direction + -at.] Pertaining or relating to direction. The directional character of the properties of the ray,

The directional character of the properties of the ray, on account of its analogy to the directional character of a magnet or an electric current, auggested the idea of po-larity. Spottismoode, Folarisation, p. 5.

Directional coefficient. See coefficient. directitudet (di-rek'ti-tūd), n. A word used in burlesque in the following passage, which appears to contain some allusion not now intelligible.

ad Sero. Which friends, sir, (as it were.) durst not (look you, sir) show themselves (as we term it) his friends while he's in directitude. 1st Sero. Directitude ! what's that? Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

directive (di-rek'tiv), a. [= F. directif = Sp. Pg. directive = It. directivo, \langle ML. directivus (in the phraso directiva litera, a letter addressed), $\langle L. directus, pp. of dirigerc, direct: see direct.] 1. Having the power of directing;$ causing to take or occupy a certain direction.

A compass-needle experiences from the earth's mag-netism sensibly a couple (or directice) action, and is not sensibly attracted or repelled as a whole. Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 563.

2. Pointing out the proper direction; guiding;

prescribing; indicating. Nor visited by one directive ray,

From cottage atreaming, or from airy hall.

Thomson. The very objects of speculative contemplation being selected and created under the *directive* influences of some deep-seated want. *G. H. Leves*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 2.

It is the office of the inverse symbol to propose a ques-tion, not to describe an operation. It is, in its primary meaning, interrogative, not directive. Boole, Differential Equations, p. 377.

3+. Capable of being directed, managed, or handled.

Limbs are his instruments In no less working, than are swords and bows Directive by the limbs. Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

4. Dealing with direction: as, directive algebra.

- Directly corpuscie, an apolast (which see) directly (di-rekt'li), adv. 1. In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; in the natu-ral and primitive way: as, aim directly at the gravity tends directly to the center of object; object; gravity tenus *directity* to the center of the earth. In mechanics a body is asid to atrike or im-pinge directly against another when the stroke is in a direc-tion perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact. Also, a sphere is said to strike directly against another when the line of direction passes through both their cen-ters. Two equal flat pencils in the same plane or parsilel planes are said to be directly equal when they could be generated by equal displacements of rays, these displace-ments being in the same direction of rotation. 2. In a direct manner; without the interven-tion of any medium: immediately.

tion of any medium; immediately.

All [the ancient Greeks] who were qualified to vote at all voted directly, and not through representatives, in the greatest affairs of state. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 273.

It is manifest that before the development of commerce, and while possession of iand could alone give largeness of means, lordship and riches were directly connected. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

3. Straightway; without delay; immediately; at once; presently: as, he will be with us directly.

He will directly to the Inrds, I fear. Milton, S. A., 1. 1250.

[In this mense directly, when it happens to precede a de-pendent temporal clause, often assumes, by the improper omission of the temporal conjunction *when* or *as*, the ap-parent office of a conjunction, "when," "as soon as." It is more common in English than in American use.

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men. Dickens.] Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; with-

out circumlocution or ambiguity.

That wise Solon was directly a Poet, it is manifest, han-ing written in verse the notable lable of the Atlantick Iland. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie. We found our Sea cards nost directly false. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 109.

I never directly defame, but I do what is as bad in the Steele, Spectator, No. 136. consequence. consequence. Steele, spectator, No. 136. Directly proportional, in math. See proportional. =Syn, 3. Promptly, instantly, quickly.-4. Absointely, unambiguously. directness (di-rekt'nes), n. 1. Straightness;

a straight course. Sheridan.-2. Straightfor-wardness; openness; freedom from ambiguity.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, direetness of conception.

director (di-rek'tor), n. [= F. directeur (> D. directeur = Dan, Sw, direktör) = G. director = Sp. Pg. director = It. director, < NL. director, < L. dirigere, pp. directus, direct: see direct.] 1. One who directs; one who guides, superinterds, coverns, or unpages. tends, governs, or manages.

Nature hath some director of infinite knowledge to guide her in all her waya. Hooker, Ecclea. Polity, i. 3. her in all her waya. Hooker, Ecclea. Folity, i. 3. Specifically — (a) One of a number of persons, appointed or elected under provision of law, having authority to manage and direct the affairs of a corporation or company. Ail the directors collectively constitute a *board of directors*. They are agents of the corporation, and not of the stock-holders. Generally they are elected for one year. (b) In *music*, the leader or conductor of a company of vocal or instrumental performers: as, a choir *director*; an orches-tral *director*. tral director.

2. Anything that directs or controls.

Common forms were not design'd Directors to a noble mind.

Swift. Safety from external danger is the most powerful di-rector of national conduct. A. Hamilton.

Specifically -(a) In surg., a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening si-nuses or fistulæ or making incisions generally. (b) In elect., a metallic instrument on a glass handle connected by a chain with the pole of a hattery, and applied to the part of the body to which a shock is to be sent. — **Director circle**. See circle.

Sometimes spelled directer. directorate (di-rek'tō-rāt), n. [= F. directorat; as director + -ate³.] 1. The office of a director.

-2. A body of directors. directorial (direct-to'ri-al), a. [< director + -ial.] 1. That directs; invested with direction or control.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive. W. Guthrie, Ocog., Germany.

2. Belonging to a director or a body of direc-

tors, as the French Directory. directorizet (di-rek'tō-rīz), v. t. [< directory + -ize.] To bring under the power or authority

-ize.] To bring under the power of a directory (in the extract, of the Presby-terian Directory for Public Worship).

These were to do the Journey work of Preshylery, . . . undertaking to *Directorize*, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren. *Ep. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 609.

directorship (di-rek'tor-ship), n. [$\langle director + -ship.$] The condition or office of a director. Mickle.

directory (di-rek'tộ-ri), a. and n. [= F. direc-toire = Sp. Pg. directorio = It. directorio, < LL. directorius, serving to direct, ML. NL. neut. directorium, a directory, < L. directus, pp. of dirigere, direct: seo direct.] I. a. Guiding or directing direction directing; directive.

This needle the marinera call their directory needle. J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 281. I must practise a general directory and revisory power the matter. Lincola, in Raymond, p. 361. in the matter. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 361. Directory statute, a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the official or other person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction. *Bishop.* II. n.; pl. directories (-riz). 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly (eccles.), a book of directions for saying the various church of-fices and for finding the changes in them re-

quired by the calendar; especially, in medieval **direptiont** (di-rep'shon), n. [$\langle L. direptio(n-), \\ \langle diripere, pp. direptus, tear asunder or away, \\ the hours. Also called$ *ordinal*,*pica*, or*pic*. The directory of the Greek Church is called the Ct. correption.] A plundering or ravaging; robtypicum.

There may be usefully set forth by the Church a com-mon directory of publick prayer, especially in the admin-istration of the Sacraments. Milton, Apology for Smectymnuns.

"So pray ye," or after this manner: which if we ex-pound only to the sense of becoming a pattern, or a direc-tory, it is observable that it is not only directory for the matter but for the manner too. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 278.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 278. The principal ecclesiastical directories are: (1) The set of rules drawn up in 1644 by the Westminster Assem-bly of Divines, to take the place of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, ratified by Parliament in 1645, and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly the same year. (2) In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a list, drawn up by authority of the bishop, containing directions as to the mass and office to be axid on each day of the year. The number of feasts in the present calendar, and the frequent necessity of transferring some, commemorating or omit-ting others, makes the Directorium (or, as it is usually called, the Ordo) necessary for the clergy. The "Catholic Directory," familiar to English Catholics, contains, beaides the Ordo, a list of clergy, churches, etc. An annual called the "Catholic Directory" occupies the same field in the United States as the English Directory. Cath. Dict. Specifically -2. A book containing an alpha-betical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, or the like, with their occupation, place of business, and abode. -3. A booard of direcof business, and abode.—3. A board of direc-tors; a directorate. Specifically -4. [cap.] The body constituting the executive in France during a part of the revolutionary epoch, con-sisting of five members called directors, one of sisting of five members called directors, one of whom retired each year. Succeeding the govern-ment of the Convention, it existed from October, 1795, to November 9th, 1799, when it was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte (coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire), and succeed ed by the Consulate. Under the Directory the legislative power was vested in a Council of Ancients, or Senate, of 250 members, composed of men above forty years of age, and a Council of Five Hundred, or Lower House, with which rested the initiative in legislation.

which rested the initiative in legislation. directress (di-rek'tres), n. [$\langle director + -ess.$] A female director; a directrix. directrix (di-rek'triks), n. [= F. directrice = lt. directrice, \langle NL. directrix, fem. of director: see director.] 1. A woman who governs or directs.—2. In math., a fixed line, whether straight or not, that is required for the descrip-tion of a curve or surface.—3. In gun., the cen-ter line in the plane of fire of an embrasure or platform. Tidball. See embrasure.—Directrix of a conic, a line from which the distance of the variable point on the conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from a given focus; the polar of a focus. —Directrix of electrodynamic action of a given cir-- Directrix of electrodynamic action of a given cir-cuit, the magnetic force due to the circuit.

cut, the magnetic force due to the erront. **direful** (dīr'ful), a. [$\langle dire + -ful$, 1, irreg. suf-fixed to an adj.] Characterized by or fraught with something dreadful; of a dire nature or appearance: as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

With direful looks at your nativity, Beheld fair Venus in her silver orb. Greene, James IV., i.

=Svn See list under dire. direfully (dir'ful-i), adv. Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

direfulness (dīr'fūl-nes), n. The state of being direful; dreadfulness; calamitousness.

The direfulness of this pestilence is more emphatically act forth in these few words than in forty such odes as Sprat'son the plague at Athens. J. Warton, Essay on Pope. direly; (dīr'li), adv. In a dire manner; fearfully.

And of his death he *direly* had foretnought. Drayton, David and Goliath.

dirempt (di-rempt'), v. t. [< L. diremptus, pp. of dirimere (> It. dirimerc = Sp. Pg. dirimir = F. dirimer), take apart, part, separate, < dis-, apart, + emere, take. Cf. adempt, exempt, redemption.] To separate by violence; put asunder; break off.

He writ the indiciall examination for a proulso: that if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, the difini-time strife might be *dirempted* by sentence. *Holinshed*, Conquest of Ireland, xxxiil.

dirempt; (di-rempt'), a. [$\langle L. diremptus, pp.:$ see the verb.] Parted; separated. Stow. diremption (di-remp'shon), n. [$\langle L. diremptus, construction-0, \langle dirimere, pp. diremptus, separate: see$ dirempt.] 1. A foreible separation; a tearingasunder. [Rare.] -2. In bot., same as chorisis.[Not used.]

direness (dir'nes), n. Terribleness; horribleness; fearfulness.

Direness, familiar to my alaught'rous thoughts, Cannot once atart me. Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

1638

This lord for some *direptions* being cast Into close prison. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515.

You shall "suffer with joy the direction of your goods," because the best part of your substance is in heaven. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

direptitious; (direp-tish'us), a. [After surrep-titious (q. v.), < L. direptus, pp. of diripere, tear away: see direption.] Relating to or of the na-ture of direption. E. D. direptitiously; (dir-ep-tish'us-li), adv. By way of direption or robbery.

Grants surreptitionaly and direptitiously obtained.

Strype, Memorials, an. 1532. dirge (derj), n. [Sc. also dirgie, etc. (see dir-gie); < ME. dirge, dorge, dyrge, dirige, deregy, funeral service, the office for the dead; so called from an antiphon therein sung beginning "Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo vi-am meam" (Direct, O Lord my God, my way am mean" (Direct, O Lord my God, my way in thy sight), the words being taken from the Psalms ("Domine . . dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam"; Vulgate, Ps. v. 8): L. dirige, impv. of dirigere, make straight, direct: see di-rect. In ME, the dirge or dirige is often men-tioned in connection with the placebo, so named for a circle recent A function by man; the funfor a similar reason.] A funeral hymn; the fu-neral service as sung; hence, a song or tune expressing grief, lamentation, and mourning.

Resort, I pray you, vnto my sepuliure, To sing my dirige with great denocion. Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, 1. 641.

And oner yt he ordeyned ther, to be contynued for ener, one day in y^a weke, a solempne dirige to be songe, and ypon y^a morowe a masse. Fabyan, Chron., an. 1422. With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,

With mirth in inneral, and with article and dole. In equal scale weighing delight and dole. Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

First will I sing thy dirge, Then kiss thy pale lips, and then die myself. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

As the first anthem at matins commenced with "Dirlge," ... the whole of the morning's aervice, including the Mass, came to be designated a "Dirlge" or *Dirge*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, it. 503. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, it. 503. *Rock*, Church of *Commenced* with "Dirlge," *Charles*, *Rock*, *Church of Source*, *Charles*, *Charles*,

Rock, Church of our Fathers, 11. 505. =Syn. Dirge, Requiem, Elegy, lament, threnody, coro-nach. The first three are primarily and almost uniformly suggested by the death of some person. A dirge or a re-quiem may be only music or may be a song. An elegy is a poem, which may or may not be sung. A requiem, be-ing originally sung for the repose of the aoul of a deceased person, retains a corresponding character when the music does not accompany words.

A dark-haired virgin train Chanted the death-dirge of the slain. Longfellow, Burial of the Minnisink.

The ailent organ loudest chants The master's requiem. Emerson, Dirge.

dirge-alet (dérj'āl), n. A wake, or funeral gathering, at which ale was served. Also called soul-ale. See dirgie.

With them the superfluous numbers of idle wakes, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also dirge-ales, with the heathenish rioting at bride-ales, are well diminished and laid saide. *Holinshed*, Description of England, ii. 1.

dirgee, n. See durjee. dirgeful (derj'ful), a. [< dirge + -ful, 1.] Fune-real; walling; mournful.

Soothed sadly by the dirgeful wind.

dirgie (der'ji), n. [Se., also written dergie, dergy, and transposed drigie, dregie, dredgie, = E. dirge, \leq ME. dirge, dyrge, dirige, deregy, etc., the service for the dead: see dirge.] A fu-neral company; entertainment at a funeral. Selden.

dirhem, n. See derham. Dirichlet's principle. See principle. diriget, n. A Middle English form of dirge. dirigent (dir'i-jent), a. and n. [= F. dirigeant = Sp. Pg. It. dirigente, $\langle L. dirigen(t-)s, ppr. of$ dirigere, direct: see direct.] I. a. Directing;serving to direct: formely applied in chemserving to direct: formerly applied, in chem-istry, to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were supposed to guide the action of the

rest. II. n. In geom., the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; the directrix.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), a. [{ L. as if *dirigibilis, < dirigere, direct: see direct.] That may be directed, controlled, or steered.

It is stated by the London "Engineering" that a dirigi-ble balloon of colossal dimensions has been for some time in conrae of construction in Berlin. Science, VIII. 367.

dirigo (dir'i-gō). [L.: 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I guide or direct: the motto on the arms of the State of Maine.

dirigo-motor (dir'i-gō-mō"tor), a. Productive of muscular motion, and directing that motion to an end.

Certain inferior dirigo-motor acts are unconscions; but omitting these, the law is that with each muscular con-traction there goes a sensation more or less definite. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 46.

diriment (dir'i-ment), a. [\langle L. dirimen(t-)s, ppr. of dirimere: see dirempt, v.] Nullifying. — Diriment impediments of marriage, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., auch impediments as render marriage null and void from the very beginning, as consangulatiy, affuily, certain enumes etc. certain crimea, etc.

Bishops . . . may often dispense from certain diriment impediments as apostolic delegates. Cath. Dict., p. 436.

impediments as apostolic delegates. Cath. Dict., p. 430.
dirkl (derk), n. [Formerly also durk; < Ir. duirc, a dirk, poniard.] A stabbing weapon; a dagger, Especially (a) The long and heavy dagger worn as a part of the equipment of the duniwassal, or gentieman, among the Celtic Ilighianders of Scotland. It had different forms at different times. The more modern style has a acabbard with one or two minor sheaths in it for small knives.</p>

He took the engagement... in the only mode and form which ... he con-sidered as binding — he swore secrecy upon his drawn dirk. Scott, Waverley, Ixv.

Scott, Waverley, Ixv. (b) The common side-arm of a midship-man in the British naval service. It is usually straight, but is sometimes a very short, curved cutlas. **dirk**¹ (derk), v. t. [$\langle dirk^1, n.$] To poniard; stab.

I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

And dirked his foc with his own hand. The Century, XXVII. 329.

dirk-knife (derk'nif), n. A large clasp-knife with a dirk-like blade.

dirknesst, n. An obsolete form of darkness.

Chaucer. dirl (dirl), v. i. [Sc., = E. drill, pierce: see drill, thrill.] 1. To thrill.—2. To vibrate or shake, especially with reverberation; tremble.

He acrewed his pipes and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl.

The master's requirem. Now change your praises into piteons cries, And Eulogies turne into Ellegies. Spenser, Tears of the Muses, 1. 372. **dirl** (dirl), n. [$\langle dirl, v.$] A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or a quavering sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibra-tion [Seatch.]

I threw a noble throw at ane; . . . It just played *dirl* on the bane, *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Dirochelyoidæ (dī-rok"e-li-oi'dē), n. pl. [NL., \ Dirochelys + -idæ.] A subfamily of tortoises, named by Agassiz, in the form Deirochelyoide, in his family Emydoida, from the genus Dirochelus.

Coleridge. Dirochelys (di-rok'e-lis), n. [NL., < Gr. δειρή,

Dirochelys (di-rok e-lis), *n*. [NL., ζ Gr. ocepn, neck, $+\chi \ell \lambda v_{\zeta}$ tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, alone representing the *Dirochelyoida*, having an elongated flexible neck, webbed feet, and a movable plastron. Also *Deirochelys*. **dirt** (dert), *n*. and *a*. [Formerly also spelled *durt*; transposed from ME. *drit* (= MD. *drift*, D. *drect* = Icel. *drit*, mod. *dritr*), excrement: see *drit*, *drite*.] I. *n*. 1. Any foul or filthy sub-stance. as excrement, mud. mire. or nitch: what stance, as excrement, mud, mire, or pitch; what-ever, adhering to anything, renders it foul, un-clean, or offensive.

The wicked are like the troubled aea, . . . whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*. Isa, lvii, 20.

And being downe, is trodde in the *durt* Of cattell, and brouzed, and sorely hurt. Spenser, Shep. Cal., February. Thon shoulds have heard . . . how he beat me because her horse stumbled; how she waded through the *dirt* to pluck him off me. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Earth, especially loose earth; disintegrated soil, as in gardens; hence, any detrital or disintegrated material. [Colloq., U. S.]

The love of dirt is among the earliest passions. C. D. Warner, My Summer in a Garden.



~

Front and Side Views of Scottish Highland Dirk.

1 praye thee, apeake not so dirke; Such myster saying me seemeth to mirke. Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as dirt. J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 130.

Specifically—3. In *placer-mining*, the detrital material (usually sand and gravel) from which the gold is separated by washing.

The miners talk of rich dirt and poor dirt, and of strip-ping off so many feet of top dirt before getting to pay dirt, the latter meaning dirt with ao much goid in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. *Borthwick*, California, p. 120.

4t. Meanness; sordidness; baseness.

Honoura which are . . . sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy. W. Melmoth, tr. of Pliny, vil. 29.

5. Abusivo or seurrilous language. — Pay dirt, earth containing a remunerative quantity of gold. See extract under del. 3. — To eat dirt, to submit to some degrading humiliation; awallow one's own words. — To fing dirt, at, to attack with sourrilous abuse, as an opponent. II. a. Consisting or made of loose earth: as, a dirt road (a road not paved or macadamized). [Colloq., U. S.]

We walked on dirt floors for carpets, sat on benches for halra. Peter Cartwright, Autobiog., p. 486. chaira.

dirt (dert), v. t. $[\langle dirt, n. Cf. drit, drite, v.]$ To make foul or filthy; soil; befoul; dirty. [Rare, except in colloq. uso.]

Ill company is like a dog, who dirte most those whom h lovea hest. Swift.

Moaques are also closed in rainy weather (excepting at the times of prayer), lest persons who have no shoes should enter and dirt the pavement and matting. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 96.

dirt-bed (dert'bed), n. In geol., any stratum in which the remains of an ancient soil are conspicnous. The most remarkable dirt-bedaare in the Purspicificity. The most remarkable dirt-beda are in the Pur-beckian group, a fresh- and brackiah-water formation at the aumnit of the Jurassic series. In this group, so named from the lale of Purbeck in England, where the stratum is heat developed, there are layers of ancient soil containing the stumps of trees which once grew in them. **dirt-board** (dèrt'bōrd), *n*. In a vehicle, a board **dis. placed** so as to keep the axle-arm free from dirt. **dirt-cheap** (dèrt'chēp), *a*. As cheap as dirt; (tho vory cheap. [Colloq.] I weich my words when I say that if the nation could inf2).

I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a bindred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt-cheap at the money. Huxley, Tech. Education.

dirt-eating (dert'e'ting), n. 1. The practice of some savage or barbarous tribes, as the Ot-is a morbid craving to eat dirt.

dirtily (der'ti-li), adv. [\.dirty, a.] 1. In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.-2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

Dirtily and desperately gull'd. Donne, Elegies, xil. dirtiness (der'ti-nes), n. 1. The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

Arry; nithiness; fourness; hastiness. Paris, which before that time was called Lutecla, because of the mudde and dirtiness of the place wherein it stand-eth. Stow, The Romans, an. 386. If gentlemen would regard the virtues of their ances-tours, . . this degenerate wantonness and dirtiness of speech would return to the dunghill. Barrow, Works, I. xili.

Barrow, Works, I. Xili. His [a collicr's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreenbleness, and dirtiers of his work. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 10.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.-3. Sloppiness; muddiness; baseness; sofulness.—S. Siop-piness; muddiness; uncomfortablouess: as, the dirtiness of the weather. dirt-scraper (dert'skrä^sper), n. A road-scraper or a grading shovel, used in leveling or grading

ground.

dirty (der'ti), a. [Formerly also spelled durty, dwrtie; $\langle dirt + -y^1$.] 1. Consisting of or im-parting dirt or filth; causing foulness; soiling: as, a dirty mixture; dirty work.

And all his armour aprinckled was with blood, And asyld with durits gore that no man can Discerne the hew thereof. Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 41. And here the malden, sleeping aound On the dank and dirty ground. Shak., M. N. D., H. 3. 2. Characterized by dirt; unclean; not clean-

ly; sullied: as, dirty hands; dirty employment. In their dress, as well as in their persons, they are gen-erally slovenly and dirty. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 343.

3. Appearing as if soiled; dark-colored; impuro; dingy.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be al-tered into a dirty one. Locke.

4. Morally unclean or impure; base; low; despicable; groveling: as, a dirty fellow; a dirty job or trick.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives han more dirty interests. Sir W. Temple. than mere dirty interests. 5. Repulsive to sensitive feeling; disagreeable; disgusting.

1639

I'd do the dirty work with pleasure, since dirty work has to be done, provided that we believe in what we are work-ing for. New Princeton Rev., II. 106. ing for.

ing for. New Princeton Rev., II. 106. **6.** Foul; muddy; squally; rainy; sloppy; un-comfortable: said of the weather or of roads. =Syn. 1. Füthy, Foul, etc. See nasty.-2. Unclean, solled, sullied, begrimed.-4 and 5. Vile, scurvy, shabby, sneaking, despleable, cootemptible, gross, obscene. **dirty** (der'ti), v. t.; pret. and pp. dirtied, ppr. dir-tying. [< dirty, a.] 1. To defilo; make filthy; soil; befonl: as, to dirty the clothes or hands. For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain, Like a very foul mop, dirty more than they clean. Switt. 2. To soil or tarniah morally: sully.

2. To soil or tarnish morally; sully.

2. To soil or tarnish morally; sully. If our fortune . . be great, public experience hath made remonstrance, that it mingles with the world, and dirites those fingers which are instrumental in consecration. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73. dirty-allen (der'ti-al'en), n. [E. dial., \laphi dirty + allen, var. of aulin, q. v.] A local English name of the dung-bird. diruptiont (di-rup'shon), n. [< L. diruptio(n-), < dirumperc or disrumpere, pp. diruptus, disrup-tus, break apart: see disrupt.] A bursting or rending asunder. See disruption. Dis (dis), n. [L., related, but prob. not directly, with dis (dit-), contr. of dives (divit-), rich (cf. Pluto, < Gr. ILλοίτων, as related to πλοίτος, rich), both akin to dius, divus, divine, deus, a god: see deity.] In Rom. myth., a name sometimes given to Pluto, and hence to tho infernal world. Since they did plot world.

G. Since they did plot The means that dusky *Dis* my daughter got, Her and her blind boy's scandat'd company 1 have forsworn. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

[ME. dis-, des-, OF. des-, dis-, de-, F. des-, dé- = Sp. Pg. des-, dis- = It. dis-, des-, s-(the Rom. forms varying according to position, age, or other circumstances, and often coexist-< L. dis-, an inseparablo prefix, remaining ing), $\langle L. dis$ -, an inseparable prefix, remaining unchanged before c, p, q, s, and t (and some-times g, h, j, and r, and in ML. at will, and hence in Rom., etc., in all positions), and usually before a vowel, regularly changed to di-before b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, and r, to dif- beforo f, to dir- before a vowel (as in diribere and dirimere: see dirempt), orig. 'in two,' hence 'apart,' 'asunder,' etc. (connected with bis, orig. "dvis = Gr. δl_c , twice), $\langle duo = \text{Gr. } \delta lo =$ E. two: see di-1, di-2, di-3, and two. In ML. and Rom. the prefixes dis- (OF. des., dis-) and de- (OF. de-, often written des-, def-, etc.) in the separative and privative senses were often used interchangeably; hence many words having ing), separative and privative senses were often used interchangeably; hence many words having original L. dc- may appear in the modern lan-guages with dis- (dif, etc.), while others hav-ing original L. dis- (dif, etc.) may appear with de-; cf. $defer^2 = differ$, defame, deform, defy, etc., in which dc- and dif- are involved. The prefix dis-, in ME. almost indifferently dis- or des, becomes in mod. E. exclusively dis- (when not reduced to or merged with de-), excent in a not reduced to or merged with *dc*-), except in a few words in which the force of the prefix is less obvious, and the archaic form des- accordingly obvious, and the archite form des- accordingly remains in use along with the regular modern form dis-, as in discant, descant, dispatch, des-patch.] A prefix of Latin origin (in other forms di-, dif-), in forco—(1) separative or disjunc-tive, 'apart,' 'asunder,' in different direc-tions,'etc., as in distand, dispart, dissident, etc., this force being for an indistance to follow this force being often only indistinctly felt in the English word, as in *dispose*, *dissent*, *distract*, etc., and passing even in Latin into a merely inten-sivo use, not felt at all in English, as in *dispute*; (2) privativo or negative, like the English *un*., reversing or negativing the primitive, as in dis similar, etc., having come, in this use, from its frequency in Middlo Latin and Old French, to be recognized as a regular English prefix, and as such usable with almost any verb and adjec-tive, as in disable, disesteem, disfavor, disoblige, disfellowship, etc., and in colloquial or dialectal use in such forms as disremember, disrecollect,

use in such forms as disremember, disrecollect, etc. In some words the prefix dis was early reduced by apheresis to s., a form common in Italian, and seen in Eng-lish in spend, splay, sport, etc., as compared with dispend, display, disport, etc. dis. An abbreviation of discount. disability (dis-a-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. disabilities (-tiz). [= It. disabilità; as dis-priv. + ability.] I. Want of competent power, strength, or phys-ical or mental ability; weakness; incapacity; impotence: as, disability arising from infirm-ity; a blind person labors under great disa-bilitu. bility.

The dehate , . . in the House of Commons began at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till after mid-night, without interruption. . . . " Many," saya Clarendon, "withdrew from pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion." *Ererctt*, Orations, 11, 121. Chatham refused to see him, pleading his disability.

Bancroft, Specifically -2. Want of competent means or instruments.-3. Want of legal capacity or qualification; legal incapacity; incapacity to do an act with legal effect.

do an act with legal effect. This disadvantage which the Dissenters at present lie under, of a disability to receive Church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. Strift. The pagan laws during the empire had been continually repealing the old disabilities of women, and the legisla-tive movement in their favour continued with unabated force from Constantine to Justinian, and appeared also in some of the early laws of the barbarians. Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 358.

Leeky, Europ. Morals, 11, 358. = Syn. Disability, Inability, incompetence, Incapacity, disqualification, unfitness. Disability implies depriva-tion or less of power; inability indicates rather inherent want of power. One declines an office from inability to dis-charge its duties, but is not elected to it because of some external disability diagnalitying him for being chosen. **disable** (dis-ā'bl), v. t.; pret. and pp. disabled, ppr. disabling. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + ablc¹, v.] 1. To render unable; deprive of ability, physical, mental, or legal; weaken or destroy the capa-bility of: crimele or incapacitate: as, a ship is

bility of; cripple or incapacitate: as, a ship is disabled by a storm or a battle; a race-horse is disabled by lameness; loss of memory disables a teacher.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure disables him. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

An attainder of the anceator corrupts the blood, and disables his children to inherit. Blackstone.

A single State or a minority of States ought to be dis-abled to resist the will of the majority. N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 123.

2. To impair; diminish; impoverish.

I have disabled mine estate By something showing a more swelling port Than my faint means would grant continuance. Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

3+. To prononnce incapable; hence, to detract from; disparage; undervalue.

He disabled my judgment. Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. He disabled my judgment. Shak, As you Like it, v. 4. This Year the King being at his Manor of Oklng, Wol-sey, Archbiahop of York, came and ahewed him Letters that he was elected Cardinal; for which Dignity he dis-abled himself, till the King willed hito to take it upon him, and from thenceforth called him Lord Cardinal. Baker, Chronicles, p. 263. =Syn. 1. To cripple, paralyze, enfeeble, unfit, disqualify. disablet (dis-ā'bl), a. [< dis- priv. + able1, a.] Wanting ability; incompetent. Our disable and unactive force. Daniel. Musophilus.

Our disable and unactive force. Daniel, Musophilus. disablement (dis-å'bl-ment), n. [< disable + -ment.] Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability. The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a disablement to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

But still this is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the faculty. South, Sermons, V. iv.

dis-abridget, v. t. [< dis- priv. + abridge.] To extend; lengthen.

And hee, whose life the Lord did dis-abbridge. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, til. 11.

disabuse (dis-a-būz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-abused, ppr. disabusing. [< dis- priv. + abuse, v.] To free from mistake; undeceive; relieve from fallacy or deception; set right: as, it is our duty to disabuse ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

Everybody says I am to marry the most bruial of men. I would disabuse them. The first step of worthiness will be to disabuse us of our superstitious associations with places and times, with number and size. Emerson, Essays, lat ser., p. 234.

disaccommodate (dis-a-kom'õ-dāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disaccommodated, ppr. disaccommodat-ing. [< dis- priv. + accommodate, v.] To put to inconvenience; discommode.

I hope this will not disaccommodate you. Warburton, To llurd, Letters, excli. disaccommodation (dis-a-kom-ō-dā'ahon), n. [< dis- priv. + accommodation.] The state of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared.

They were such as were great and notable devastations, sometimes in one part of the earth, sometimes in another : ... in some placea more than in other, according to the accommodation or disaccommediation of them to such ca-lamities. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 217. disaccord (dis-a-kôrd'), v. i. [< OF. desacorder, desaccorder, F. desaceorder, < des- priv. + acorder, agree: see dis- and accord, v.] To disagree; refuse assent.

disaccord

But she did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love apply. Spenser, F. Q., VI. ili. 7. Nothing can more disaccord with our experience than the assertion that our thoughts and desires never do or can intervene as causes in the events of our lives. Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 212.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 212. disaccordant (dis-a-kôr'dant), a. [< OF. des-accordant, desaccordant, ppr. of desacorder, des-accorder, disagree: see disaccord, and cf. accor-dant.] Not agreeing; not accordant. disaccustom (dis-a-kus'tom), v. t. [Formerly also disaccustome; (> OF. desaccoustumer, F. dés-accoutumer (=Sp. desaccostumbrar = Pg. desacos-tumar), < des- priv. + accoustumer, accustom: see dis- and accustom, v.] To cause to lose a habit by disuse; render unaccustomed as by disuse: as he has disaccustomed himself to exercise.

by disuse; render unaccustomed as by disuse; as, he has disaccustomed himself to exercise. **disacidify** (dis-a-sid'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disacidified*, ppr. disacidifying. [= F. désacidi-fier; as dis- priv. + acidify.] To deprive of acidity; free from acid; neutralize the acid present in. Imp. Dict. [Rare.] **disacknowledge**t (dis-ak-nol'ej), v. t. [< dis-priv. + acknowledge.] To refuse to acknow-ledge; disown.

ledge; disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and dis-acknowledge it. South.

acknowledge it. disacquaint; (dis-a-kwānt'), v. t. [(OF. dcsa-cointer, desaccointer, disacquaint, (des- priv. + cointer, desaccointer, and acquaint, v.] To acointer, acquaint: see dis- and acquaint, v.] render unfamiliar or unacquainted; estrange.

My sick heart with dismal amart Is disacquainted never.

Herrick. Tis held a symptom of approaching danger, When disacquainted aense becomes a stranger, And takes no knowledge of an old disease. Quarles, Emblems, 1. 8.

disacquaintance; (dis-a-kwān'taus), n. [< dis-priv. + acquaintance.] Want of acquaintance; unacquaintance; unfamiliarity.

The straungenesse thereof proceedes but of noueltie and disaquaintance with our cares. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

disadjust (dis-a-just'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + ad-just, v.] To destroy the adjustment of; disarjust, v.] To destroy the a range; disturb; confuse.

When the thoughts are once disadjusted, why are they not always in confusion? Hervey, Meditations, II. 32. disadorn (dis-a-dôrn'), v. t. [\langle dis- priv. + adorn, v. Cf. OF. desaorner, desaourner, deadorn, v. Cf. OF. desaorner, des spoil.] To deprive of ornaments.

When she saw grey Hairs begin to spread, Deform his Beard, and *disadorn* his Head. *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

disadvance; (dis-ad-vans'), v. t. [Early mod. E. disadvaunce; (ME. disavauncen, (OF. dcsavancer, desavancier, desadvancier, hinder, thrust or throw back, $\langle des$ - priv. + avancer, advance: see dis- and advance, v.] 1. To drive back; repel; hinder the advance of.

To speken of an ordinaunce How we the Grekes myghten *disavaunce*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 511.

Ther were many full noble men and trewe that hadden grete drede that for the faule of her prowesse that holy cherche and criatin feith were disavaunced. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

And [he] lefte the hoste on the left side, and that was to disavaunce the Emperour, and by-reve hym the way to Oston. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iil, 658. 2. To draw back.

Through Cambels shoulder lt unwarely went, That forced him his shield to disadvaunce. Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 8.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 8 disadvantage (dis-ad-ván'tāj), n. [< ME. dis-advauntage, disavauntage, < OF. desavantage, F. désavantage (= Sp. desventaja = Pg. desvantagem = It. svantaggio), < des- priv. + avantage, ad-vantage: see dis- and advantage, n.] 1. Ab-sence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; any un-favorable circumstance or condition: as, the disadvantage of povertv or imperfect education. disadvantage of poverty or imperfect education.

After all, Horace had the disadvantage of the times in which he lived; they were better for the man, but worse for the satirist. Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

for the saturist. Dryaen, Org. and Frog. of Sature. Well, this is taking Charles rather at a disadvantage, to be aure. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1. The exact spot through which the English soldiers fought their way against desperate disadvantages into the fort is still perfectly discernible. Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 325.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, reputa-tion, credit, profit, or other good: as, to sell goods to disadvantage.

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his disadvantage before the public. Bancroft. =Syn. Detriment, injury, hurt, harm, damage, prejudice,

disadvantage (dis-ad-van'tāj), v. t.; pret. and pp. disadvantaged, ppr. disadvantaging. [<OF. desadvantager, F. desavantager, hinder, disad-vantage; from the noun.] To hinder or em-barrass; do something prejudicial or injurious to; put at disadvantage.

1640

to; put at disadvantage. Let every man who is concerned deal with justice, nobleness, and sincerity, . . . without tricks and strata-gems, to disadvantage the church by doing temporal ad-vantages to his friend or family. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 169. That they [the philanthrople] may aid the offspring of the unworthy, they disadvantage the offspring of the worthy through burdening their parents by increased local rates. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 20.

disadvantageablet (dis-ad-van'tāj-a-bl), a. [< dis- priv. + advantageable.] Not advantageous; contrary to advantage or convenience.

Hasty selling is commonly as disadvantageable as Inter-st. Bacon, Expense.

est. Bacon, Expense. disadvantageous (dis-ad-van-tā'jus), a. [=F. désavantageux = Sp. desventājoso = Pg. desvan-tajoso = It. svantaggioso; as dis- priv. + ad-vantageous.] 1. Attended with disadvantage; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; unfavorable; detrimental.

Unequal combinations are always disadvantageous to ne weaker side. Goldsmith, Vicar, xiil. the weaker side.

In short, the creed of the street is, Old Age is not dis-graceful, but immenaely disadvantageous. Emerson, Old Age, p. 286.

2+. Biased; unfriendly; prejudicial.

Whatever disadvantageous sentiments we may enter-tain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public justice. Hume, Prin. of Government.

disadvantageously (dis-ad-van-tā'jus-li), adv. In a manner not favorable to success or to in-terest, profit, or reputation; with loss or in-convenience.

When we come to touch it, the coy delusive plant [the sensitive plant] immediately shrinks in its displayed leaves, and contracts itself into a form and dimensions disadvantageously differing from the former. Boyle, Works, I. 260.

disadvantageousness (dis-ad-van-tā'jus-nes), n. Want of advantage or suitableness; unfavorableness.

This disadvantageousness of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn. Tyers, Hist. Rhapsody on Pope, v.

disadventuret (disad-ven'tūr), n. [< ME. dis-aventure, < OF. desaventure, desadventure, des-advanture (= Pr. Sp. Pg. desaventura = lt. dis-avventura), < des- priv. + aventure, adventure: see dis- and adventure.] Misfortune; misadventure. This infortune or this disaventure Chaucer, Tru

Chaucer, Troilus, lv. 297.

Chatter, Froms, IV, 297. Such as esteem themselvea most secure, even then fall soonest into disadventure. Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 176. Hee died of his owne sword, which falling out of his acabbard as hee mounted his Horse, killed him, not fear-ing in this countrey of Syria any such disadventure, be-cause the Oracle of Latona in Egypt had tolde him hee should die at Ecbatana. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 354. disadventurous; (dis -ad -ven' tūr-us), a. [< disadventure + -ous.] Unfortunate; attended disadventure + -ous.] Un by misfortune or defeat.

Now he hath left yon heare To be the record of his ruefull losse, And of my dolefull disaventurous deare. Spenser, F. Q., I. vli. 48.

All perill ought be lesse, and lesse all paine, Then losse of fame in *disaventrous* field. Spenser, F. Q., V. xl. 55.

disadviset (dis-ad-viz'), v. t. [Chiefly in p. a. disadvised, after OF. desavise, unadvised, rash, des- priv. - avise, pp. of aviser, advise: see dis-and advise. Cf. disadvised.] To advise against; dissuade from; deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to disadvise the purchase of it. Boyle, Worka, V. 464. disadvised; p. a. [See disadvise.] Ill-advised.

In what seeuer you doe, be neyther hasty nor disaduised. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra aer.), 1. 73. **disaffect** (dis-a-fekt'), v. t. $[\langle dis-priv. + af-fect^2.]$ 1. To alienate the affection of; make less friendly; make discontented or unfriendly: as, an attempt was made to disaffect the army. -2. To lack affection or esteem for; not to affect; dislike; stand aloof from: as, to dis-affect society. [Rare or archaic.]

Unless you disaffect His person, or decline his education.

Shirley, The Brothers, i. 1. Making plain that truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them disaffect only because it hath not been well represented to them. Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestanta, Ded.

disafforestation

3t. To throw into disorder; derange.

It disaffects the bowels, entangles and distorts the en-trails. Hammond, Sermons, xxiii.

disaffected (dis-a-fek'ted), p. a. [Pp. of dis-affect, v.] 1. Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly, as one displeased with the actions of a superior, a government, or a party.

I believe if I were to reckon up, I could not find above five hundred disaffected in the whole kingdom. Goldsmith, Essaya, From a Common-Councilmau.

The tyranny of Wentworth, and the weak despotiam of Charles, all conspired to make the Irish *disaffected* and dialoyal. W.S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readera, p. 57. 2+. Morbid; diseased.

As if a man should be dissected To find what part is disaffected. S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 506.

disaffectedly (dis-a-fek'ted-li), adv. In a dis-

affected manner. disaffectedness (dis-a-fek'ted-nes), n. The state of being disaffected.

Yet the king had commonly some in these houses that were otherwise minded, and discovered the treachery and disaffectedness of the rest. Strype, Memorials, an. 1534.

disaffection (dis-a-fek'shon), n. [< F. désaf-fection (= Sp. desaficion = Pg. desaffeição), dis-affection, < des- priv. + affection, affection: see an ection, (*ms*-priv. + *ayection*, an ection, sheetion, sheetion, and ef. *disaffect.*] 1. Aliena-tion of affection, attachment, or good will; es-trangement; or, more generally, positive en-mity, dislike, or hostility; disloyalty: as, the *disaffection* of a people to their prince or gov-ernment; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

Difference in Opinion may work a Disaffection in me, but not a Detestation. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

The whole Crew were at this time under a general Dis-affection, and full of very different Projects; and all for want of Action. Dampier, Voyages, I. 371. True It Is, some slight disaffection was shown on two or

three occasions, at certain unreasonable conduct of Com-modore Hudson. Irving, Kulckerbocker, p. 88. The Irish disaffection is founded on race antipathy and

The Irish disagreetum is reaction not on political principle. Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

2t. In a physical sense, disorder; constitu-tional defect. [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the disaffection of the part. Wiseman, Surgery

=Syn. 1. Dissatisfaction, 111 will, hostility, disloyalty. disaffectionate; (dis-a-fek'shon-āt), a. [< dis-priv. + affectionate; after F. désaffectionné = Sp. desaficionado = Pg. desaffeiçoado = It. dis-affezionato.] Not well disposed; lacking af-fection; unloving.

A beautiful but disaffectionate and disobedient wife, Hayley, Milton.

disaffirm (dis-a-fèrm'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + affirm.] 1. Tö deny; contradict.—2. In law, to overthrow or annul, as in the reversal of a judicial decision, or where one, having made a contract while an infant, repudiates it after coming of age.

The Supreme Court of the United Statea has disaffirmed he view of the Post-office Department, and affirmed that the

of the company. New York Tribune, XLIII., No. 13319, p. 5. disaffirmance (dis-a-fer'mans), n. [< disaf-firm, after affirmance.] 1. Denial or negation of something said or done; refutation.

A demonstration in disaffirmance of anything that is firmed. Sir M. Hale. affirmed.

2. In law, overthrow or annulment.

If it had been a *disaffirmance* by law, they must have gone down in solido; but now you are they have been tempered and qualified as the King saw convenient. *State Trials*, The Orest Case of Impositions (1606).

disaffirmation (dis-af- $\dot{e}r$ -mā'shon), n. [$\langle dis-affirm + -ation$, after affirmation.] The act of

affirm + ation, after affirmation.] The act of disaffirming; disaffirmance. Imp. Dict. disafforest (dis-a-for'est), v. t. [< OF. desafore-ster, < ML. disafforestare, < L. dis- priv. + ML. afforestare, afforest: see dis- and afforest.] In England, to free from the restrictions of forest laws - advace from the local state of a forest to laws; reduce from the legal state of a forest to that of common land.

By Charter 9 Henry III. many forests were disaffor-ested. Blackstone.

The rapid increase of population [in Great Britain] has led to the disafforesting of woodland. Encyc. Brit., IX. 398.

disafforestation (dis-a-for-es-tā'shon), n. [$\langle disafforest + -ation$.] The act or proceeding of disafforesting.

The steady progress of disafforestation. The Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 302.

disafforestment

disafforestment (dis-a-for'est-ment), n. [< disafforest + -ment.] The act of disafforesting, or the state of being disafforested.

The benefit of the disafforestment existed only for the owner of the lands. Encyc. Brit., IX, 409.

disaggregate (dis-ag'rē-gāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disaggregated, ppr. disaggregaling. [< dis-priv. + aggregate. Cf. Sp. desagregar = Pg. desaggregar = It. disaggregare, disaggregate.] To separate into component parts, or from an aggregate; break up the aggregation of.

The particles . . . are not small fragments of iron wire, artificially disaggregated from a more considerable mass, but iron precipitated chemically. *G. B. Pressott*, Elect. Invent., p. 129.

disaggregation (dis-ag-r ϕ -ga'shon), n. [= Sp. desagregacion = Pg. desaggregaca; as disaggre-gale + -ion: see -ation.] The act or operation of breaking up an aggregate; the state of being disaggregated.

A further consequence of this disaggregation was . . . the necessity for an official building. L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 87.

disagio (dis-aj'i-ō er -ā'ji-ō), n. $[\langle dis- + agio.]$ Discount on a depreciated currency. See agio. disagree (dis-a-grē'), v. i. [< F. desagréer, dis-please; as dis-priv. + agree.] 1. To differ; be not the same or alike; be variant; not to ac-cord or harmonize: as, two ideas or two statements disagree when they are not substantially identical, or when they are not exactly alike; the witnesses disagree.

The mind clearly and infailibly perceives all distinct ideas to disagree: that is, the one not to be the other, Locke, Human Understanding, IV. 1. 4.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to disagree with what they call reason. Bp. Atterbury.

2. To differ in opinion; be at variance; express contrary views: as, the best judges some-times disagree.

Since in these cases [election of a pastor] unanimity and an entire agreement of hearts and volces is not to be ex-pected, you would at least take care to disagree in as de-cent and friendly and christian a manner as is possible. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree ? Pope, Moral Essays, lli. 1.

3. To be in a state of discord or altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

tle; quarron. United thua, we will hereafter use Mutual concession, and the gods, induc'd By our accord, shall *disagree* no more. *Conper*, Illad, iv.

4. To conflict in action or effect; be incompatible or uusuitable: as, food that disagrees with the stomach.=Syn. 1. To vary (from).-2. To differ (with), dissent (from).-3. To blcker, wrangle, squab-ble, fall out.

ble, fall out. disagreeability (dis-a-grē-a-bil'i-ti), n. [< dis-agreeable : sec-bility. Cf. OF, desagreablete, dis-agreement.] The quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

He long-sighted and observant, had seen through it sufficiently to read all the depression of countenance which some immediate disagreeability had brought on. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 334.

disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), a. and n. [(OF. desagreable, F. desagreable (= Sp. desagradable = Pg. desagradavel = 1t. sgradevele), disagree-able, $\langle des$ - priv. + agreable, agreeable: see dis-and agreeable, and cf. disagree.] **I.** a. **1**. Unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Now rare in this sense.]

Preache you trulye the doctrine whiche you haue re-ceyned, & teach nothing that is disagreeable therevnto. J. Udail, On Mark iv.

No man ought to have the esteem of the rest of the world for any actions which are disagreeable to those maxims which prevail as the standarda of behaviour in the country wherein he lives. Steele, Spectator, No. 75. Some demon . . . had forced her to a conduct disagree able to her sincerity. Broome.

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; distasteful; repugnant: as, one's manners may be disagreeable; food may be disagreeable to the taste.

The long step of the camel causes a very great motion in the riders, which to some is very disagreeable. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

That which is disagreeable to one is many times agree-able to another, or disagreeable in a less degree. W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

=Syn. 2. Unpleasant, distasteful, unwelcome, nagrate-ful, obnoxious. II. n. A disagreeable thing.

1641

disagreeableness (dis-a-grö'a-bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being disagreeable. (a) Un-sultableness; Incongrulty; contrariety. [Rare.] (b) Un-pleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses; as, the disagreeableness of another's manners; the disa greeableness of a taste, sound, or smell.

Many who have figured Solltude, having set out the most noted properties thereof, have sought to sweeten all they could the disagreeableness. W. Montague, Devonte Essays, I. xvl. 1.

dlsagreeably (dis-a-grē'a-bli), adv. In a disagreeable manner or degree; unsnitably; un-pleasantly; offensively.

His [Bourdaloue's] style is verbose, he is disagreeably all of quotations from the fathers, and he wants Imagi-ation. Biair, Ithetoric, xxix. fail of nation. disagreeancet (dis-a-gre'ans), n. [< disagree

+ -ance.] Disagreement.

There is no disagreeance where is faith in Jeaus Christ nd consent of mind together in one accord. J. Udall, On Acts vill.

disagreement (dis-a-grē'ment), n. [< disagree +-ment. Cf. F. désagrément, disagreeableness, defect.] 1. Want of agreement; difference, either in form or in essence; dissimilitude; diversity; unlikeness: as, the disagreement of two ideas, of two stories, or of any two objects in some respects similar.

These carry . . . plain and evident notes and charac-ters either of disagreement or affinity. Woodward.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

As touching their several opinions about the necessity sacraments, . . . In truth their disagreement is not eat. Hooker, Eccles. Polity. of great.

To account, by any current hypothesis, for the number-less disagreements in men's ideas of right and wrong . . . seems scarcely possible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 471. 3. Unsuitableness; unfitness; lack of conformity.

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or disagreement of some things to others. Clarke, On the Attributes, xiv.

4. A falling out; a wrangle; contention. His realignation was owing to a disagreement with his brother-In-law and coadjutor, Sir Robert Walpole, which had long aubsisted. had long subsisted.

nations anonsated. Core. =Syn. 1. Distinction, Diversity, elc. (see diference); nn-likeness, discrepancy. 4. Variance, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, jarring, clashing, strife. disallieget (dis-a-lej'), v. t. [$\langle dis-$ priv. + "alliege (influenced by liege) for "allege, a verb assumed from allegiance.] To alienate from allegiance.

And what greater dividing then by a pernicious and hos-tlle peace to divalliege a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England? Milton, Art. of Peace with Irish.

disallow (dis-a-lou'), v. [< ME. disalowen, < OF. desalower, desalower, desaloer, < ML. disal-locare, mixed with *disallaudare, written (after OF.) disaloudare, disallow, < L. dis- priv. + ML. allocare, assign, allow, L. allaudare, praise, ML. approve, allow, > OF. alouer, allow: see dis-and allow¹, allow².] I. trans. 1. To refuse or withhold permission to or for; refuse to allow, to disallow items in an account.

It is pitle that those which have authoritic and charge to allow and *disealow* bookea to be printed be no more elreumspect herein than they are. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 79. to

They disallowed self-defence, second marriages, and sury. Bentley, Freethinking, § 11. usury.

2. To decline or refuse to receive ; reject ; disown.

To whom coming as unto a living stone, disallowed in-deed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. H. 4. They disallowed the flue bookes of Moses.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 148.

=Syn. To prohibit, forbid, condemn, set aside, repudiate. II. intrans. To refuse allowance or tolera-tion; withhold sanction.

What follows if we disallow of this?

Shak., K. Joha, l. 1. He returnea againe to disallow of that Reformation which the Covnant vowes, as being the partiali advice of a few Divines. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xliii.

disallowable (dis-a-lon'a-bl), a. [< dis- priv. + allocable¹.] Not allowable; not to be sanc-tioned or permitted.

That he [Murč] had vsed dansing in Asla, where he was gouernour for a season, which deed was so divaloreable that he durst not defend it for wel done, but stifty denied. Fires, Instruction of a Christian Woman, 1. 13.

I had all the merit of a temperance martyr without any disallowableness (dis-a-lou'a-bl-nes), n. The of its disagreeables. Kingsley, Alton Locke, xlv. state of being disallowable. Ash.

disannuller

His open and manly style did much to relieve him from disallowance (dis-a-lou'ans), n. [< disallow + disagreeables. Quarterly Rer., LXXXIII. 422. -ance, after allowance1.] Disapprobation; re-disagreeableness (dis-a-grē'a-bl-nes), n. The fusal to admit or sanction; prohibition; rejection.

Ood accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and disallowance of it. South.

The disallowance of the Anti-Chinese Bill the other day is another source of dissatisfaction to her [British Colum-bla]. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 47.

disally (dis-a-li'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disallied, ppr. disallying. [< dis- + ally¹.] To disregard or undo the alliance of.

Nor both so loosely disallied Their nuptials. Milton

Milton, S. A., 1. 1022. disalterni, v. t. [< dis- + altern.] To refuse to alternate, or to permit in alternation.

But must I ever grind i and must I earn Nothing but stripes O wilt thou disaltern The rest thou gavis! Quartes, Emblems, III. 4. disamis (dis'a-mis), n. The mnemonie name given by Petrns Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism of which the major premise is a particular affirmative and the mipremise is a particular affirmative and the mi-nor premise a universal affirmative proposition. The following is an example: Some acts of homicide are laudable, but all acts of homicide are cruet; therefore, some cruet acts are laudable. The vowels of the word, i, a, i, show the quantity and quality of the propositions; the initial letter, d, shows that the mood is to be reduced to dari; the two is show that the mood is to be reduced the letter m shows that the premises are to be transposed. Thus every letter of the word is significant. See barbara. **disanalogal**! (dis-a-nal'o-gal), a. [< dis- priv. + analogal.] Not analogous.

The idea or image of that knowledge which we have in ourselves . . . is ntterly unsuitable and disanalogal to that knowledge which is in God. Sir M. Hale, Works of God.

disanchort (dis-ang'kor), v. t. [(dis- priv. + anchor1.] To free or force from the anchor, as a ship; weigh the anchor of.

The salll relaed vp, the winde softe gan blow, Anon disanced the shippe in a throw [brief space]. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3360.

disangelical[†] (dis-au-jel'i-kal), a. [< dis- priv. + angelical.] Not angelical; carnal; gross.

That learned cashist . . . who accounts for the shame attending these pleasarca of the sixth seuse, as he is pleased to call them, from their disangetical nature. *Corentry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, it.

disanimate (dis-an'i-māt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disanimated, ppr. disanimating. [(dis- priv. + disanimated, ppr. disanimating. [animate.] 17. To deprive of life.

That soul and life that is now fled and gone from a lifeic carcase is only a loss to the particular body of com-ess of matter, which by means thereof is now disani-ted. Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 38. pages mated.

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; discourage; dishearten; deject. [Rare.]

The presence of a king engenders love Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends, As it disanimates his enemies. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., til. 1.

disanimation (dis-an-i-mā'shon), n. [< disani-

mate: see -ation.] 1t. Privation of life. True it is, that a glowworm will afford a faint light almost a daye's space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake ia the compute of death and term of *disanimation*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 27. 2. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]

disannext (dis-a-neks'), v. t. [< OF. desannex-er; as dis- priv. + annex.] To separate; dis-unite; disjoin.

That when the provinces were lost and disannexed, and that the king was but king de jure over them and not de facto, yet neuertheless the privilege of naturalization con-tinued. State Trials, Case of the Postnati (1608).

disannul (dis-a-nul'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disan-nulled, ppr. disannulling.] [< dis-, here inten-sive (like un- in unlosse), + annul.] 1. To make void; annul; deprive of force or authority; cancel.

Whatsoever laws be [God] halh made they ought to stand, unless himself from Heaven proclaim them disan-nulled, because it is not in man to correct the ordinance of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Iii. 10.

Now, trust me, were it not against our laws, Against my crown, my oath, my dignity, Which princes, would they, may not disamnul, My soul should sue as advocate for thee. Shak., C. of E., 1.

That rude law is torne And disannuld, as too too inhumane. Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. li.

2. To deprive (of). [Rare.] Are we disannulled of our first sleep, and cheated of our dreams and fantasles? Middleton, The Black Book. disannuller (dis-n-nul'er), n. One who disannuls, annuls, or eancels.

Another, to her everlasting fame, erected Two ale-houses of ease : the quarter-sessions Running against her roundly ; in which business Two of the disannullers lost their night-capa. Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, it. 5.

disannulment (dis-a-nul'ment), n. [< disannul

+ -ment.] Annulment. disanoint (dis-g-noint'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + anoint.] To render invalid the consecration of; deprive of the honor of being anointed.

They have juggled and paltered with the world, banded and borue arms against their king, divested bim, dis-anointed him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits. Millon, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

disapparel (dis-a-par'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-appareled or disapparelled, ppr. disappareling or disapparelling. [< OF. desapareillier, desapa-rillier, desappareiller, F. désappareiller (= Sp. desaparejar = Pg. desapparelhar), < des- priv. + apareiller, appareiller, apparel: see dis- and apparel, v.] To discobe; strip of raiment.

Drink disapparels the soul, and is the betrayer of the nind. F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1635), p. 81. mind.

mind. F. Junus, sin stigmatized (1635), p. sl. disappear (dis-a-pēr'), v. i. [$\langle OF. desaperer, \langle des-priv. + aperer, appear: see dis- and appear. Cf. F. disparaitre (<math>\langle L. as if * disparescere$), OF. disaparoistre, desapparoistre = Sp. desaparecer = Pg. desappareer ($\langle ML. as if * disparescere$) = It. sparire ($\langle ML. disparere: see disparition$), of similar ult. formation.] 1. To vanish from or pass out of sight; recede from view; cease to appear: be up longer seen. to appear; be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading col-ours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vantsh and disapdisap Locke. pear.

This is the way of the mass of mankind in all agos, to be infinenced by sudden fears, sudden contrition, sudden earnestness, sudden resolves, which disappear as aud-denly. J. H. Newman, Parochtal Sermons, i. 284.

The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears: Ashes to ashes, dust to dust. Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To pass out of existence or out of know-ledge; cease to exist or to be known: as, the epidemic has *disappeared*.

The Cretaceous Dinosaurs and Cephalopods disappear without progeny, though one koows no reason why they might not still live on the Pacific Coast. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 236.

3. To end somewhat gradually or without abrupt termination: as, the path *disappeared* in the depths of the forest; in *entom.*, a line on the

disappearance (dis-a-per'ans), n. [< disappear + -ance. Cf. appearance.] The act of disappearing; removal or withdrawal from sight or knowledge; a ceasing to appear or to exist: as, the *disappearance* of the sun, or of a race of animals.

A few days after Christ's disappearance ont of the world, we find an assembly of disciples at Jerusalem, to the num-ber of "abont one hundred and twenty." Paley, Evidences, ii. 9.

Paley, Evidences, if. 9. disappendency (dis-a-pen'den-si), n. [< dis-priv. + appendency.] Detachment from a for-mer connection; separation. Burn. disappoint (dis-a-point'), v. t. [< OF. desapoin-ter, desapointier, F. désappointer, disappoint, < des- priv. + apointer, appoint: see dis- and ap-point.] 1. To frustrate the desire or expecta-tion of; balk or thwart in regard to something intended, expected, or wished; defeat the aim or will of: as, do not disappoint us by staying away; to be disappointed in or of one's hopes, or about the weather.

Arise, O Lord, disappoint him, cast him down: deliver my sonl from the wicked. Ps. xvii. 13.

Being thus disappointed of our purpose, we gathered the ve found ripe. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 101. fruit w

I have such confidence in your reason that I should be greatly disappointed if I were to find it wanting. II. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 474.

2. To defeat the realization or fulfilment of; frustrate; balk; foil; thwart: as, to disappoint a man's hopes or plans.

He disappointeth the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise. Job v. 12. Without counsel purposes are disappointed. Prov. xv. 22.

3t. To hinder of intended effect; frustrate; foil. Many times what man doth determine God doth disap-oint. T. Sanders, 1584 (Arber's Eng. Garner, II, 12).

point. oint. T. Sanders, 1984 (Alloci & His retiring foe Brinks from the wound, and disappoints the blow. Addison.

They endeavour to disappoint the good works of the most learned and venerable order of men. Steele, Tatler, No. 135. No prudence of ours could have prevented our late mis-fortube; but prudence may do much in disappointing its effecta. Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

disappointed (dis-a-poin'ted), p. a. [Pp. of disappoint, v.] 1. Baffled; balked; thwarted; frustrated: as, a disappointed man; disappoint-ed hopes.—2. Not appointed or prepared; un-prepared or ill-prepared. [Rare.]

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin, Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd. Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

disappointing (dis-a-poin'ting), p. a. [Ppr. of disappoint, v.] Causing disappointment; not equal to or falling short of one's expectation; unsatisfactory.

But the place (Gorizia) itself is, considering its history, a little disappointing. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 48. disappointment (dis-a-point'ment), n. [< dis-appoint + -ment, after F. désappointement.] 1. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan: as, he has had many *disappointments* in life.-2. The state of being disappointed or defeated in the realization of one's expectation or intention in regard to some matter, or the resulting feeling of depression, mortification, or vexation.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. *Addison*, Spectator.

disappreciate (dis-a-pre'shi-at), v. t.; pret. and disappreciate (dis-a-pre sni-at), e. t.; pret. and pp. disappreciate(, ppr. disappreciating. [< dis-priv. + appreciate. Cf. Sp. Pg. desapreciar.] To fail to appreciate; undervalue. Imp. Diet. disapprobation (dis-ap-rō-bā'shon), n. [= F. désapprobation = Sp. desaprobacion = Pg. des-approvação = It. disapprovazione; as dis- priv. + approbation.] The act or state of disapprov-ing a condempatemy feeling or utterpanee: dis-disapprovação = i.d.; disapprovazione; dis-priv. ing; a condemnatory feeling or utterance; dis-approval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

approval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.
We have ever expressed the most unqualified disapprobation of all the steps.
Syn. Disapprobation and Disapproval show the same difference as approbation and approval. See approbation.
disapprobatory (dis-ap'rō-bā-tō-ri), a. [< dispriv. + approbatory.] Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. Smart.
disappropriate (dis-aprō'pri-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disappropriated, ppr. disappropriating. [< dis-priv. + appropriate, v.] 1. To remove from individual possession or ownership; throw off or aside: get rid of.

off or aside; get rid of.

How much more law-like were it to assist nature in disappropriating that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive ! Milton, Tetrachordon. Specifically-2. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, disappropri-ated. Blackstone.

3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; exclude or debar from possession. disappropriate (dis-a-pro'pri-āt), a. [< dispriv. + appropriate, a.] Deprived of appropriation; not possessing appropriated church

property. In the Church of England a disappropriate church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed. The appropriation may be severed and the church be come disappropriate, two ways. Blackstone,

come asappropriate, two ways.
disappropriation (dis-a-prō-pri-ā'shon), n. [=
F. desappropriation = Pg. desapropriação; as
dis- priv. + appropriation.] 1. The act of
withdrawing from an appointed use. Specifically-2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed.
disapproval (dis-a-prö'val), n. [< dis- priv. + approval.] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.

There being not a word let fall from them in disapproval of that opinion. Glanville, Pre-existence of Soula, iv.

Softhat opinion. Contente, Processence or Sona, Transformer, Syn. See disapprobation. disapprove (dis-a-pröv'), v.; pret. and pp. dis-approved, ppr. disapproving. [= F. désapprou-ver = Sp. desaprobar = Pg. desapprovar = It. dis-approver; as dis- priv. + approvel.] I. trans. I. To regard with disfavor; think wrong or reprehensible; censure or condemn in opinion or dispersively concelly followed by of . as or judgment: now generally followed by of: as, to disapprove of dancing, or of late hours.

I disapprove alike The host whose assiduity extreme Distresses, and whose negligence offends. *Couper*, Odyssey, xv.

To withhold approval from; reject as not approved of ; decline to sanction : as, the court disapproved the verdict. II. intrans. To express or feel disapproba-

tion.

There is no reason to believe that they ever disapprove where the thing objected to is the execution of some or-der unquestionably proceeding from the Emperor. Brougham.

Rochester, disapproving and murmuring, consented to erve. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.
disapprovingly (dis-a-prö'ving-li), adv. In a disapproving manner; with disapprobation.
disardt, n. Same as dizzard.
disarm (dis-ärm'), v. [< ME. desarmen, < OF. desarmer, F. désarmer = Pr. Sp. Pg. desarmar = It. disarmarc, < ML. disarmarc, disarm, < L. dis-priv. + armarc, arm: see dis- and arm², v.]
I. trans. 1. To deprive of arms; take the arms or weapons from; take off the armor from: as, he disarmed his foe; the prince gave orders to disarm his subjects: with of before the thing taken away: as, to disarm one of his weapons. taken away: as, to disarm one of his weapons.

These justes fynished, euery man withdrew, the kynge was disarmed, & at time connenient he and the queene heard evensong. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2. heard evensong. Specifically -2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or a navy. -3. To deprive of means of attack or defense; render harmless or de-fenseless: as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

Security disarms the hest-appointed army. Fuller. 4. To deprive of force, strength, means of in-juring, or power to terrify; quell: as, to disarm rage or passion; religion disarms death of its terrors.

His designe was, if it were possible, to disarme all, espe-cially of a wise feare and suspitton. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Nothing disarms censure like self-accusation. J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 230.

II. intrans. To lay down arms; specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; dis-miss or disband troops: as, the nations were then disarming.

then disarming. disarmament (dis-är'ma-ment), n. [= F. dés-armement = Sp. desarmamiento = Pg. desarma- $mento = It. disarmamento, <math>\langle ML. * disarmamen tum, \langle disarmare, disarm: see disarm, and cf.$ armament.] The act of disarming; tho reduc-tion of military and naval forces from a war toarmament is a supercharment ispeace footing: as, a general disarmament is much to be desired.

He [Napoieon], in afit of irresolution, broached in Berlin the question of mutual disarmament. Lowe, Bismarck, I. 489.

disarmature (dis-är'mā-tūr), n. [< disarm + -ature, after armature.] The act of disarming or disabling; the act of divesting one's self or another of any equipment; divestiture. [Rare.]

On the universities which have illegally dropt philoso-phy and its training from their course of discipline will ite the responsibility of this singular and dangerous dis-armature. Sir W. Hamilton.

disarmed (dis-ärmd'), p.a. [Pp. of disarm, v.] 1†. Unarmed; without arms or weapons.

I hold it good polity not to go disarmed. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. Stripped of arms; deprived of means of at-tack or defense.

k or defense. Elsewhere he saw where Troilus defy'd Achillea, and unequat combat try'd, Then where the boy disarra'd, with loosen'd reins, Was by his horses hurry'd o'er the plains. Dryden, Æneid, i. 3. In her., without claws, teeth, or beak: an epithet applied to an animal or a bird of prey. disarmer (dis-g-rānj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disarrange (dis-g-rānj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disarranged, ppr. disarranging. [< OF. desar-renger, F. désarranger = Fg. desarranjar, dis-arrange, disarray; as dis- + arrange.] To put out of order; unsettle or disturb the order or arrangement of: derange.

arrangement of; derange. This circumstance disarranges all our established ideas. T. Warton.

We could hardly alter one word, or disarrange one mem-ber without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy. Blair, Rhetoric, xx.

=Syn. To disorder, derange, confuse. disarrangement (dis.a-rānj'ment), n. [$\langle dis.arrange + -ment.$] The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged.

In his opinion, the very worst part of the example set is in the late assumption of citizenship by the army, and the whole of the arrangement or rather disarrangement of their military. Burke, The Army Estimates.

disarray (dis-a-rā'), v. [< OF. desarrey, desarroyer, desarroyer, desarroyer, desarroyer, etc., (des priv. + arcer, areier, etc., array: see dis-priv. and array, v. Cf. deray.] I. trans. 1. To undress or disrobe; divest, as of elothes or attributes.

Vanities and little instances of ain . . . disarray a man's soul of his virtue. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

Departing found, Half disarray'd as to her rest, the girl. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

The forest, disarrayed By chill November, O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To throw into disorder; rout, as troops.

Great Amythaon, who with fiery steeds Oft disarrayed the foes in battle ranged. *Fenton*, Odyssey, xi.

Fenton, Odysser, xi. **II.** intrans. To undress or strip one's self. **disarray** (dis-a-rā'), n. [\langle ME. disaray, disray, desray, \langle OF. "desarrei, desarroi, desroi, F. dés-arroi, disorder; from the verb: see disarray, v., and cf. deray, n., and array, n.] **1.** Dis-order; confusion; loss or want of array or reg-ular order. ular order.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue. Dryden, Fables. He proceeded to put his own household effects into that perfunctory and curious disarray which the mascullue mind accounts order. The Atlantic, LX1. 669. 2. Imperfect attire; undress.

And him behynd a wicked Hag did stalke, In ragged rebes and filthy disaray. Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

Clad in a strange disarray of civilized and savage cos. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, iii. tume

disarticulate (dis-är-tik'ų-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disartieulated, ppr. disarticulating. [< dis-+ articulate; cf. F. désartieuler.] To divide, separate, or sunder the joints of.

Their [the trustees of the British Museum's] most liberal and unfettered permission of examining, and, when neces-sary, disarticulating the specimens in the magnificent col-lection of Cirripedea. Darwin, Cirripedia, Pref.

Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons. Disarticulation (dis-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), n. [=F. désarticulation; as dis- + articulation.] Divi-sion of the ligaments of a joint, so as to ampu-

tate at that point; amputation at a joint. disassent; (dis-a-sent'), n. [(ME. disasenten, (OF. desassentii, < des- priv. + assentir, assent: sce dis- and assent.] Dissent.

But whether he departed without the Frenche kynge's consent or disassent, he, deceaued in his expectacion, and in maner in dispayre, returned agayn to the Lady Marga-ret. Hall, Hen. VII., an. 7.

disassent; (dis-a-sent'), v. i. To refuse to assont.

All the most of the mighty, with a mayn wille, Dyssaisent to the dede, demyt hit for noght. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 9369. disassenter; (dis-a-sen'ter), n. One who refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter.

Thirdly, the alledging the noting of the names of the disassenters could not at the first be conceived to imply an officions prying into the gesture of the prince, but rather a loyal fear of incurring the king's displeasure. State Trials, Lord Balmerino, an. 1634.

disassiduity; (dis-as-i-dū'i-ti), n. [< dis- priv. + assiduity.] Want of assiduity or care; want + assiduity.] Want of assiduity or care of attention; inattention; carelessness.

But he came in, and went out; and, through disassiduity, drew the curisin between himself and light of her [Queen Elizabeth's] favour. Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia.

disassociation (dis-a-sō-ṣi-ā'shon), n. [$\langle dis-associate:$ see -ation.] The act of disassociat-ing, or the state of being disassociated; dissociation.

M. Reimann believes that there is disassociation of the iements of the alum. Ure, Dict., IV. 59. elements of the alum.

elements of the alum. Ure, Dict., IV. 69. disaster (di-zås'tèr), n. [$\langle OF. desastre = F. desastre = Pr. desastre = Sp. Pg. desastre = It. disastro, disaster, misfortune, <math>\langle L. dis. here equiv. to E. mis, ill, + astrum (<math>\rangle$ It. Sp. Pg. astro = Pr. F. astre), a star (taken in the astrological sense of 'destiny, fortune, fate': cf.' ML. astrum sinistrum, misfortune, lit. unlucky star: Pr. hengastre, good fortune, makestre. star; Pr. benastre, good fortune, malastre, ill fortune; G. unstern, 'evil star'; E. ill-starred, etc.), \langle Gr. $a\sigma\tau\rhoov$, a star: see aster.] 1†. An unfavorable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.

As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood, Disasters in the sun. Shak., Hamlet, i. I.

2. Misfortune; mishap; ealamity; any unfor-tunate event; especially, a sudden or great

misfortune: a word used with much latitude, but most appropriately for some unforeseen event of a very distressing or overwhelming

1643

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record disasters mingled with triumphs, and great national crimes and fol-lies far more humiliating than any disaster. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

=Syn. 2. Calamity, Catastrophe, etc. (see misfortune); hiew, stroke, reverse. disastert (di-zàs'tèr), v. t. [< disaster, n.] 1. To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet. Spenser.-2. To injure; afflict.

In his own . . . fields the swain Disaster'd stands. Thomson, Thomson, Winter. 3. To blemish; disfigure.

The holes where eyes should be, which pitifully disaster he cheeks. Shak., A. and C., il. 7. the cheeks.

disasterly; (di-zås'ter-li), adv. [< disaster + -ly2.] Disastrously.

Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues, Which still is grounded on poor ladies' wrongs, Thy noble breast disasterly possess. Drayton, Lady Geraldine to Surrey.

disastrous (di-zàs'trus), a. [= F. désastreux = Sp. Pg. desastroso = It. disastroso; as dis-aster + -ous.] 1. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

ster. As when the sun, . . . In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds. Milton, P. L., i. 597. Drawing down the dim disastrous brow That o'er him hung, he kiss'd it. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

2. Ruinons; unfortunate; calamitous; occa-sioning great distress or injury: as, the day was disastrous; the battle proved disastrous.

The nine and twentieth of June, the King held a great Just and Triumph at Westminster, but a disastrons Sea-fight was upon the Water, where oue Gatea, a Gentleman, was drowned in his Haruess. Baker, Chroniclea, p. 284. Fly the pursuit of my disastrous love. Dryden.

The insurrectionary force suffered a disastrous, though, fortunately, a comparatively bloodless defeat. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 43.

disastrously (di-zas' trus-li), adv. Very distressingly; calamitously; ruinously.

Ill health lessened his [Hood's] power to work, and kept him poor, and poverty in turn reacted disastrously upon his health. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 89.

The war went on disastronsly for the overmatched Danes, Lowe, Biamarck, I. 335.

disastrousness (di-zås'trus-nes), n. The state or quality of being disastrous. Bailey, 1727. disastrousness (di-zås'trus-nes), n. The state or quality of being disastrous. Bailey, 1727.
disattiret (dis-a-tir'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + attire, v.] To disrobe; undress. Spenser.
disattune (dis-a-tūn'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disattuned, ppr. disattuning. [<dis- priv. + attune.] To put out of tune or harmony. Bulwer.
disaugment (dis-åg-ment'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + augment.] To diminish or lessen. [Rare.] The should the dust eventseting transmers.

There should I find that everlasting treasure Which force deprives not, fortune disaugments not. Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

drew the currain between many fragmenta Regalia. Elizabeth's favour. Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia. disassociate (dis-a-sō'shi-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disassociated, ppr. disassociating. [< dis-priv. + associate. Cf. F. désassocier = Sp. desa-sociar. Cf. dissociate.] To dissociate; sever or separate from association. Our mind... disassociating herself from the body. Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 630. Aphasia, whether amnesic or staxic, may, but seldom does, exist disassociated from should insantly. disassociation (dis-a-sō-ṣi-ā'shon), n. [< dis-disassociati (dis-a-vāl'), n. Injury. Lydgate. disavauncet, v. t. See disadvance.

disavant (disavat), n. Injury. Lyagate. disavancet, v. t. See disadvance. disavonturet, n. See disadvanture. disavoucht (disavouch'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + avouch.] To disavow.

Neither believing this, because Luther affirmed it, nor disapproving that, because Calvin hath disavouched it. Sir T. Browne, Religie Medici, I. 5.

Sur T. Browne, Religie Medici, I. 5. disavow (dis-a-vou'), v. t. [< ME. desavouen, < OF. desavouer, F. désavouer, disavow, < des-priv. + avouer, avow: see avow¹.] 1. To dis-own; diselaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or connection with; repudiate; deny concur-rence in or approval of; refuse to own or ac-knowledge; diselaim.

Which of all those oppressive Acts or Impositions did he ever disclaime or *disavow*, till the fatal aw of this Parla-ment hung ominously over him? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, I. If I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to disavore my principles. Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

Kings may say, we cannot trust this ambassador's un-dertsking, because his senate may disarow him. Brougham.

France disavoued the expedition, and relinquished all pretensions to Florida. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 62. 21. To deny; disprove.

whilst these Things went on prosperously in France, a Whilst these Things went on prosperously in France, a great Disaster fell out in England. Baker, Chronicles, p. 182 disavowal (dis-a-vou'al), n. [< disavow + -al, Denial; disowning; rejection; after avoual.]

An earnest disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

disavowancet (dis-a-vou'ans), n. [< OF. des-avouance, < desavouer, disavow: see disavow and -anee.] Disavowal.

The very corner stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and *disavourance* of this point (the pope's supremacy). South, Works, VI. 1.

disavower (dis-a-vou'er), n. One who disavows.

disavowment (dis-a-vou'ment), n. [<OF. des-avouement, < desavouer, disavow: see disavou and -ment.] Denial; a disowning.

For as touching the Tridentine History, his holiness (says the Cardinal) will not press you to any disavourment there-of. Sir H. Wotton, Letter to the Regius Professor.

disband (dis-band'), v. [\langle OF. desbander, des-bender, F. débander (= It. disbandare, sbandare), untie, loosen, seatter, disband, \langle des-bander, tie: see dis- and band³, v. The senses of the E. disband involve a ref. to band¹, band², and band³.] I. trans. 1. To release from a bond, restriction, or connection of any kind; unbind; ext free. unbind; set free.

What savage bull, disbanded from his stall, Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make? Stirling, Aurora, st. 4.

2. To break up the band or company of; dismiss or dissociate from united service or action; especially, to discharge in a body from mili-tary service: as, to disband an orchestra or a society; to disband troops, a regiment, or an army.

This course [retrenchment] disbanded many trades; no merchant, no cook, no lawyer, no flatterer, no divine, no astrologer, was to be found in Lacedaemonia. Penn, No Cross, No Crown, il.

3. To dismiss or separate from a band or company; dissociate from a band: as, a disbanded soldier.

After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be dis-banded; and then the Village where he was born must send another man to serve in his room. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 71.

I come, . . . bidding him Disband himself, and scatter all his powers. Tennyson, Geraint.

4t. To break up the constitution of; disintegrate; destroy.

Some imagine that a quantity of water sufficient to make Some imagine that a quantity or water easion; and when such a deluge was created upon that occasion; and when the business was donc, all disbanded again, and annihi-if oodward.

II. intrans. 1;. To be released from a bond, restriction, or connection; become disunited, separated, or dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall disband. G. Herbert.

We use not to be so pertinacious in any pious resolu-tions, but our purposes disband upon the scnse of the first violence. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84. Human society may disband. Tilletsen.

2. To retire from united service or action; separate; break up: as, the army disbanded at the close of the war; the society disbanded on the loss of its funds.

Our navy was upon the point of disbanding. Bacon. disbandment (dis-band'ment), n. [< disband + -ment.] The act of disbanding, or the state + -ment.] The act of being disbanded.

The disbandment of a considerable part of the great rmy of mercenaries. The American, VI. 279. army of mercenaries.

disbar (dis-bär'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disbarred, ppr. disbarring. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + barl. Cf. debar.] In law, to expel from the bar, as a barrister; strike off from the roll of attorneys. disbark¹ (dis-bärk'), v. t. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + bark².] To strip off the bark of; divest of bark bark.

The wooden houses, whose walls are made of fir-trees (unsquared and only disbarked). Boyle, Works, II. 730. disbark² (dis-bärk'), r. t. [< OF. desbarquer, F. débarquer () also E. debark, q. v.), < des-priv. + barque, bark: see bark³, and cf. dis-embark.] To disembark. [Rare.]

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes ; Disbark the sheep an off ring to the Gods. Pope, Odyssey, rd.

ment.] The act of disbarring, or the state of being disbarred. **disbaset** (dis-bās'), v. t. [$\langle dis$, taken as equiv. to de-, + base1; a var. of debase.] To debase.

[Rare.]

First will I die in thickest of my foe, Before I will disbase mine honour so. Greene, Alphonsus, v.

disbecomet (dis-bē-kum'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + become.] To misbecome.

Anything that may disbecome The place on which you sit. Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, v. 2.

disbelief (dis- $b\bar{e}$ - $l\bar{e}f'$), n. [$\langle dis- priv. + be-$ lief.] 1. Positive unbelief; the conviction that a proposition or statement for which credence is demanded is not true.

our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the na-Tillotson. ture of the thing. So

So Did I stand question, and make answer, still With the same result of smiling disbelief. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 317. Atheism is a disbelief in the existence of God – that is, a disbelief in any regularity in the Universe to which a man must conform himself under penalties. Quoted in Fop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 608.

2. A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing. [Rare.]

Nugatory disbeliefs wound off and done with. I. Taylor. Nugatory disbeliefs wound off and done with. I. Taylor. =Syn. 1. Disbelief, Unbelief, incredulity, distrnst, skep-ticism, infidelity. Disbelief is more commonly used to express an active mental opposition which does not im-ply a blameworthy disregard of evidence. Unbelief may be a simple failure to believe from lack of evidence or knowledge; but its theological use has given it also the force of wilful opposition to the truth.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own lit-tleness than a disbelief in great men. Carlyle, Hero-Worship, 1.

A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. Lecky, Rationalism, I. 37.

I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in *unbelief*. 1 Tim. i. 13.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; unbelief, in denying them. Emerson, Montaigne.

disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), v.; pret. and pp. disbe-lieved, ppr. disbelieving. [〈dis- priv. + believe.] I. trans. To reject the truth or reality of; hold

to be untrue or non-existent; refuse to credit. Such who profess to *disbelieve* a future state are not al-ways equally satisfied with their own reasonings. Bp. Atterbury.

1 disbelieve that any one who is not himself full of love and tenderness has ever, since the world began, yet trans-mitted to another soul the truth that God is love. F. P. Cobbe, Ministry of Religion, p. 257.

II. intrans. Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; refuse to believe in some proposition or statement; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.

As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Men cease to doubt when they disbe-lieve outright. Cardinal Manning.

disbeliever (dis-bē-lē'ver), *n*. One who disbe-lieves; one who refuses belief; one who denies the truth of some proposition or statement; an unbeliever.

An hundle soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronouncea heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the Church. Watts.

=Syn. Unbeliever, Skeptic, etc. See infidel.
disbench (dis-bench'), v.t. [<dis-priv. + bench.]
1. To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or

seat. [Rare.] Sir, I hope my words disbench'd you not. Shak., Cor., ii. 2.

2. In Eng. law, to deprive of the status and priv-

2. In Lng. tab, to deprive of the status and priv-ileges of a bencher. disbend (dis-bend'), v. t. [$\langle OF. desbender, \langle ML. disbendare, unbend, loosen; in E. as if dis-$ priv. + bend¹. Cf. disband.] To unbend; re-lax; hence, figuratively, to render unfit for effi-cient action. [Rare.]

As liberty a courage doih impart, So bondage doth disbend, else break, the heart. Stirling, Julius Cesar, cho. 3.

disbindt (dis-bīnd'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + bind. Cf. disbend and disband.] To unbind; loosen. Nay, how dare we disbind or loose ourselves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God, which the Christian church from her first beginnings durst not doe? J. Mede, Discourses, 1. 2.

disblamet (dis-blām'), v. t. [< ME. desblamen, < OF. desblasmer, desblamen, excuse, < des- priv. + blasmer, blamer, blame: see dis- and blame.] To exonerate from blame.

Desblameth me if any worde he lame, For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 17.

1644

A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [grave-diggers], but sophisticated and disbloomed. R. L. Stevenson.

disbodiedt (dis-bod'id), a. [Pp. of equiv. to disembody.] Disembodied.

They conceive that the *disbodyed* acules shall return from their unactive and silent recesse, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared ayre. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

disbordt (dis-bôrd'), v. i. [< OF. desborder, F. déborder, which, however, has not the exact sense of 'disembark,' but means 'overthrow, go beyond, naut. sheer off, get clear,' < des-priv. + bord, edge, border, board, etc.] To disembark.

And in the arm'd ahip, with a wel-wreath'd cord, They sireightly bound me, and did all disbord To shore to supper. Chapman, Odyssey, xiv. disboscation+ (dis-bos-kā'shon), n. [<ML. dis-boscatio(n-), < dis- priv. + boscus, a wood: see boscage, bush¹.] The act of disforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. Scott.

disbosom (dis-bùz'um), v. t. [< dis- priv. + bosom.] To make known, as a secret matter; unbosom.

Home went Violante and disbosomed all. Browniag, Ring and Book, I. 118.

disbourgeon, v. t. See disburgeon. disbowel (dis-bou'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-boweled, disbowelled, ppr. disboweling, disbowel-ling. [< ME. disboweien (spelled dysbowaylyn — Prompt. Parv.); < dis- priv. + bowel.] To disembowel: usually in a figurative sense.

A great Oke drie and dead, . . . Whose foote in ground hath left but feeble holde, But halfe disbowel'd iles above the ground. Spenser, Ruina of Rome, st. 28.

Nor the disbowelled earth explore

In search of the forbidden ore. Addison, tr. of Horace'a Odes, iii. 3.

'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur, A dead disbowelled mystery. D. G. Rossetti, The Burden of Nineveh.

disbrain (dis-brān'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + brain.] To deprive of the brain; remove the brain from. [Rare.]

If the cerebrum were removed, then all energy was transposed into reflex movement, and consequently dis-brained and decapitated animals manifested much strong-er reflex movements than did such animals as possessed this secondary derivation. Nature, XXX. 260.

disbranch (dis-branch'), v. t. [(OF. desbran-cher, desbranchir, disbranch, < des- priv. + branche, branch: see dis- and branch.] 1. To cut off or separate the branches of, as a tree; prune. [Rare.]

Such as are newly planted need not be disbranched till the sap begins to stir. Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense. 2. To sever or remove, as a branch or an offshoot. [Rare.]

She that herself will sliver and disbranch From her material asp, perforce must wither, And come to deadly use. Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

And come to deadly use. Shak., Lear, iv. 2. disbud (dis-bud'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disbudded, ppr. disbudding. [< dis- priv. + bud¹.] To deprive of buds or shoots; remove the unne-cessary buds of, as a tree or vine. This is done for the needs of training, and in order that there may be more space and nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain. disburden (dis-ber'dn), v. [Also disburthen; < dis- priv. + burden¹, burthen¹.] I. trans. 1. To remove a burden from; rid of a burden; re-lieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or an-

lieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or an-noying; disencumber; unburden; unload.

My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus disburdened. Sir P. Sidney.

How have thy travels Disburthen'd thee abroad of discontents? Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1. When we have new perception, we shall gladly disbur-den the memory of its hoarded treasures as old rubbish. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or annoy-ing; get rid of; relieve one's self of.

Disburden all thy cares on me. Addison. Syn. 1. To disencumber, free, lighten, discharge, dis-

embarrasa, II. intrans. To ease the mind; be relieved.

Adam . . . Thus to disburden sought with sad complaint. Milton, P. L., x. 719.

discard

When the vine beginneth to put out leaves and looke green, fall to disburgeoning. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22. [Pp. of *disbody, disburse (dis-bers'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-bursed, ppr. disbursing. [< OF. dcsbowrser, F. debourser (whence also deburse, q. v.) (= It. sorsare), < des., apart, + bourse, a purse: see dis- and burse, bourse, purse.] To pay out, as money; spend or lay out; expend.

The twelve men stuck at it, and said, Except he would disburse twelve crowns, they would find him guilty. Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To meet the necessary expenses, large sums must be collected and disbursed. Calhoun, Works, I. 18. disburset (dis-bers'), n. [disburse, v.] A payment or disbursement.

The annual rent to be received for all those lands after 20 years would abundantly pay the public for the first dis-burses. Defoe, Tour thro Great Britain, I. 342. **disbursement** (dis-bers'ment), n. [= F. dé-boursement = It. shorsamento; as disburse + -ment.] 1. The act of paying out or expend-ing, as money.

It is acarcely desirable that the Government whip should be applied with even ten thousand a year for dis-bursement, as he thinks proper in his capacity as a party manager. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL 133.

2. Money paid out; an amount or sum expend-ed, as from a trust or a corporate or public fund: as, the *disbursements* of the treasury, or

of an executor or a guardian. disburser (dis-ber'ser), n. One who pays out

or disburses money. disburthen (dis-ber' #Hn), v. See disburden.

disburthen (dis-ber Hhl), c. disc, n. See disk. discage (dis-kāj'), c. t.; pret. and pp. discaged, ppr. discaging. [<dis-priv. + cage.] 'To take out of a cage. [Rare.] Until she let me fly discaged, to sweep In ever-highering cagle-circles up. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

discal (dis'kal), a. [(disc, disk, + -al.] 1. Pertaining to a disk in any way; like a disk; discoidal.-2. On the disk or central part of a anscondal.-2. On the disk or central part of a surface. In Ichthyology, applied specifically by Gill to the teeth of the lampreys on the surface of the subcircular oral disk between the month and the teeth, concentric with the periphery of the disk.-Discal cell, in *entom.*, a large cell at the base of the wing of lepidopters, sometimes di-vided longitudinally into two.-Discal spot, in *entom.*, a round spot behind the middle of the wing, seen in most appecies of the lepidopterous family *Noctuidae*. Also called *orbicular spot*.

orbicular spot. discalceatet (dis-kal'sē-āt), v. t. [= F. dé-chaussé, $\langle L. discalceatus, unshod, \langle dis-priv. +$ calceatus, shod, pp. of calceare, shoe: see dis-and calceate.] To pull or strip off the shoes orsandals from. Cockeram. $discalceationt (dis-kal-sē-ā'shon), n. [<math>\langle dis-$ calceate: see -ation.] The act of pulling off the choce or conclusion.

shoes or sandals.

The custom of discalceation, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived . . to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

discalced (dis-kalst'), a. [< L. discalceatus, unshod: see discalceate.] Without shoes; un-shod; barefooted: specifically applied to a branch of the Carmelite monks known as Disealceati (the barefooted).

discampt (dis-kamp'), v. t. [$\langle OF. descamper$, $\langle des- priv. + camp, camp: see dis- and camp².$ Cf. decamp.] To force from a camp; force to

abandon a camp. Minsheu. No enemie put he ever to flight, but he discamped him and draue him out of the field (quin castris exneret). Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 242.

Holdand, tr. of Suetonius, p. 222. discander; v. i. A corrupt form, found only in the passage from Shakspere (A. and C., iii. 11) cited under discandy. discandy; (dis-kan'di), v. i. [Appar. < dis-priv. + candy1, v.; i. e., melt out of a candied or solid state.] To melt; dissolve.

Fortune and Antony part here; even here Do we shake hands. All come to this? The hearts That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave Their wishes, do discardy, melt their sweets On blossoming Casar. Shak, A. and C., iv. 10.

By the discandying [var. discandering – Knight] of this pelleted storm, Lie graveless. Shok A code

discapt (dis'kant), n. See descant. pr. discapt (dis-kā-pas'i-tāt), v. t.; pret. and pr. discapt (dis-kā-pas'i-tāt), v. t.; pret. and priv. + capacitate, pr. discapt (dis-priv. + capacitate.] To incapt (dis-[Rare.] discard (dis-kārd'), v. [= Sp. Pg. descartar = It. scartare, discard, reject, dismiss; as dis-

discard

+ card¹. Cf. decard.] I. trans. 1. In card-playing: (a) In some games, to throw aside or reject from the hand, as a card dealt to the player which by the laws of the gamo is not needed or can be exchanged. (b) In other gamos, as whist, to throw away on a trick, as a card (not a trump) of a different suit from that lad when one council follow suit and can that led, when one cannot follow suit and can-not or does not wish to trump.

Having ace, king, queen, and knave of a suit not led, you would discard the ace. Pole, Whist, v. 2. To dismiss, as from service or employment; east off.

They blame the favourites, and think it noihing extra-ordinary that the queen should . . . resolve to discard them. Swift.

Their [the liydes'] sole crime was their religion; and for this crime they had been discarded. Macaulay, Hist, Eng., vi.

3. To thrust away; reject: as, to discard preindices.

1 am resolv'd: grief, I diseard thee now; Anger and fury in thy place must enter. Beau, and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ifl. 3.
Still, though earth and man diseard thee, Doth thy Reavenly Father guard thee. Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

Syn. 2. To turn swsy, discharge. II. intrans. In card-playing, to throw eards ont of the hand. See I.

In discarding from a suit of which you have full com-mand, it is a convention to throw away the highest. Pole, Whiat, iv.

discard (dis-kärd'), n. [< discard, v.] 1. In card-playing: (a) The act of throwing out of the hand such cards as are unnecessary in the game, or of playing, as iu whist, a card not a trump of a different suit from that led.

In the modern game, your first discard should be from weak or short suit. Pole, Whist, ii.

(b) The eard or cards thrown out of the hand. The discard must be placed face downwards on the table, apart from the stock and from the adversary's discard, Cavendish, Whist.

Hence -2. One who or that which is east out or

rejected. [Rare.] The discard of society, living mainly on sirong drink, fed with affronts, a fool, a thief, the comrade of thieves. R. L. Stevenson, Pulvis et Umbra.

discardment (dis-kärd'ment), n. [< discard + -ment.] The act of discarding. [Rare.] Just at present we apparently are making ready for another discardment. Science, VII. 295.

discardure (dis-kär'där), n. [< discard + -urc.] A discarding; dismissal; rejection. [Rare.]

In what shapo does it constitute a plea for the discardure of religion ? Hayter, On Hume's Dialogues (1780), p. 38.

discarnatet (dis-kär'nāt), a. [< L. dis-priv. + LL. carnatus, of flesh, fleshy, fat, corpulent, < L. caro (carn-), flesh. Cf. incarnate.] Stripped of flesh; fleshless.

A memory, like a scpuichre, furnished with a load of broken and discarnate bones. Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

discase (dis-kās'), v. t.; pret. and pp. discased, ppr. discasing. [<dis-priv. + ease².] Totake the case or covering from; unease; strip; undress.

Discase thee instantly, . . . and change garments with this gentleman. Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

discattert, v. t. See discatter. disceivablet, a. See deceivable. Chaucer. disceptationt (dis-ep-tā'shon), n. [= F. discep-tation = Sp. disceptacion = Pg. disceptação, $\leq L$. disceptatio(n-), \langle disceptarc, pp. disceptatus, dis-pute, prop. settle a dispute, determine, \langle dis-, apart, + captarc, freq. of capere, pp. captus, take, seize.] Controversy.

The proposition is . . . such as ought not to be ad-mitted in any science, or any disceptation. Barrow, Works, II. xif.

disceptator (dis'ep-ta-tor), n. [< L. disceptadisceptare, dispute: see disceptation.] disputant.

The inquisitive disceptators of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their ergo into amen to the evangelical philosopher. Cowley, Essays, xxix.

disceptert, v. t. See disscepter. discern (di-zèrn'), v. [< ME. discernen, < OF. discerner, descerner, discernir, F. discerner = Sp. Pg. discernir = It. discernere, secretere, < L. discernere, pp. discretus, separate, divide, distin-guish, discern, ζ dis., apart, + cernere = Gr. discernibleness (di-zér'ni-bl-nes), n. The κρίνειν, separate: see certain, critic, etc. Heneo discret, discrete, etc.] I. trans. 1. To distin-guish; perceive the difference between (two or to be discerned; distinguishably; perceptibly. guish; perceive the different more things); discriminate.

Discern thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee. Gen. xxxi, 32.

For as an angel of God, so is my lord the king to dis-cern good and bad. 2 Sam. xiv. 17.

2[†]. To indicate or constitute the difference be-tween; show the distinction between.

The only thing that discerneth the child of God from the wicked is this failh, trust, and hope in God's good-ness, through Christ. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 138.

The coward and the valiant man must fall, Only the cause, and manner how, discerne them. *E. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. I.

3. To see distinctly; separate mentally from the general mass of objects occupying the field of vision; perceive by the eye; doscry.

I discerned among the youths a young man void of un-derstanding. Prov. vii. 7.

standing. For though our eyes can nought but colours see, Yet colours give them not their powre of sight; So, though these fruits of sense her objects bee, Yet she discernes them by her proper light. Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Belionius reports that the dores thereof [Sancta Sophia] are in number equal to the days of the yeare; whereas if it hath five, it hath more by one then by me was dis-cerned. Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

It being dark, they could not see the make of our Ship, nor very well discern what we were. Dampier, Voyages, I. 301.

4. To discover by the intellect; gain knowledge of; become aware of; distinguish.

A wise man's heart discerneth both time and judgment. Eccl. vill. 5.

The nature of justice can be more easily discerned in a state than in one man. Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 4. To discern our immortaility is necessarily connected with fear and trembling and repentance, in the case of every Christian. J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 17. =Syn. 3 and 4. To perceive, recognize, mark, note, cspy,

desery. II, intrans. 1. To perceive a difference or distinction; make or establish a distinction; discriminate: as, to discern between truth and falsehood.

Another faculty we may take notice of in our minds is that of discerning and distinguishing between the several ideas it has. Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. 1.

21. To see; penetrate by the eye.

On the north side there was such a precipice as they could scarce discern to the bottom. Winthrop, Hist, New England, II. 81.

3t. To have judicial cognizance: with of.

It discerneth of forces, frauds, crimes various, of stel-lionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. Bacon. Ito

Most of the magistrates (though they discerned of the offence clothed with all these circumstances) would have been more moderate in their censure. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 380.

discernablet (di-zer'na-bl), a. [(OF. discer-nable, F. discernable; as discern + -able.] See discernible.

discernancet (di-zer'nans), n. [< discern +

-ance.] Discernment. Narce. discerner (di-zėr'nėr), n. 1. One who discerns; one who observes or perceives.

Ile was a great observer and discerner of men's natures nd humours. Clarendon, Great Rebellion. and humours 2+. That which distinguishes or separates; that which serves as a ground or means of discrimination.

The word of God is quick and powerfui, . . . a discern-er of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. iv. 12. discernible (di-zer'ni-bl), a. [= It. discerni-bile, discernevole, < LL. discernibilis, discernible, CT. discernere, discern : see discern.] Capable of being discerned; perceivable; observable; distinguishable. Formerly sometimes spelled discernable.

There are some Cracks discernable in the white Varnish. Congreve, Way of the World, ill. 5.

Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had con-tracted were discernible till the close of the wsr. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

=Syn. Perceptible, perceivable, noticeable, apparent, vis-

to be discerned; distinguishably; perceptibly. Hammond.

discerning (di-zêr'ning), p. a. [Ppr. of discern, v.] Having power to discern; discriminating;

penetrating; acute: as, a discerning man; a discerning mind.

This hath been maintained not only hy warm enliusi-asts, but by cooler and more discerning heads. Bp. Atterbury.

A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise; But every man has not discerning eyes. Dryden, Art of Poetry, ili, 801. Drygen, Art. True modesty is a discerning grace, And only blushes in the proper place. Covper, Conversation. With dis-

discerningly (di-zér'ning-li), adv. With dis-cernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully. Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, are generally too spt not only to expatiate in their similes, but introduce them too frequently. These two errors Ovid has most dis-cerningly avoided. Garth, tr. of Ovid, Pref.

discernment (di-zern'ment), n. [(F. discerne-ment = Sp. discernimiento = Pg. discernimento = It. discernimento, scernimento; as discern + -ment.] 1. Tho act of discerning.

It is in the discernment of place, of time, and of person that the inferior artists fail. Macaulay, Machiaveili. 2. Acuteness of judgment; discrimination; a considerable power of perceiving differences in regard to matters of morals and conduct: as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of discernment; also, the faculty of distinguish-

ing; the exercise of this faculty. The third operation of the mind is discernment, which expresses simply the separation of our ideas. J. D. Morell.

=Syn. 2. Penetration, Discrimination, Discernment, Judg-ment, intelligence, acuteness, acumen, clear-sightedness, sagacity, shrewdness, insight. Penetrotion, or insight, goes to the heart of a subject, reads the inmost character, etc. Discrimination marks the differences in what it finds. Dis-cernment combines both these ideas.

An observing glance of the most shrewd penetration shot from under the penthouse of his shaggy dark eyebrows. Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.

Of simultaneous smells the discrimination is very vagua; and probably not more than three can be separately iden-tified. II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 68. This ancient, singular, isolated nation (the Clinese) has from the earliest time shown a most remarkable genius for accurate moral discerment. Faiths of the fiord, p. 353.

discerpt (di-sérp'), v. t. [(L. discerpere, tear in pieces, < dis-, asunder, + carpere, pluek: see carp¹.] 1. To tear in pieces; rend.

This [sedition] divides, yea, and discerps a city. Dr. Griftth, Fear of God and the King, p. 100.

2. To separate; disjoin.

In this consequence of its substantiality, that it was part of God, discerped from hin, and would be resolved again into him, they ali, we say, agreed. Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

discerpibility (di-ser-pi-bil'i-ti), n. [< discerpible: see -bility.] Capability or tendency to be torn as under or disunited. Wollaston. [Obsolete or rare.]

By actual divisibility I understand discerpibility, grosstearing or cutting one part from another. Dr. II. More, Immortai. of Soul, I. ii. 9.

discerpible (di-ser'pi-bl), a. $[\langle discerp + -ible.]$ That may be torn as under; separable; capable of being disjoined by violence. [Obsolete or rare.]

A man can no more argue from the extension of sub-stance that it is discerpible than that it is penetrahle; there being as good capacity in extension for penetration as descerption. Dr. II. More, Immortal. of Soul, 11. ii. 12.

discerptibility (di-serp-ti-bil'i-ti), n. [< dis-ccrptible: see -bility.] Samo as discerpibility. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not im-ply a natural discerptibility and susceptivity of various shapes and modifications. W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

discerptible (di-sérp'ti-bl), a. [< L. discerptus, pp. of discerperc, tear in pieces (see discerp), + -iblc.] Same as discerpible. [Obsoleto or rare.]

According to what is here presented, what is most dense and least porous will be most coherent and least discerptible. Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

discerption (di-serp'shon), n. [< L. discerptio(n-), \langle discerperc, pp. discerptus, tear in pieces: see discerp.] The act of pulling to pieces or of separating into parts.

Maintaining that space has no parts, because its parts are not separable and cannot be removed from any other by discerption. Leibnitz, Letter v. in Letters of Clarke and Leibnitz.

discerptive (di-serp'tiv), a. [< I. discerptus, pp. of discerpere, tear in pieces (see discerp), + -ive.] Separating or dividing. North Brit. Rev.

discessiont (di-sesh'on), n. [$\langle L. discessio(n-)$, a separation, departure, $\langle discedere$, pp. disces-sus, put asunder, go apart, $\langle dis$, asunder, apart, + cederc, go: see cede. Cf. decede, de-cession.] Departure.

discession

There might seem to be some kinde of mannerly order their sinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary discession. Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.
discharge (dis-chārj'), c.; pret. and pp. discharged, ppr. discharging. [< ME. dischargen, deschargen, < OF. descharger, descharger, descharger, descharger, f. decharger = Pr. Sp. Pg. descargar, Pg. also descarregar = It. discaricare, discarcare, scaricare, < ML. discargare, discarrere, unload, < dis- priv. + carricare (> OF. F. charger), load, charge: see dis- and charge.]
I. trans. 1. To unload; disburden; free from a charge or load: as, to discharge a ship by removing the cargo, a bow by releasing the removing the cargo, a bow by releasing the arrow, a gun by firing it off, a Leyden jar by connecting its inner and outer coatings, etc.

Every man should be ready discharged of his froms by eight o'clock on the next day at night. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 206). The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows dis-charge their great pieces against the city. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks. No sooner was ye boate discharged of what she brought, but we next commany tooke her and wente out with her

Na sooner was ye boate decharged of what she brought, but ye next company tooke her and wente ont with her. W. Bradford, Plymonth Plantation, p. 137. When the charge of electricity is removed from a charged body it is said to be discharged. S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.

2. To remove, emit, or transfer; clear out or 2. To remove, entry or transfer, entry on transfer, entry of the off; send off or away. Specifically—(a) To take ont or away; clear away by removing, unloading, or transferring: as, to discharge a cargo from a ship, or goods from a warehouse; to discharge weight from a beam by lessening or distributing it; to discharge dy from silk.

We arrived at Cadiz, and there discharged certain mer-handize, and took other aboard. Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 33). chandi.

(b) To give vent to; cause or allow to pass off; send or throw ont; emit: as, a pipe discharges water; an ulcer dis-charges pus; this medicine will discharge bad humors from the blood; he discharged his fury upon the nearest object.

For some distance from the month of the Mississippi the sea is not sail, so great is the volume of fresh water which the river discharges. Eancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 52. Haplessishe on whose head the world discharges the vials

of its angress is the universe lead the work discrimes the visits of its angres virtue; and such is commonly the case with the last and detected usufructuary of a golden abuse which has ontlived its time. Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 148. (c) To send forth hy propulsion; let drive: as, to dis-charge a shot from a gun, or a blow npon a person's head. e a shot from a gun, or a prove upon They do discharge their shot of courtesy. Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

(d) To clear off by payment, settlement, or performance; settle np; consummate: as, to *discharge* a debt or an ob-ligation.

I will discharge my bond, and thank yon too. Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

Many Pilgrims resort to discharge their vowes. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Having discharged our visit to Ostan Bassa, we Rid ont after Dinner to view the Marine. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 31.

3. To pay or settle for; satisfy a demand or an obligation for. [Rare.]

He had gamed too, and lost his money, so that I was obliged to discharge his lodgings, and defray his expenses on the road. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 55. 4. To set free; dismiss; absolve; release from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service: as, to discharge a prisoner, a debtor, a jury, a servant, etc.; to discharge one's conscience

of duty; to discharge the mind of business.

I grant and confess, Friend Peter, myself discharged of so much labour, having all these things ready done to my hand, that almost there was nothing left for me to do. Sir T. More, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 4.

I here discharge yon My house and service; take your liberty. Beau. and Fl., Kulght of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

The deputy . . . had, out of court, discharged them of their appearance. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 103. Grindal . . . was discharged the government of his Milton.

5. To carry on, as an obligatory course of ac-tion; perform the functions of, as an employ-ment or office; execute; fulfil: as, to discharge the duties of a sheriff or of a priest; to discharge a trust.

How can I hope that ever he'll discharge his place of trust... that remembers nothing I say to him? *E. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

6t. To clear one's self of, as by explanation; account for.

At last he bade her (with bold stedfastnesse) Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large, Or come before high Jove her dooings to discharge. Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17. 7. In dyeing, to free from the dye. (a) In silk-dyeing, to free (the silk) from the dye, if from any cause it is found to have taken the color in an unsatisfactory manner. Raw silk, souple and discharged silk, must be acted noon differently by chemical agents. Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

(b) In calico or other cloth-printing, to free (the cloth) from the color in the places where the figure is to appear. Printing a highly acid colour upon the cloth to be dis-charged, and then plunging it into a solution of hleaching-powder in water. W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

(e) To remove (the color). See discharge style, below.

When the colour is discharged clear water is passed arough. W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317. through. 8. In silk-manuf., to deprive (silk) of (its) exteror in covering, the silk-glue. - To discharge of rec-ord, to enter, or procure to be entered, on the record of an obligation or encumbrance, an official memorandum

that it has been discharged. II. intrans. 1. To throw off a burden.—2. discharity (dis-char'i-ti), m. [< dis- priv. + To deliver a load or charge: as, the troops loaded and discharged with great rapidity. When derotion to the Creator should cease to be testi-

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not discha Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The Captaine gane the word and wee presently dis-charged, where twelne lay, some dead, the rest for life sprawling on the ground. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 28.

3. To blur or run: as, the lines of an india-ink drawing are liable to discharge if gone over with a wash of water-color.

The link is as easy to draw with as it is without carbolic acid, but dries quickly, and may even be varnished with-out discharging. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 336. Discharging arch. Same as arch of discharge (which see, under arch). - Discharging rod. In elect., same as discharger.

discharger. discharge (dis-chärj'), n. [< OF. descharge, F. décharge = Sp. Pg. descarga, descargo, Pg. also descarrega = It. discarico, scarico; from the verb.] 1. The act of unloading or disburdening; relief from a burden or charge: as, the ing; relief from a burden or charge: as, the discharge of a ship. As applied to an electrical jar, battery, etc., it signifies the removal of the charge by communication between the positive and negative sur-faces or poles, or with the earth. The discharge may be disruptice, as when it takes place by a spark through a ro-sisting medium like the air, glass, wood, etc.; or conduc-tive, through a conductor, as a metallic wire; or consective, by the motion of electrified particles of matter, as of air. Specifically - 2. The act of firing a missile weapon, as a bow by drawing and releasing the strine. or a gun by exploding the charge of the string, or a gun by exploding the charge of powder.

The fictitions foresters first amused them with a double discharge of their arrows. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 459.

3. The act of removing or taking away; re-moval, as of a burden or load, by physical means, or by settlement, payment, fulfilment, etc.: as, the discharge of a cargo, of a debt, or of an obligation.—4. A flowing out; emission; vent: as, the discharge of water from a river or from an orifice, of blood from a wound, of light-ning from a alond ning from a cloud.

Sleep . . . implies diminished nervous discharge, spe-cial and general. H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 39. 5. The act of freeing; dismissal; release or dismissal from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service; also, a certificate of such release or dismissal: as, the discharge of a prisoner, of a debtor, or of a servant.

Death, who sets all free, Hath paid his ransom now, and full discharge. Milton, S. A., L 1572.

Which word imports . . . an acquittance or discharge of a man npon . . . full trial and cognizance of his cause, South.

"I grant," quoth he, "our Contract null, And give you a Discharge in full," Congrete, An Impossible Thing.

6. The rate of flowing out: as, the discharge is 100 gallons a minute.—7. That which is thrown out; matter emitted: as, a thin serous discharge; a purulent discharge.—8. Performance; execution: as, a good man is faithful in the dis-charge of his duties.

For the better Discharge of my Engagement to your Ladyship, I will rank all the ten before you, with some of their most signal Predictions. Howell, Letters, Iv. 43. Indefatigable in the discharge of business. Motley.

9. In dyeing, a compound, as chlorid of lime, which has the property of bleaching, or tak-ing away the color already communicated to a ing away the color already communicated to a fabric, by which means white patterns are pro-duced on colored grounds. If to this compound a color be added which is not affected by it, the first color is destroyed as before, and this second color takes the place of the white pattern.—Arch of discharge. See *corkl.*—Certificate of discharge. See *charge.*—Discharge in bankruptcy or insolvency, release from obligation, by act of the law, on surrendering one's property to be di-vided among creditors.—Discharge of fluids, the name given to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issu-ing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels.—Discharge style, a method of calico-printing in which a piece of clot is colored, and from parts of which the color is afterward removed by a discharge, so as to form a pattern. See def. 9.—Honorable discharge, in the

term of enlistment, accompanied with a certificate of service and good conduct, entitling a scaman to a bounty of three months pay if he reenlists within that time. discharger (dis-chār'jêr), n. One who or that

ClisCharger (dis-charjer], n. One who or that which discharges. Specifically—(a) In elect., an in-strument or a device by means of which the electricity is discharged from a Leyden jar, condenser, or other charged body. (b) In dyeing, a discharge. See discharge, 2.— Mail-bag receiver and discharger. See mail-bag, discharge-valve (dis-chärj'valv), n. In steam-engines, a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump and opens npward. It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning

When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testi-fied by discharity towards his creatures. Brougham. Brougham. dischevelet, a. See disherele. Dischidia (dis-kid'i-ā), n. [NL., named with ref-

erence to an obscure

process in the conformation of the flower, < Gr. δισχιδής, cloven, divided, parted, $\langle \delta v_{\tau}, two_{\tau}, + \sigma_{\chi} \chi_{eiv}$, split: see schism.] A genus of Asclepiadaceæ found in India, the Indian archipelago, Indian archipelago, and Australia. They are herbaceous or some-what woody, usually root-lng and climbing on trees, or pendulous, with small white or red flowers, and the fleshy leaves some-times forming pitcher-like appendages. appendages.

appendages, dischurch (dis-chèrch'), v. t. [< dis-priv. + church.] 1. To deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to dischurch that differing company of Christians, neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion. Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 402. 2. To cut off from church membership. disci, n. Plural of discus.

Discida (dis'i-dā), n. pl. [NL., < L. discus, a disk, + -ida.] A family of peripylæan silico-skeletal radiolarians of discoidal flattened form. discide; (di-sid'), c. t. [(L. discidere, cut in pieces, (dis-, asunder, + cædere, cut.] To di-vide; cut in pieces; cleave.

Her bin pieces, cleave. Her lying tongue was in two parts divided. And both the parts did speake, and both contended; And as her tongue so was her hart discided. And never thoght one thing, but donby stil was guided. Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 27.

disciferous (di-sif'e-rns), a. [< L. discus, disk, + ferre, = E. bearl, + -ous.] In bot., bearing disks; provided with a disk. In bot., bearing

discifioral (dis'i-flo-ral), a. [{ L. discus, a disk, + flos (flor-), a flower, + -al.] In bot., having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspiences disk surrounding the ovary, and usually distinct from the calyx: applied to a large series of polypetalous orders, including

the Rutacee, Rhamacee, Sapindacee, etc. disciform (dis'i-fôrm), a. [< L. discus, a disk, + forma, shape.] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape; discoidal.

in shape: j nesembling a disk of quote in shape; discoidal.
Discina (di-si'nā), n. [NL., < L. discus, a disk, + -inal.] The typical genus of brachiopods of the family Discinide. The genus ranges from the Silurian to the present day.
discincti (di-singkt'), a. [< L. discinctus, ungirt, pp. of discingere, ungird, < dis-priv. + cingere, gird: see ceint, cincture.] Ungirded.
discindt (di-sing'), r. t. [< L. discindere, ent a sunder, separate, < di-for dis., asunder, + seindere, eut. Cf. discission.] To ent in two; divide: as, "nations . . . discindere by the main," Howell, Letters, To the Knowing Reader.
discinida (dis'i-nid), n. A brachiopod of the family Discinida.
Discinida (di-sin'i-dē), n.
discinida (di-sin'i-dē), n.

Discinidæ (di-sin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Discina + -idæ.] A family of lyo-

-idæ.] A family of lyo-Discing, with part of the pormatous brachiopods. It is characterized by a short peducle, passing through a is spiral terminations of the entremites of the labial arms. Gramen of the ventral valve; fieshy brachial appendages, curved backward and with small terminal spires directed downward; valves subcir-torano, I t is a group of about 6 geners, most of which are extinct.

Dischidia Raffesiana



Discinidæ

disciple

disciple (di-si'pl), n. [\langle ME. disciple, desciple, disciplinaria, n. Plural of disciplinarium. deciple, desypte, etc.. \langle OF. disciple, desciple, f. disciplinaria (dis'i-pli-nâ'ri-an), a. and n. disciple = l'r. disciple = Sp. discipulo = Pg. dis-eipulo = lt. discipulo = AS. discipul (rare; the AS. gospels translate L. discipulus by leornung-cniht, lit. 'learning-boy' (see knight), a youth engaged in learning) = D. Dan. Sw. discipel, \langle L. discipulus, a learner, \langle discere, learn, akin to docere, teach.] 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instrucwho receives or professes to receive instruc-tion from another : as, the disciples of Plato.

And grete well Chancer, when ye mete, As my disciple and my poete. Gover, Conf. Amant., VIII. 2. A follower; an adherent of the doctrines of another.

To his disciples, men who in his life Still followed him; to them shall leave in charge To teach all nations what of him they learn id, And his salvation. Milton, P. L., xii, 438.

To teach all nations what of him they learn d. And his salvation. Millon, P. I., xii. 438. Disciples of Christ. (a) The twelve men specially called or selected by Jesus Christ to be his immediate associates or followers during the three years of his ministry. (b) A Eaptist denomination of Christians founded in the United States by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son (originally Irish Presbyterians), and first organized by the latter as a separate body in western Virginia in 1927. The members of this denomination call themselves Disci-ples of Chriet, and they are also known as Campbellite, or simply Christians, the last of which names is more distinc-tively appropriated by another denomination. (See Chris-tica, 5.) Their original purpose was to find a basis upon which all Christians could unite, and hence they rejected all formulas or created by another denomination. (See Chris-ide of the Trinity. In general, the only terms of ad-mission to the denomination are-the acceptance of the Bible as a sufficient and infallible rule of faith and prac-tice, and adult beptism by immersion. In church govern-ment they are congregational. They have representatives in Great Eritain and its colonial possessions, but exist in the greatest numbers in the western and southwestern portions of the United States. — The seventy disciples, in the Mormon CA., a body of men who rank in the hie-rarchy next after the twelve apostes. = Syn. 1. Pupil, stu-dent, catechumen.

disciple (di-si'pl, formerly dis'i-pl), v. t.; pret. and pp. discipled, ppr. discipling. [< disciple, n. Also contracted disple, q. v.] 1. To teach; train; educate. [Rare.]

That better were in vertues discipled, Then with value poemes weeds to have their fancies fed. Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol.

2. To make a disciple or disciples of ; convert to the doctrines or principles of another. [Rare.] This authority he employed in sending missionaries to isciple all nations. E. D. Grifte. disciple all nations.

3t. To punish; discipline. discipleship (di-sī'pl-ship), m. [< disciple + -ship.] The state of being a disciple or follower of another in doctrines and precepts. John-

disciplesst (di-si'ples), n. [< disciple + -ess.] A female student or follower. [Rare.]

She was afterwards recommended to a disciplesse of the said lady, named Athea, and made gouernesse of a mon-astery of the ladies. Speed, Egbert, VIL xxxl. § 20. disciplinable (dis'i-plin-a-bl), a. [= F. disci-plinable = Sp. disciplinable = Pg. disciplinavel = It. disciplinabile, < ML. disciplinabilis, docile (cf. LL. disciplinabilis, to be learned by teaching), < L. discipling, teaching, discipline: see discipline, m.] 1. Capable of being disciplined by instruction and of improvement in learning.

An excellent capacitie of wit that maketh him more disciplinable and imitatine then any other creature. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

2. Capable of being made matter of discipline: as, a disciplinable offense in church govern-ment.-3. Subject or liable to discipline, as

disciplinableness (dis'i-plin-a-bl-nes), w. The state of being disciplinable, or amenable to in-struction or discipline.

We find in animals . . . something of sagacity, provi-dence, [and] disciplinableness. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 16.

disciplinal (dis'i-plin-al), a. [< ML. disciplinalis, < L. disciplina, discipline: see discipline.] Relating to or of the nature of discipline; disciplinary. [Rare.]

Leaving individual cases, which may be exceptional, out of sight, it may be said that no system of education will bear the strain of wide experience which excludes that disciplinal use of artificial pain. Bibliothees Sacra, XLV. 8.

Disciplinant (dis'i-plin-ant), m. [(ML. disciplinant(l-)s, ppr. of disciplinare, subject to discipline: see discipline, r.] One of a religious order formerly existing in Spain, so called from their practice of scourging themselves in public and inflicting upon themselves other severe to tures tortures.

disciplinarian (dis'i-pli-nā'ri-an), a. and n. [(disciplinary + -an.] I. a. Pertaining to disci-٢K

What eagerness in the prosecution of disciplinarias an-rtaioties. Glascille, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

II. m. 1. One who disciplines. (a) One who teaches rules, principles, and practices. [Rare.] (b) One who enforces discipline; a martinet : as, he is a good dis-

He, being a strict disciplinarian, would punish their vi-lous manners. Fuller, Holy War, iv. 12. cious manners.

He was a disciplinarism, too, of the first order. We to any unlocky noidier who did not hold up his head and turn out his toes when on parade. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 316. 2+. A Puritan or Presbyterian : so called from

his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

They draw those that dissent loto dislike with the state, as Puritans, or disciplinarians. Bp. Sanderson, Pax Ecclesise.

Dp. Sanderson, Pax Ecclesiz. disciplinarium (dis'i-pli-nā'ri-um), n.; pl. dis-ciplinaria (-ā). [ML., neut. of disciplinarius, adj.: see disciplinary.] A scourge for peniten-tial flogging. disciplinary (dis'i-pli-nā-ri), a. [= F. disci-plinaire = Sp. disciplinario = Pg. disciplinar = It. disciplinario, < ML. disciplinarius, pertaining to discipline, < L. disciplina, discipline: see dis-cipline, n.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly conduct. conduct.

The evis of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dan-gers, and disappointments, are disciplingry and remedial. Buckminster.

Specifically -2. Used for self-inflicted torture as a means of penance: as, a *disciplinary* belt (one to which are attached sharp points which penetrate the skin).-3. Pertaining to the training or regulation of the mind; developing; maturing.

Studies wherein our noble and gentie youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way. *Milton*, Education.

There is a knowledge of history for ordinary practical purposes which may be acquired without either the love of the subject or going through the disciplinary study of it by way of culture. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 107.

disciplinatet (dis'i-pli-nāt), v. t. [< ML. disci-plinatus, pp. of disciplinare, discipline: see dis-cipline, v.] To discipline.

A pedagogue, one not a little versed in the disciplinat-ing of the juvenal frie. Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

discipline (dis'i-plin), n. [< ME. discipline, discepline, dissipline, < OF. discipline, descepline, decipline, desepline, F. discipline = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. disciplina = D. discipline = G. Dan. Sw. dis-ciplin, < L. disciplina, also uncontr. discipulina, teaching, instruction, training, < discipulus, a learner, disciple: see disciple, s.] 1. Mental and moral training, either under one's own guidand moral training, entire unter; the cultivation of the mind and formation of the manners; instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; specifically, training to act in accordance with rules; drill: as, military discipline; monastic discipline.

Mi dere sone, first thi silf able With al thin herte to vertuose discipline, Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

To the studie of religion 1 doe joyne the discipline of maners, and all civill doctrine and hystories. T. Browne, A Ritch Storehouse (1570), fol. 14.

He openeth also their car to discipline. Job xxxvi. 10. Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part, Obey the rules and discipline of art. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgies, ii.

2. A set or system of rules and regulations; a method of regulating practice: as, the disci-pline prescribed for the church.

To give them the inventory of their cates alorehand were the discipline of a tavern. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Beveis, Ind.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Bereia, Ind. Specifically, eccles.: (a) The laws which bind the sub-jects of a church in their conduct, as distinguished from the dogmas or articles of faith which affect their belief. (b) The methods employed by a church for enforcing its laws, and so preserving its parity or its authority by penal measures against offenders. Three kinds of discipline were known to the ancient synagogue, all of which are entitled excommunication. In most modern Protestant churches discipline consists of three penalties: public censure, suspension, and excommunication.

3 Subjection to rule: submissiveness to control; obedience to rules and commands: as, the school was under good discipline.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best discipline. Royers.

4. Correction; chastisement; punishment in-flicted by way of correction and training; hence, edification or correction by means of misfortune or suffering.

Discipline is not only the removali of disorder, but, if any visible shape can be given to divine things, the very visible shape and image of vertue. Millon, Church-Government, i. 1.

Without discipline, the favourite child, Like a neglected forester, runs wild. Comper.

A sharp discipline of half a century had sufficed to edu-Macaulay.

5. That which serves to instruct or train; specifically, a course of study; a science or an art. Though the Ramean discipline be in this college pre-ferred unto the Aristotelesan, yet they do not confine themselves unto that neither. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., p. 312.

Having agreed that Metaphysica, or the science of the highest generalities, is possible, we may now inquire whether it should be detached from the sciences which severally furnish those generalities, and be erected into a separate Discipline, . . . or whether, in conformity with Comte's classification, Metaphysics should not be thus de-tached, but distributed among the sciences from which its data are drawn. data are drawn. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, L L § 64.

6. An instrument of punishment; a scourge, or the like, used for religious penance. See O. All instrument of pulmineur, a second, and the second for religious penance. See disciplinarium — Book of Discipline, in the Meth. Epis. Ch., the common designation of a volume published quadremially, after the meeting of the General Conference, entitled "The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church."—Books of Discipline, two documents constituting the original standards of government for the Church of Scotland, known respectively as the First and the Scotland, shown respectively and regulated the organization and functions of the various governing bodies or ecclesiastical courts of the church. Neither was ratified by the state authorities, but they were generally accepted, and were the groundwork of the ultimate constitution of the church.—Discipline of the secret (discipling arcan), a phrase designating the custom of secrecy practised in the early church concerning certain of its rites and doctrines.=Syn. 1 and 2. Training, Education, etc. See instruction.

Education, etc. See instruction. Education, etc. See instruction. discipline (dis'i-plin), v. f.; pret. and pp. dis-ciplined, ppr. disciplining. [< ME. disciplinen, < OF. discipliner, disceplener, decepliner, F. dis-cipliner = Pr. Sp. Pg. disciplinar = It. discipli-nare = D. disciplineren = G. discipliniren = Dan. disciplinere = Sw. disciplinera. < ML. discipli-nare, subject to discipline, chastise. < L. disci-plina, discipline: see discipline, n.] 1. To train or educate; prepare by instruction; specifi-cally, to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; drill: as, to disci-pline troops. pline troops.

The High-landers flocking to him [the Marquis of Montrosel from all quarters, though ill armed and worse dis-ciplia'd, made him undervalue any enemy who, he thought, was yet to encounter him. Milton, Areopagitica.

was yet to encounter him. Millon, Areopagitica. They were with care prepared and disciplined for con-firmation. Addison, Defence of Christ. Relig. firmation.

It is not by turning over libraries, but by repeatedly permaing and intently contemplating a few great models, that the mind is best disciplined. Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Macduay, Alacuan oracus That delightful labor of the imagination which is not mere arbitrariness, but the exercise of disciplined power —combining and constructing with the clearest eye for probabilities and the fullest obcdelence to knowledge. *G. Eliot.*, Middlemarch, L 180.

2. To correct; chastise; punish.

Has he disciplined Aufidius soundly? Shak., Cor., ii. 1. has ne auceparace Annolus soundity: Saak, Cor., ii. 1. Half a dozen wretched creatures, who with their faces covered, but naked to the waist, are in a side chapel dis-ciplining themselves with scourges full of iron prickles. *Gray*, Letters, L. 69. Specifically -3. To execute the laws of a church upon (an offender).-4. To keep in subjection; regulate; govern.

Disciplining them [appetites] with fasting. Scott, Worka, II. 26.

=Syn. 1. To train, form, educate, instruct, drill, regulate. discipliner (dis'i-plin-èr), n. One who disciplines.

lines. Had an angel been his discipliner. Nüton, Arcopagitica. discission (di-sish'on), n. [< LL. discissio(n-), a separation, division, < L. discindere, pp. discis-sus, cut apart: see discind.] A cutting asunder.

[Now only in technical use.]

So gentle Venus to Mercurius dares Descend, and finds an easy intromission. Casts ope that ann curtain by a swift discussion. Dr. II. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 48.

Discission of cataract, an operation for cataract in the young. A needle is introduced into the lens, breaking it up somewhat and allowing access of the aqueous humor through the lacerated capsule. The iens-substance is in consequence absorbed.

consequence absorbed. disclaim (dis-klām'), v. [(OF. disclaimer, des-clamer, (ML. disclamare, renounce, disavow, (

disclaim

L. dis- priv. + clamare, cry out, claim: see dis-and claim¹.] I. trans. 1. To deny or relinquish all claim to; reject as not belonging to one's self; renounce: as, he disclaims any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he dis-lation of the relation of the military form claims all pretension to military skill.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care. Shak., Lear, i. I. Is it for us to disclaim the praise, so grateful, so just, which the two eminent gentlemen . . . have bestowed on our Bench and our law? R. Choate, Addresses, p. 371. 2. To deny responsibility for or approval of; disavow; disown; deny.

Ile calls the gods to witness their offence, Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. Dryden, Æneid.

On the contrary, they expressly disclaim sny such desire. Summer, Prison Discipline.

3. To refuse to acknowledge; renounce; reject.

ject.
Sir, if I do, mankind disclaim me ever ! B. Jonson, Every Mau in his Humour, iii. 2. I disclaim him; He has no part in me, nor in my hlood. Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1. You are my friends, however the world may disclaim your friendship. He disclaims the authority of Jesus. Farmer, Demoniacs of the New Testament, ii. A. In law, to decline accepting, as an estate.

4. In law, to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.— 5. In her., to subject to a disclaimer; declare not to be entitled to bear the arms assumed. See disclaimer, 4. II.; intrans. To disavow all claim, part, or share: with in.

You cowardly rascal, nature disclaims in thee: a tailor made thee. Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

The source sort Of shepherds now disclaim in all such sport. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

disclaimer (dis-klā'mėr), n. 1. A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces. -2. The act of disclaiming; denial of pretensions or claims.

1 think the honour of our nation to be somewhat con-cerned in the disclaimer of the proceedings of this society. Burke, Rev. in France.

3. In law: (a) Of a trust or estate: a refusal 3. In law: (a) Of a trust or estate: a refusal to accept; a renunciation, as by one named ex-ecutor in a will. (b) A plea in equity, or an an-swer under the code practice, by a defendant, renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff, and thus barring the action as against him. (c) An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

The civil crime of disclaimer: as where a tenant neg-lected to render due services to his lord, and, on action brought to recover them, disclaimed to hold of his lord. L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 22. Classes, that revelation to the sight:

ings to which they had no fight. (b) The rec-ord of such a proclamation. **disclamation** (dis-klā-mā'shon), n. [\langle ML. as if *diselamatio(n-), \langle disclamare, pp. disclamatus, disclaim: see disclaim.] The act of disclaim-ing; a disavowing; specifically, in Scots law, the act of a vassal disavowing or disclaiming a person as his superior, whether the person so person as his superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

disclamatory (dis-klam'a-tō-ri), a. [< ML. dis-clamatus, pp. of disclamare, disclaim, + -ory.] Of the nature of a disclamation; disclaiming. [Rare.]

His answer was a shrug with his palms extended and a short disclamatory "Ah." G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 61.

disclamet, v. An obsolete form of disclaim. disclandert (dis-klan'dèr), n. [ME. desclandre, disclaundre, < AF. disclaunder, slander, scandal, with altered prefix, < OF. esclandre, earlier cscan-dre, escandle, F. esclandre, < LL. scandalum, slander, scandal: see slander, scandal.] Slan-der; reproach; opprobrium; scandal.

It moste be disclaundre to hire name. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 564. Ichaue a neingebor me neih, I haue anuyged him ofte, Ahlamed him be-hynd his bak to bringe him in dis-claundre. Piers Plowman (A), v. 75.

disclander; (dis-klan'dèr), v. t. [< ME. dis-klanderen, desclandren, disclaundren, later de-slaunder (Palsgrave), slander; from the noun.] To slander; speak abusively of.

I shal disclaundre hym over al ther I speke. Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, 1, 504. The sayde John Brende went to Miatthu Chub, and dis-klandered the sayde John Matthu, for sertayne langage. English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

disclanderoust (dis-klan'dår-us), a. [\langle dis-clander + -ous.] Slanderous. Fabyan. **discloakt** (dis-klök'), v. t. [Formerly also dis-cloke; \langle dis-priv. + cloak.] To uncloak; hence,

Inscious (isological content of the server isological content

Pattantus, Itustonario (2. M. P. 1997). Now the morn disclosed her purple rays, The stars were fled ; for Lucifer had chased The stars away, and fled himself at last. Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., it.

Does every hazel-sheath disclose a nut? Browning, Ring and Book, II. 136. 2. To cause to appear; allow to be seen; bring to light; make known; reveal, either by indication or by speech: as, events have dis-closed the designs of the government; to dis-

close a plot. She that could think, and ne'er disclose her mind, See suitors following, and not look behind. Shak., Othello, ii. I.

lfow softly on the Spanish shores she plays, Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest brown ! Buron.

His purpose is disclosed only when it is accomplished. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

3t. To open; hatch. The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them. Bacon.

=Syn. 1. To unveil, unfold, discover. - 2. To divuige, com-municate, confess, hetray. II. intrans. To burst open, as a flower; un-

bected to render due set. If the event of the set of t tions are not exact. Disclosed elevated, having the wings opened and raised so that the points are upper-most: said of a bird used as a bearing. discloser (dis-klô'zer), n. One who discloses

or reveals.

disclosive (dis-klō'ziv), a. [< disclose + -ive.] Tending to disclose or to be disclosed. [Rare.]

Ferring to disclose or to be disclosed. [Kare.] Feelings may exist as latent influences as well as disclosize ones. H. W. Beecher, Independent, June 5, 1862. disclosure (dis-klō'zūr), n. [$\langle disclose + -ure;$ ef. closure. Cf. OF. desclosture, F. déclôture, disclosure.] 1. The act of disclosing; a making known or revealing; discovery; exposure; exhibition. hibition.

An unseasonable disclosure of flashes of wit may some-times do a man no other service than to direct his ad-versaries how they may do him a mischief. *Eogle*, Occasional Reflections, §3. 2. That which is disclosed or made known: as,

L: Into the restorted of the work of the second se

ever obscures.

The breath which the child lost had disclouded his in-darkened heart. Feltham, Resolves, i. 22. disclout; (dis-klout'), v. t. [< dis-priv. + clout1.] To divest of a clout or covering.

Though must he buy his vainer hope with price, Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice. Bp. Hall, Satires, ii, 3,

discocarpium

disclusion (dis-klö'zhon), n. [{ LL. disclusion, a separation, < L. discludere, pp. disclusus, separate, keep apart: see disclose, a.] A separation; a throwing out. Dr. H. More. [Rare.]

discoached (dis-kōeht'), a. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + coach + -ed².] Dismounted from a coach. coach + [Rare.]

Now go in, discload yourself, and come forth. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3. discloset, a. [ME. disclose, disclose, $\langle OF. deschowergenteries disclose, disclose, disclose, <math>\langle OF. deschowergenteries disclose, disclose disclose.$ And helde her in her chambre close,For drede tt shulde be disclose.Mand helde her in her chambre close,For drede tt shulde be disclose.Mand helde her in her chambre close,For drede tt shulde be disclose.Mand helde her in her chambre close,For drede tt shulde be disclose.Mand helde her in her chambre close,For drede tt shulde be disclose.Mand helde her in her chambre close,For drede tt shulde be disclose.Mand helde her in her chambre close,For drede tt shulde be disclose.Mand helde her in her chambre close,For drede tt shulde be disclose.Mand write upon the cornel hool outetake,Mand write upon the cornel

Or this or that. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56. **discobole** (dis'kö-böl), n. A fish of the group Discoboli

Discoboli. Discoboli (dis-kob'ō-lī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of L. discobolus : see discobolus.] In zoöl.: (a) In Cuvier's system of elassification, the third fam-ily of Malacopterygii subbrachiati, having the ventrals formed into a disk or sucker, as in the lump-fish, Cyclopterus lumpus. [Not in use.] (b) In Günther's system, a family of Acanthop-terygii gobiiformes, having at most two anal spines, and ventral fins entirely modified into a perfect disk adherent to the body. It com-prises the Cyclopteridæ, Liparididæ, and Gobie-socidæ. socidæ.

discobolus (dis-kob'ǫ-lus), n.; pl. discoboli (-lī). [L., ζ Gr. δισκοβόλος, ζ δίσκος, a diseus, a disk, + βάλλειν, throw.] In classical antiq., a thrower of



Discobolus .- Vatican Museum, Rome.

the discus; one engaged in the exercise of throwing the discus; specifically [cap.], a famous ancient statue by Myron (fifth century B. C.), representing a man in the act of throwing a discus.

Compare, for example, the other well-known type of a discobolus, who, as seen in two staines in Rome, stands with one foot drawn back in the act of beginning to col-lect his impulse for the throw. A. S. Murray, Greek Scnipture, I. 233.

A. S. Murray, Greek Schputte, 1. 253.
discocarp (dis'kō-kārp), n. [< NL. discocarpium, < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + καρπός, fruit.] In bot.: (a) A fruit consisting of distinct achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose.
(b) In discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens, the fruit, consisting of a disk-like hymenium, which bears the asci exposed while metuning: same as mathematical achemism.

maturing: same as apothecium. discocarpium (dis-kō-kār'pi-um), n.; pl. disco-carpia (-ä). [NL.: see discocarp.] Same as discocarp.

discocarpous

discocarpons (dis-kā-kār'pus), a. [< discocarp + -ous.] Pertaining to or characterized by a discocarp.

Gymnocarpons and discocarpous forms. De Bary, Fungl (traus.), p. 198.

Discocephali (dis- $k\bar{0}$ -sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of discocephalus : see discocephalous.] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the single family *Echeneididw*, or sucking-fishes, as the remora (which see).

discocephalous (dis-kộ-sef'a-lus), a. [(NL. dis-cocephalus, $\langle Gr. \delta \alpha \kappa \phi, a$ dišk, $+ \kappa \phi \alpha \lambda \eta$, head.] Having a sucking-disk on the head; specifical-ly, pertaining to or having the characters of the Discocephali.

biscocephai. discocytula (dis-kō-sit'ū-lä), n.; pl. discocytu- la (-lē). [NL., \langle Gr. diako, a disk, + NL. cytu- la, q. v.] In embryol., the parent-eell or cytula which results from a discomonerula by the re-formation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by partial and discoidal segmentation of the yolk, to develop in succession into a discomorula, a discoblastula, and a discogastrula. Haeckel. discodactyl, discodactyle (dis-kō-dak'til), a. [\langle NL. discodactyles, \langle Gr. diako, disk, + dikru- λo , finger, toe.] Having toes dilated at the end into a sort of disk; platydaetyl: applied specifically to certain groups of batrachians, as tree-toads and tree-frogs, in distinction from *oxydactyl.*

oxudactul.

Discodactyla (dis-kō-dak'ti-lä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of discodactylus: see discodactyl.] A group of tongued salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends, as in the Hylidw; tree-frogs or tree-toads: a synonym of Platy dactula.

discodactyle, a. See discodactyl.

discogastrula (dis-kō-gas'trö-lä), n.; pl. disco-gastrulæ (-lö). [NL., < Gr. disko, a disk, + NL. gastrula, q. v.] In cmbryol., a disk-gastrula; that special form of metagastrula or kinogenetic gastrula which results from discoidal egg-cleavage, or discoidal segmentation of the vitellus. *Haeckel*.

Discoglossidæ (dis-kō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., $\langle Discoglossus + -ide.$] A family of areiferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Discoglossus*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids and coracoids slightly divergent and generally tapering, and with the storaum emitting two divergent recoraces and storage of the divergent and generally tapering, and with the sternum emitting two divergent processes. The family is chicity European, though one genus and apecles, *Liopetma hockstetteri*, is the only known New Zealand ha-trachian. *Discoplosasis* has one apocies, of southern En-rope. (See cut helow.) The obstetrical toad, Alytes obste-tricans, the common Bombinator igneus, and several not-able fossil forms, chiefly of the genus *Palaebatrachus*, are also included in this family. See cut under Alytes.

Discoglossoidea (dis^{*}kõ-glo-soi'dõ-ä), n. pl.[NL., $\langle Discoglossus + -oidea.$] A superfamily of arciferous phaneroglossate amphibians, by a spiracle situated mesially on the thoracic region. All the known forms belong to one family, *Discoglosside*.

[NL., < Gr.

Discoglossus (dis-kō-glos'us), n. $\delta i \alpha \kappa_0$, disk, + $\gamma \lambda \tilde{\omega} \sigma \alpha$, tongue.] A genus of tail-less batrachians, the type of the family Discoglossidæ.

discohexaster

(dis"kō-hek-sas'-ter), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta i\sigma \kappa o \varsigma$, disk, + $\tilde{\epsilon} \xi$, six, + $\dot{\sigma} \sigma \tau \eta \rho$, a six, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, a hexaster the rays of which end in disks.

discoid (dis'koid),

104

Hiscold (this kond), a. and n. [=F. Discoglossns pictus. discoide = Pg. discoide, $\langle LLL$. discoides, $\langle Gr. \delta_{i\sigma\kappao\epsilon\iota}\delta_{h\varsigma}$, disk-shaped, $\langle \delta_{i\sigma\kappao\varsigma}$, a disk, $+ \epsilon_i\delta_{o\varsigma}$, form.] I. a. Having the form of a disk; pertaining to a disk. Scaling the particulation of the same have the containing the form of the same have the containing the form of the same have the containing the form of the same have the Having the form of a disk; pertaining to a disk. Specifically applied -(a) In conch., to certain univalve shells whose whorls are disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the genus *Planorbis.* (b) In embryol., to-(1) that form of deciduate placenta which is circular and finitened, as in man, quadrumanes, bats, insectivores, and rodents; (2) that form of yolk-cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus of a meroblastic egg which results in a flat germ-disk lying on the aurface of a mass of food-yolk, as occurs in many fishes, in reptiles, and in all birds.—Discoid head, in the *Composite*, a flower-head destitute of rays, the flowers being all tubular, as in the tansy, boneasct, etc.—Discoid pith, 104 1649

pith which is broken up into small horizontal compart-ments separated by disk-like partitions, as in the walnut. Also discoidal.

II. n. Something in the form of a disk or moit

discoida (dis-koi'dä), n. pl. [NL., ζGr. δισκοει-δής: see discoid.] Ä family of spumellarians, of the suborder Spharellaria. Haeckel.
discoidal (dis-koi'dal), a. [ζ discoid + -al.] Same as discoid.

ame as *discont*. Each frustuie is of *discoidal* shape. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 230.

Each frustuie is of discoidal shape. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 239. Discoidal cell or arcolet, in entona, a name variously applied, in different orders of inaccts, to cells mear the con-ter of the wing. In the dragon-flies they are exterior to the triangle; in the Aphides they are the cells limited by the oblique nervures; and in the Hymenopters they are two or three cells near the center of the wing, between the cubital and anal nervures.—Discoidal cleavage, egg-cleavage, or segmentation of the vitelins, one of several forms of cleavage distinguished by Hacckel. (See discoid.) It occurs in merofilastic eggs, or those in which there is a large quantity of food-oylok or mutritive protoplasm in comparison with the small amount of germ-yoik or formative protoplasm. It occurs in all birds' eggs, in which ther round, flat germ-disk, commonly called the cicatricula or tread, may be observed upon the surface of the yellow. In impregnated eggs, even when freshly laid, the germ-disk may be rosolved by moderate magnifying power into a flattened mass of little cells which have al-rent-cell or discocythal, and have become a diacomornia, or even advanced to the stage of a discoblastula or dis-cegastrula.—Discoidal epipleure, in entorm, borders of the elytin which are strongly deflexed, appearing like pro-cesses of the lower surface of the disk. Kirby.—Discoi-dal nervures, in entorm, the nervures, as in cer-tain Coloptera.—Discoidal placenta, a placenta or atterbirth which has the form of a cleavage and the original pa-rent cells which has a different of the disk. Kirby.—Discoi-dal nervures, a strongly deflexed, appearing like pro-cesses of the lower surface of the disk. Kirby.—Discoi-dal nervures, and and monkeys, bats, Insectivorea, and the codents. Discoidea (dis-koi'dē-ii), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. dor-

Todents. Discoidea (dis-koi'dē-ii), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. δισ-κοειδής: see discoid.] 1. One of two primary groups into which Huxley divides the decidu-ate Mammalia (the other being Zonaria, which see), consisting of those Deciduata which have a discoidal placenta.

In the Discoidea . . . the placenta takes the form of a thick dlac, which is sometimes more or less lobed. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 350.

Husley, Anat. Vert., p. 350. Husley, Anat. Vert., p. 350. 2. A group of echinoderms. Gray, 1825. **Discoideæ** (dis-koi'dē-ē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. δa - $\kappa o t d \delta y$: see discoid.] In some systems of classi-fication, a suborder of siphonophorous hydro-zoans, corresponding to the family Velellidæ (Velella, Porpita), which is oftener referred to Physophoræ; the discoidal physophorans. The stem is reduced to a flat disk, with a system of canals in the central cavity; the discoidal pneumatocyst is above, and the polypoid or mednsold appendages are below; there is a large nutrilive polyp surrounded by smaller ones to which the gonophores are attached; and there are datylozoids near the edge of the disk. **discolith** (dis'Kō-lith), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta \sigma \kappa \sigma$, a disk, $+ \lambda l \delta \sigma$, a stone.] A calcarcous body with an organic structure found embedded in bath ybius. Two distinct types are recognizable among the Cocco-

Two distinct types are recognizable among the Cocco-liths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively Dis-coliths and Cyatholitha. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 409. discolor¹, discolour (dis-kul'or), e. t. [< ME. descolouren, < OF. descolourer, descoulourer, des colorir (F. décolorer: see decolor) = Sp. desco-lorar, descolorir = Pg, descorar = It. discolorare, discolorire, scolorare, scolorire, < ML. discolo-rare, < L. dis- priv. + coloraré, color: see dis-and color.] 1. To alter the natural hae or color of : charge to a different color or shade: stein: of; change to a different color or shade; stain; tinge.

nge. Drink water, either pure, or but discoloured with malt. Sir IV. Temple.

2. To alter the complexion of ; change the appearance of; give a false appearance to.

Jealousy with janndice in her eyes, Discolouring all she view'd. Dryden.

The former [executive departments] are generally the objects of jealousy; and their administration is alwaya liable to be discoloured and rendered unpopular. A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 49.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 49. discolor² (dis'kō-lor), a. [= F. discolore, < L. discolor, of another color, party-colored, < dis-, apart, + color, color.] 1. In zoöl. and bot., of varied or different colors; variegated; discol-orous; not concolor: said of any single object. - 2. In zoöl., differing in color, as one thing from another; discolorate; not concolor: usu-ally with with: as, elytra discolor with the thorax. thorax. Also discolorous, discolorate.

Also discolorous, discolorate. **discolorate** (dis-kul'or-āt), a. [< discolor² + -ate¹.] In zoöl., samo as discolor². **discoloration** (dis-kul-o-rā'shon), n. [< OF. descoloration, discoloracion, F. décoloration = Pr. descoloracio = It. discolorazione; as discol-or¹ + -ation,] 1. The act of discoloriug, or

the state of being discolored; alteration of col-or.-2. That which is discolored; a discolored spot; a stain: as, spots and discolorations of the skin. Specifically -3. In entom., an indis-tinet, paler, or discolored part of a surface; that which is colorless or nearly so, as if faded out.

discomfit

The mandibles are black, with a slight pale discoloration n the inner tooth. Packard on the inner tooth.

4. Alteration of complexion or of the appear-

Anceration of complexion of of the appear-ance of things: as, the discoloration of ideas.
discolored, discoloured (dis-kul'ord), p. a. [< ME. discoloured; pp. of discolor¹, discolour, c.]
1. Of dimmed or darkened color; stained; blotched: as, a discolored spot on the skin or on a garment.

The walls and pavement checkred with discoloured mar-ble, Sandys, Travalles, p. 93, Sandys, Travailes, p. 93. 21. Variegated; being of diverse colors; discolor.

color. A discolourd Snake, whose hidden anares Through the greene gras his long bright burnisht back declares. Nor purple pheasant . . . with a perched pride Wave his discoloured neck and purple side. B. Jonson, Vision of Delight.

3. Without colors or color. [Rare.]

Amo. Yon have still in your hat the former colours. Mer. You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play discoloured. B. Jonson, Cynthia'a Revels, v. 2.

discolorous (dis-kul'or-ns), a. [< discolor² + -ous.] Same as discolor².

Usually they [apothecia] are discolorous, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-col-oured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various in-termediate shades. Encyc. Brit., XIV, 554.

discolour, discoloured. See discolor1, discol-

ored. Discomedusa (dis "kō-mῷ-dū'sä), n. [NL., < Gr. δiaκoç, a disk, + NL. medusa, q. v.] A ge-nus of discoidal jelly-fishes, of the family Aure-liidæ, with largo oral arms with branched ves-sels and two marginal tentaeles. D. lobata of the Adriatic is an example. Claus. Discomedusæ (dis "kộ-mệ-dũ'sõ), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Discomedusa.] An order of the class Hy-drozoa and subclass Scyphomedusæ, including the disconhorous hydrozoans, or Discophora in

the discophorous hydrozoans, or *Discophora* in a strict sense, as those acalephs commonly callthe discophorous hydrozoans, or Discophora in a strict sense, as those acalephs commonly call-ed jolly-fishes: so called from the large um-brella-like disk which these organisms possess. Most jelly-fishes belong to this order. They are techni-cally characterized as Scyphomeduse which develop as sexual medusiform individuals by transverse fasion from a scyphistoma (which see), or else directly from the egg; with 4 perradial, 4 interradial, and sometimes accessory adradial tentaculicysts; 4 or s genital ioles developed from the endoderm forming the oral floor of the enteric cavity, which is extended into 4 or 8 pouches; and with the mouth either opening simply at the end of a rudi-mentary manubrium or provided with 4 or 8 arm-like pro-cesses. According to the character of the mouth, the Dis-comeduser are divided into three suborders, Cubostome, Semostome, and Rhizostome. To the last of these belongs the genus Cephea. (See ent under Discophora.) The order as here defined is contrasted with the three orders Lucer-marice. Conomeduse, and Peromeduses. Characteristic genera of discomedusms are Discomedusa. The term Dis-comeduse, active, and Aretide; and the rhizos-tomous Cephea, Cassiopeia, and Aretide; and the rhizo-tomous cephea, Cassiopeia, and Aretide; and the rhizo-tomeduse, or with Discophora in one of its senses. **discomeduses** + -an.] **1**, a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Discomeduse. **II**, n. One of the Discomeduses.

having the characters of the Discomedusæ.
II. n. One of the Discomedusæ.
discomedusoid (dis^{*}kö-mē-dū'soid), a. [< Discomedusæ + -oid.] Resembling a discomedusæ.
discomfit (dis-kum'fit), v. t. [< ME. discomfiten, as es scomfit), < OF. desconfit (ML. disconfictens, disconfitens, by a pheresis scomfiten: see scomfit), < OF. desconfit (ML. disconficere, desconfit, , C. L. disconfigere, desconfit, < L. disconfirer, desconfit, rout, disconfit, < conficere, defeat, rout, discomfit, < L. disconficere, defeat, rout, discomfit, < confictus) + facere, de: see dis- and comfit, confict.] 1. To foil or thwart in battle; overcome completely in fighting; defeat; rout.

Joshna discomfiled Amalek and his people with the edge the sword. Ex. xvii, 13, of the sword.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength, Discomfited, pursued. Philips.

2. To disconcert; foil; frustrate the plans of; throw into perplexity and dejection.

Well, go with me, and be not so discomfiled. Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. =Syn. 1. Overpower, Rout, etc. See defeat.



discomfit (dis-kum'fit), n. Rout; defeat; discomfiture.

) torow , torow, and shall ere long receive Such a discomfit as shall quite despoil him. Milton, S. A., L 469.

discomfiture (dis-kum'fi-tūr), n. [< ME. disc comfiture (also. by apheresis scomfiture: see scomfiture), < OF. desconfiture, defeat, F. décon-fiture = Pr. desconfiture = It. sconfitura, < ML. disconfectura, defeat, < disconficere, pp. discon-fectus, defeat, disconfit: see discomfit, v.] 1. Rout; defeat in battle; overthrow.

Every man's sword was agalust his fellow, and there was a very great discomfiture. 1 Sam. xiv. 20. Your Lordahlp hath also heard of the Battle of Leip-sick, where Tilly, notwithstanding the Victory he had got over the D. of Saxony a few Days before, received an utter *Disconfiture*. Howeld, Letters, I. v. 35.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

After five days' exertion, this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune resigns the task in disconfiture and despair. Disraeli.

and despair. Disraeli. **discomfort** (dis-kum'fért), v. t. [< ME. dis-comforten, disconforten, trouble, discourage, C. OF. desconforter, F. déconforter = Pr. descon-fortar, desconfortar = Pg. desconfortar = It. disconfortare, sconfortare, discomfort, < L. dis-priv. + LL. confortare, comfort: see dis- and comfort, v.] To disturb the comfort or happi-ness of; make uncomfortable or uneasy; pain; grieve: sadden: deject. grieve; sadden; deject.

Cecropia... came unto them, making courtesy the out-side of mischief, and desiring them not to be discomforted; for they were in a place dedicated to their service. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

So Biorn went comfortless but for his thought, And by his thought the more discomforted. Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

Lowert, voyage to vinitada.
discomfort (dis-kum'fèrt), n. [< ME. discomfort, disconfort, < OF. desconfort, F. déconfort = Pg. desconforto = It. disconforto, sconforto, discomfort; from the verb.] Absence of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; sorrow; disquictude.</p>

What mean you, sir, To give them this discomfort? Look, they weep. Shak., A. and C., iv. 2. I will strike him dead For this discomfort he hath done the house. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elsine.

Our life is overlaid and intervoven with a web of many skelns, and a strain, a hitch, or a tangle, at any one of a thousand points of interlacing, spreads discomfort which is felt as disaster. Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 28.

discomfortable (dis-kum'fer-ta-bl), a. [< OF. desconfortable, < desconforter, discomfort: see discomfort aud -ablc, and cf. comfortable.] 14. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad.

Ont of al question, continual wealth Interrupted with no tribulation is a very discumfortable token of enerlast-

ing damnation. Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 47. What ! did that help poor Dorns, whose eyes could carry nnto hlm no other news but discomfortable ! Sir P. Sidney.

2t. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort. Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. Discomfortable cousin. 3. Causing discomfort; discommodious; un-comfortable. [Rare.]

A labyrinth of little discomfortable garrets. Thackeray.

The gracious sir, To me discomfortable and dun, became As weak smoke blowing in the under world. A. C. Swinburne, At Eleusis.

discommend (dis-ko-mend'), v. t. [dis- priv. discommend (dis-ko-mend'), v. t. [< dis-priv. + commend.] To express or give occasion for disapprobation of; hold up or expose to cen-sure or dislike: the opposite of recommend. Let not this saynge In no wyse thee offende, For playnge of instrumentes He doth not discommende. Eablese Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 345. Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die. Hooker, Eccles. Folity, v. 46. A compliance will discommend me to Mr. Coventry. Pepys, Diary, 11. 152.

discommendable (dis-ko-men'da-bl), a. [< dis-priv. + commendable.] Not recommenda-ble; blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

Which feffeminate, amorous, wanton musicke] as it is English Gidds (E. E. T. S., p. 305. discommendable in feasts and merry-meetings, so much **discommons** (dis-kom'onz), v. t. [\[dis-priv. + more in churches. Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, II., v. 10. commons: see commons, 4.] Same as discomdiscommendableness (dis-ko-men'da-bl-nes),

n. Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation. Bailey, 1727. discommendation (dis-kom-en-dā'shon), n.

[dis- priv. + commendation.] Blame; censure; reproach.

It were a blemlsh rather then an ornament, a discom-mendation then a prayse. Hakewill, Apology, p. 289.

[< discomfit, v.] discommender (dis-ko-men'der), n. One who

discommender (dis-Romen der), n. One who discommends; a dispraiser. Imp. Dict. discommission (dis-ko-mish'on), v. t. [< dis-priv. + commission1.] To deprive of a commission.

All this, for no apparent cause of publick Concernment to the Church or Commonwealth, but only for discom-missioning nine great Officers in the Army. Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

discommodatet (dis-kom'ō-dāt), v. t. [< L. dis- priv. + commodatus, pp. of commodarc, make fit or snitable, < commodus, fit: see accommodate, and cf. discommode.] To discommode; incommode.

These Wars did . . . drain and discommodate the King of Spain, by reason of his Distance. Howelt, Letters, I. il. 15.

discommode (dis-ko-mōd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. discommoded, ppr. discommoding. [< OF. des-commoder, < L. dis- priv. + commodare, make fit or suitable: see commode, and cf. discommo-In or suitable: see commode, and et. as commode, date.] To put to inconvenience; incommode; trouble. Bailey, 1727. discommodious (dis-ko-mō'di-us), a. [$\langle dis-$ priv. + commodious.] Inconvenient; trouble-

some.

In the fifth edict, all strangers are forbidden to carry out of the city above the value of five crowns of gold, a atathic very discommodious. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquize, p. 657.

discommodiously (dis-ko-mō'di-us-li), adv. In a discommodious manner. Imp. Dict. discommodiousness (dis-ko-mō'di-us-nes), n. Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble.

So lt was plain the fight could not be but sharp and dangerous, for the discommodiousness of the place. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 24.

discommodity (dis-ko-mod'i-ti), n.; pl. dis-commodities (-tiz). [< dis- priv. + commodity. Cf. discommode, discommodious.] 1. Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

As hee that, having a faire Orchard, seeing one tree blasted, recomteth the discommodifie of that, and passeth ouer in silence the fruitefulnesse of the other. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 189.

You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without dis-commodity. Lamb.

2. That which causes trouble, inconvenience, or hurt; anything that injures; a loss; a trouble; an injury.

We read that Crates the Philosopher Cinicke, in respect of the manifold discommodities of mans life, held opinion that it was best for man neuer to haue bene borne or soone after to dye. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 171. The discommodities ; either imperfections or wants

Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, 1. 647).

Discommodity is, indeed, properly an abstract form signifying inconvenience or disadvantage; . . . but as the noun commodities has been used in the English language for four hundred years at least as a concrete term, so we may now convert discommodity into a concrete term, and speak of discommodities as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm. Jerons, Pol. Econ., p. 63.

discommon (dis-kom'on), v. t. [< ME. discom-cnen, < dis- priv. + comen, comon, common: see common.] 1. To deprive of the character of a common, as a piece of land; appropriate to pri-vate ownership, as common land, by separating and inclosing it.

To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually discommoning the other from the broad fields of natural right. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 290.

2. To deprive of the right of a common.

Whilea thou discommonest thy neighbour's kyne. Bp. Hall, Satirea, v. 3.

To deprive of the privileges of a place; espe-3. s. To deprive of the privileges of a prace; espe-cially, in the universities of Oxford and Cam-bridge, to prohibit (a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the uni-versity) from dealing with the undergraduates. The power to do this lies with the vice-chancellor.

Declared the said persona nott discomened nor dis-fraunchesid for any matter or cause touchyng the vari-ances bytwext the sayd Mayer, baileffea, and Communate. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 308.

mon. 3.

The owners [of lodging-honses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgera who stay out at night, under pain of being discommonsed. C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 108, note.

Discomycetes Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove discommunity of descent. Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 404.

discomonerula (dis^kkō-mō-ner^o-lä), n.; pl. dis-comonerulæ (-lē). [NL., \langle Gr. dio κ oç, a disk, +NL. monerula.] In embryol., the monerula-stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes discoidal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk, and in germinating becomes in succession a disco-cytula, discomorula, discoblastula, and disco-crestwile. It is entrole which induces formation with gastrula. It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole, and very distinct nutritive yolk at the other. Haeckel.

Hacekel. discomorula (dis-kō-mor'ö-lä), n.; pl. discomo-rulæ (-lō). [NL., ζ Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. mo-rula.] In embryol., the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the partial and discoidal seg-mentation of the formative vitellus or yolk of a meroblastic egg (amphicytula), and proceeds to develop successively into a discoblastula and

to develop successively into a discontastula and a discogastrula. It is in the shape of a flat disk of similar cells at the animal pole of the egg. A bird's egg is an example, the tread, or cleatricula, being found in all the stages above mentioned. Hackkel. **discompanied**! (dis-kum'pa-nid), a. [$\langle *discom pany (\langle OF. descompaignier, desconpagnier, sep arate, isolate, <math>\langle des$ - priv. + compagnier, accom-pany : see dis- and company, v.) + -ed².] With-out company. out company; unaccompanied.

That is, if she be alone now, and discompanied. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3. discomplexion; (dis-kom-plek'shon), v. t. [< dis-priv. + complexion.] To change the com-plexion or color of; discolor.

His rich cloaths be discomplexioned With bloud. Shirley (and Fletcher ?), Coronation, i. 1. discompliance (dis-kom-pli'ans), n. [< dis-priv. + compliance.] Non-compliance.

A discompliance [will discommend me] to my lord-chan-cellor. Pepys, Diary, II. 152.

discompose (dis-kom-poz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. discompose (dis-kom-poz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. discomposed, ppr. discomposing. [= F. décom-poser; as dis-priv. + compose. Cf. Sp. descom-poner = Pg. descompor = 1t. discompore, scom-porre, < L. dis-priv. + componere, compose. Cf. decompose.] I. To bring into disorder; dis-turb; disarrange; unsettle.

A great implety . . . hath atained the honour of a fam-ily, and discomposed its title to the divine mercles. Jer. Taylor.

To disturb peace and quietness in; agitate; ruffle, as the temper or mind of.

We are then [in private] placed immediately under the eye of God, which awes us; but under no other eyes, and in the neighbourhood of no other objects, which night di-vert or discompose us. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

I am extremely discomposed when I hear scandal. Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

Croaker. Don't be discomposed. Lofty. Zounds! Sir, but I am discomposed, and will be discomposed. To be treated thus! Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

3t. To displace; discard; discharge.

He never put down or discomposed counsellor, or near servant, as we only Stanley. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 242.

=Syn. 1. To derange, jumble, confuse. - 2. To disconcert, embarrase, fret, vex, nettle, irritate, annoy, worry. discomposedness (dis-kom-po/zed-nes), n. The

state of being discomposed; disquietude.

Believe it, sickness is not the fittest time either to learn virtue or to make our peace with God; it is a time of dis-temper and discomposedness. Sir M. Hale, Preparative against Afflictions.

discomposition + (dis-kom-pō-zish'on), n. [=F. décomposition = Sp. descomposición = Pg. des-composição = It. scomposizione; as discompose + -ition, after composition.] Inconsistency; incongruity.

0 perplexed discomposition, O riddling distemper, 0 miserable condition of man! Donne, Devotions, p. 8.

discomposure (dis-kom-pō'zīur), n. [< dis-priv. + composure.] 1. The state of being discom-posed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; per-turbation: as, discomposure of mind.

His contenance was cheerful, and all the time of his being on the scaffold there appeared in him no fear, dis-order, change of conntenance, or discomposure. State Trials, Earl of Holland, an. 1649.

21. Inconsistency; incongruity; disagreement. How exquisite a symmetry . . . in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming discomposures that now puzzle me ! Boyle, Works, 11. 275.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 108, note. discompt; v. t. An obsolete spelling of discount. discommunity (dis-ko-mū'ni-ti), n. [$\langle dis-$ Discomycetes (dis^{*}ko-mī-sõ'tõz), n. pl. [NL., priv. + community.] Want of community; ab-sence of common origin or qualities. [Kare.] A large group of ascomycetons fungi, in which

Discomvcetes

the hymenium is exposed and the fruiting body the hymenum is exposed and the fruiting body is cupular, discoid, or club-shaped, and some-times convoluted. In texture they are fleshy or way, and often brilliantly colored. They grow chiefly on the ground and on dead wood, but some are parasitic. *Peeiza* is the largest genus, and includes the cup-shaped species. (See cut under cupule.) Morchella is the edible merel. Also called *Helvellacea*.

Also called Heitetlacca. Also called Heitetlacca. discomycetous (dis^{*}kö-mī-sö'tus), a. [As Dis-comycet-es + -ous.] Producing asci upon an exposed hymenium; specifically, belonging to the Disconyectes, or resembling them in char-acter: in lichens, same as gymnocarpous. disconcert (dis-kön-sèrt'), v. t. [< OF. discon-certer, F. disconcerter = Sp. Pg. desconcertar = It. disconcertare, sconcertarc, disconcert; see concert, v.] 1. To throw into disorder or con-fusiou; come in the way of; disarrange; obfusion; come in the way of; disarrange; obstruct.

Some unforeseen difficulties constantly occur to discon-ert my design. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, exxl. cert my design. Obstinecy takes his sturdy stand, To disconcert what Policy has plann'd. Couper, Expostulation.

Maria Theresa again fled to Hungary, and was again re-ceived with an enthusiasm that completely disconcerted her enemies. Leeky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii. 2. To unsettle the mind of; discompose; dis-

turb the self-possession of; confuse. The slightest remark from a stranger disconcerted her. Macautay, Madame D'Arblay.

Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay. The embrace disconcerted the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. Thackeray, Vanity Fair. =Syn. 2. To ruffle. See list under discompose. disconcert (dis-kon'sért), n. [= F. déconcert = Sp. desconcierto = Pg, desconcerto = It. scon-cerlo; from the verb.] Disunion; disagree-ment; disconcertment. [Rare.]

The waitzers perforce ceased their evolutions, and there was a brief disconcert of the whole grave company. Poe, Masque of the Red Death.

disconcertion (dis-kon-sér'shon), $n. [\langle disconcert, v., + -ion.]$ The act of disconcerting, or the state of being disconcerted; confusion.

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the dis-concertion of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. State Trials, H. Rowan, an. 1794.

disconcertment (dis-kon-sert'ment), n. [= F. Goldsmith, Citizen of the W déconcertement; as disconcert, v., 7 - ment.] The disconsolately (dis-kon'sō-lāt-li), adr. state of being disconcerted or disturbed.

House-hunting, under these circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and disconcertinent to the stranger. Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

disconformity (dis-kon-fôr'mi-ti), n. [= Sp. desconformidad = Pg. desconformidade; as dis-priv. + conformity.] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Causes rooted in immutable nature, utler unfitness, ut-ter disconformity. Milton, Tetrachordon.

discongruity (dis-kon-grö'i-ti), n. [{ dis- priv. + congruity.] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

That great disproportion betwixt God and man; that much discongruity betwixt him and ns. W. Montague, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 6.

disconnect (dis-ko-nekt'), v. t. $[\langle dis-priv. + connect.]$ 1. To sever or interrupt the connection of; break the connection of or between; disunite; disjoin: as, to disconnect a locomotive from a train; to disconnect church and state.

This restriction disconnects bank paper and the precious metals.

2. To disjoin the parts of; deprive of connec-tion or coherence; separate into parts; disso-ciate: as, to disconnect an engine by detaching the connecting-rod. [Rare in the more general sense.]

The commonwealth itself would, in a few generations, crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality. Burke, Rev. in France.

disconnectedly (dis-ko-nek'ted-li), adv. In a disconnected or incoherent manner.

Nothing was therefore io be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, disconnection, and confusion. Burke, Rev. in France.

Burke, Rev. in France.
disconsecrate (dis-kon'sē, krāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disconsecrated, ppr. disconsecrating. [
disconsecrate.] To deprive of sacredness; descerato. Imp. Dict. [Rare.]
disconsent; (dis-kon-sent'), v. i. [
OF. desconsentir,
descent. Cf. dissent.] To differ; disagree; not to consent; dissent.
A men must immediately is a field and his command.

A man must immediately love God and his command-ments, and therefore disagree and disconsent anto the desh, and be at bate therewith, and fight against it. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 142.

If, therefore, the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the Aposties, even in these points which were of least mement to men's particular ends, how well may we be as-sured it was much more degenerated in point of Episco-pacy. Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy. disconsolacyt (dis-kon'so-la-si), n. [< discon-

sola(tc) + -cy.] Disconsolateness. Penury, baseness, and disconsolacy. Barrow, Expos. of Creed.

disconsolancet, disconsolancyt (dis-kon'sō-lans, -lan-si), n. [< disconsol(atc) + -ance, -ancy.] Disconsolateness.

disconsolate (dis-kon'sō-lāt), a. [< ME. dis-consolat = OF. desconsole, F. déconsolé = Sp. Pg. desconsolado = It. disconsolato, sconsolato, < ML. disconsolatus, comfortless, < L. dis- priv. + consolatus, pp. of consolari, console: see console¹.] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy.

One morn a Peri at the gate Of Eden stood disconsolate. Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

2. Causing or manifesting discomfort; sad or saddening; eheerless; gloomy: as, disconsolate news; a disconsolate look or manner.

The disconsolate darkness of our winter nights. Ray.

=Syn, 1. Inconsolable, forlorn. disconsolated (dis-kon'sö-lä-ted), a. [< dis-consolate + -ed².] Disconsolate.

A disconsolated figure, who sate on the other end of the seat, seem'd no way to enjoy the serenity of the season. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, li.

In a

Upon the ground disconsolately laid, Like one who felt and wall'd the wrath of fate. J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 79.

stranger. Howetts, venetian Life, vii. J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 79. disconducive (dis-kon-dū'siv), a. [$\langle dis$ -priv. disconsolateness (dis-kon'sõ-lät-ncs), n. The + conducive.] Not conducive; disadvanta-geous; obstructive; impeding. Imp. Dict. disconformablet (dis-kon-fôr'ma-bl), a. [$\langle dis-$ priv. + conformable.] Not conformable. As long as they are disconformable in religion from vs. they cannot be but halfe my subjects. Store, K. James, an. 1603. Slowe, K. James, A. James, an. 1603. Slowe, K. James, A. James, A. James, A.disconsolationt (dis-kon-sō-lā'shōn), n. [= Sp. desconsolacion = Pg. desconsolação = It. dis-consolazione, sconsolazione, < ML. as if *discon-solatio(n-), < disconsolatus, disconsolate: see disconsolate.] Want of comfort; disconsolateness.

The earth yeelded him nothing but matter of disconso-lation and heavinesse. Bp. Hall, Ziklag Spoiled and Revenged.

discontent (dis-kon-tent'), a. [< OF. descon-tent = It. discontento, scontento, adj.; as dis-priv. + content¹, a.] Uneasy; dissatisfied; discontented.

Ite's wondrous discontent; he'll speak to no man. Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.
 discontent (dis-kon-tent'), n. [= It. scontento, n.; as dis- priv. + content¹, n. Cf. discontent, a.] 1. Want of content; uneasiness or in-quietude of mind; dissatisfaction with some present state of things; displeasure. Now is the winter of our discontent

Now is the whoter of our discontent Made glorious summer by this sum of Yerk. Shak., Rich. III., i. I.

From discontent grows treason, And on the stajk of treason, death. Lust's Dominion, ii. 2.

Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts, Or carry suiles and sunshine in my face When discontent sits heavy at my heart. Addison, Cato, I. 4.

27. One who is discontented; a malcontent. Fickle changelings and poor discontents, Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news Of hurlyburly innovation. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

disconnected or incoherent manner. disconnecter (dis-ko-nek'tèr), n. One who or that which disconneets; specifically, some me-chanical device for effecting disconnection. disconnection (dis-ko-nek'shon), n. The act of separating or disuniting, or the state of being disunited; separation; interruption or lack of mion. discontent (dis-ko-net', n. Cone who or that which disconneets; specifically, some me-chanical device for effecting disconnection. disconnection (dis-ko-nek'shon), n. The act of disunited; separation; interruption or lack of union. discontent (dis-ko-netr), v. t. [< OF. descon-tenter, descontanter, discontent; as dis- priv. +

discontinuation

conicnt1, v.] To make discontented; deprive of contentment; dissatisfy; displease. These that were there thought it not fit To discontent so ancient a wit. Suckling, Session of the Poets.

discontentation (dis-kon-ton-ta'shon), n. [< discontent + -ation.] Discontent; dissatisfaetion.

The election being done, he made countinance of great discontentation thereat. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 134. The coming on of the night and the tediousness of his Truities labour nade him content rather to exercise his discontentation at home than there. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

discontented (dis-kon-ten'ted), p. a. [Pp. of discontent, v.] Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.

A diseased body and a discontented mind. Tillotson. discontentedly (dis-kon-ten'ted-li), adv. In a

discontented manner ör mood. *Bp. Hall.* discontentedness (dis-kon-ten'ted-nes), n. Un-easiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casting up his face to heaven, with a noble air of grief and discontented-ness in his looks. Addison, Travels in Italy, Florence. face to heaven, with Addison, Travels in Italy, Florence. ness in his locks. Addison, Travels in Italy, Florence. discontentful (dis-kon-tent'ful), a. [< discontent + -ful, 1.] Full of discontent. Howe. [Rare.] discontenting (dis-kon-ten'ting), p. a. [Ppr. of discontent, v.] 1. Giving uneasiness. How unpleasing end discontenting the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be so-ciable 1. Millon, Divorce.

27. Discontented; feeling discontent.

And (with my best endeavours, in your absence) Your discontenting father strive to qualify And bring him up to liking. Shak., W. T., iv. 3. discontentment (dis-kon-tent'ment), n. [(OF. descontentement, descontantement = It. discontentamento, scontentamento ; as discontent + -ment.] The state of being uneasy in mind; dissatis-faction; inquietude; discontent.

She nothing said, no words of discontentment Did from her lips arise. Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV, 213). The politic and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes . . , is one of the best antidotes against the poison of discontentments. Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

discontiguous (dis-kon-tig'n-us), a. [(dis-priv.

discontiguous (dis-kon-tig' n-us), a. [< dis-priv. + contiguous.] Not contiguous: as, discontiguous lands. Imp. Dict.
discontinuable (dis-kon-tin'ū-a-bl), a. [< discontinue + -able.] Capable of being discontinued. Imp. Dict. [Rarc.]
discontinuance (dis-kon-tin'ū-ans), n. [< OF. discontinuance, discontinuance, < discontinuer, discontinuence, secontinue.] 1. The act of discontinuing : cessation : intermission : i

discontinuing; cessation; intermission; inter-ruption of continuance. Let us consider whether our approaches to him are al-ways sweet and refreshing, and we are uncasy and impa-tient under any long discontinuance of our conversation with him. Bp. Atterbury, Works, II, vi.

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion

of parts; solution of continuity; want of union; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they east themselves into round drops, which is the figure that sav-eth the body most from discontinuance. Racon, Nat. Hist.

3. In old Eng. law, the effect of the alienation 3. In *old Eng. (aw.,* the effect of the alignation by a tenant in tail of a larger estate than be was entitled to, followed by the feoffee hold-ing possession after the death of the former. This was said to work a discontinuance of the estate of the helr in tail, because he had no right to enter on the land and turn out the person in possession under deed of feoff-ment, but had to assert his tille by process of law. Some times called *ouster by discontinuance*.

times called ouster by discontinuance. The effect of a feoffment by him [the tenant] \dots was to work a discontinuance: that is, his issue had after his death no right to enter on the land and turn out the in-truder, but had to resort to the expensive course of assert-ing their tille by process of law, or, in the technical phrase, they were "put to their action." F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 78.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 78.
Discontinuance of a suit, the termination of a suit by the act of the plaintiff, as by notice in writing, or by neglect to take the proper adjournments to keep it pending. Sometimea loosely used of dismissal against the plaintiff swill. See abandomment of an action, under abandonment, discontinuation (dis-kon-tin-ū-ā'shon), n. [
OF. discontinuacion, discontinuation, F. discontinuation = Sp. descontinuacione, S ML. discontinuation (n-), < discontinuacione, </p>
Mult. discontinuacione,
Mult. discontinuacione, S ML. discontinuation (n-),
discontinuacione, Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts; which form a connected series.
Upon any discontinuation of parts, made either by bub-Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by hub-bles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. Newton.

discontinue

discontinue (dis-kon-tin'ū), v.; pret. and pp. discontinue, ppr. discontinuing. [$\langle OF. discontinue = OF. disconvenience = OF. disconvenance, F. discontinuer = Sp. Pg. descontinuar = Pr. disconveniencia, descovinensa = It. discontinue, scontinue, <math>\langle ML. discontinue, \\ continue: see dis- and continue.]$ I. trans. 1. To cease from; cause to cease; put an end to; break off; stop: as, to discontinue a habit or practice: to discontinue a suit at law, or a claim discontinue (dis-kon-tin'ū), v.; pret. and pp. discontinucd, ppr. discontinuing. [< OF. discon-tinucr, F. discontinuer = Sp. Pg. descontinuar = It. discontinuer, < L. dis- priv. + continuare, continue: see dis- and continue.] I. trans. 1. To cease from; cause to cease; put an end to; break off; stop: as, to discontinue a habit or practice; to discontinue a suit at law, or a claim or right; their partnership has been discon-tinued. tinued.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be dis-continued. T. Pickering.

2. To interrupt; break the continuity of; intermit.

They modify and discriminate the voice without appear-ing to discontinue it. Holder, Elements of Speech. 3. To cease to take or receive ; abandon ; cease

to use : as, to discontinue a daily paper.

Tanght the Greek tongue, discontinued before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. Daniel, Defence of Rhyme.

II. intrans. 1. To cease; come to a stop or end: as, the uproar discontinued at that mo-ment; the fever has discontinued.—2. To be severed or separated.

And thou, even thyself, shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. Jer. xvii, 4.

3. To lose cohesion of parts; suffer disruption 3. To lose coneston of parts; stiffer disruption or separation of substance. Bacon. [Rare.] discontinuee (dis-kon-tin-ñ-ð'), n. [$\langle discon tinue + -ee^1$.] In old law, one whose possession or right to possession of something is discon-tinued, or liable to be discontinued. discontinuer (dis-kon-tin'ū-èr), n. One who discontinues a rule or practice. Also discon-tinue

tinuor.

thuor. **discontinuity** (dis-kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n*. [= F. *discontinuité* = Pr. *discontinuitat*, \langle ML. *dis-continuita*(*t*-)*s*, \langle *discontinuus*, *discontinuous*: see *discontinuous*, *continuity*.] 1. The fact or quality of being discontinuous; want of con-tinuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts: want of achasion. See *continuity*. of parts; want of cohesion. See continuity.

Both may pass for one stone and be polished both to-gether without any blemishing discontinuity of surface. Boyle, Works, III. 549.

The discontinuity of memory between different stages of the hypnotic tranee and its continuity between recur-rences of the same stage. Mind, X11. 619.

2. In math., that character of a change which consists in a passage from one point, state, or value to another without passing through a continuously infinite series of intermediate points (see infinite); that character of a function which ever the part of the variable consists in an infinitesimal change of the vari-ables not being everywhere accompanied by an infinitesimal change (including no change) of the function itself. An essential discontinuity is a discontinuity in which the value of the function becomes entirely indeterminate.

entirely indeterminate. **discontinuor** (dis-kon-tin' \bar{u} -or), *n*. Same as *discontinuous*: the form used in law. **discontinuous** (dis-kon-tin' \bar{u} -us), *a*. [= Sp. *descontinuous*] (dis-kon-tin' \bar{u} -us), *a*. [= Sp.] (dis-kon-tin'), *a*. [= Sp.] (dis-kon-tin' \bar{u} -us), *a*. [= Sp.] (dis tinuous: see *dis*- and *continuous*.] 1 off; interrupted; lacking continuity. 1. Broken

A path that is zigzag, discontinuous, and intersected.

De Quincey. Matter is discontinuous in the highest degree, for it consists of separate particles or molecules which are mu-tually non-interpenetrable. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 225.

24. Breaking continuity; severing the relation of parts; disjunctive.

Then Satan first knew pain, And writhed him to and fro convolved; so sore The griding sword with discontinuous wound Pass'd through him. Milton, P. L., vi. 320.

3. In math. See the extract.

3. In math. See the extract. The term discontinuous, as applied to a function of a single variable, has been used in two totally different senses. Sometimes a function is called discontinuous when its algebraic expression for values of the variable lying be-tween certain limits is different from its algebraical expres-sion for values of the variable lying between other limits. Sometimes a function of x, f(x), is called continuous when, for all values of x, the difference between f(x) and f(x + h)can be made smaller than any assignable quantity by suf-ficiently diminishing h, and in the contrary case discon-tinuous. If f(x) can be ome limits for a finite value of x, it will be convenient to consider it as discontinuous according to the second definition. Stokes,

discontinuously (dis-kon-tin'ų-us-li), adv. In a discontinuous manner; with discontinuity.

The figure-discs must be driven discontinuously. Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 144

agreement.

A necessary disconvenience, where anything is allowed to be cause of itself. Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 213. to be cause of itseit. Follow, Attromastic, p. 213. **disconvenient**; (dis-kon-vē'nient), a. [= F. disconvenient (16th eent.), disconvenant = Pr. desconvinent = Sp. Pg. desconveniente = It. dis-conveniente, sconveniente, \langle L. disconvenient(t-)s, ppr. of disconvenire, disagree, \langle dis- priv. + con-veniert.] Inconvenient; incongruous. Cartineal dividua is not accurate to the distance

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydropick body, though most disconvenient to its present welfare. Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xl.

Discophora (dis-kof'ō-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of discophorus: see discophorous.] 1. The discoidal hydro-

zoans, a subclass of Hydrozoa, comprising most of the organisms known as jellyfishes, sea-jel-lies, or sea-netlies, or sea-net-tles. The latter name is given them from the power they possess, like other hydrozoans, of sting-ing by means of their thread-cells. The hydrosono consists of a single umbrella-like disk, by the rhythmical contrac-tion of which the creature swims, and from the center of which hangs a single polypite or digestive individual, or, less frequently, several. They are free-swim-ming oceanic ani-mals, whose body consists of such soft gelatinons sub-stance that a speci-

frequently, several. They are free-swim-ming occashic ani-consists of such soft gelatinons sub-stance that a speci-men weighing sev-eral pounds when alive weighs when dried hardly as many grains. The Discophora include many calephs, in the usual sense of that term, and are also called Medusæ, Ephyronedusæ, and Acraspeda. They have been divided into Calycozoa (Incernarians), Rhizostomea, and Mono-stance, are the term Discophora is also restricted to the last two of these, excluding the Lucernavida. Thus, by Claus, the Discophora are made a suborder of Seyphome-disk shaped a calephs with the margin of the disk S-lobed, at least 8 submarginal sense-organs, as many ocular lobes, and 4 great cavities in the unbrelia for the gen-erative organs. In this strict sense the Discophora cor-respond to the Discomedusæ (which see). For several wider and inconsistent uses of the thydrozoa was established

wider and inconsistent uses of the term, see the extract. The binary division of the Hydrozoa was established by Eschscholtz (1829), whose Discophore phanerocarpe correspond to the Scyphomeduse, whilst his Discophore eryptocarpe represent the Hydromeduse. The terms point to distinctions which are not valid. In 1853 Kölliker used the term *Discophora* for the Scyphomeduse alone, an illegitimate limitation of the term which was followed by Louis Agassiz in 1860. Nicholson has used the term in a reverse sense for a heterogeneous assemblage of those meduse not classified by Huxley as Lucernaride, nor yet recognized as derived from hydroid trophosonies. This use of the term adds to the existing confusion, and renders its ahandonment necessary. . . The term *Discophora* is used by Claus for the Discomeduse. *Encye. Brit.*, XII, 556.

2. An order of suctorial worms, the leeches: so called from their sucking-disks. See *Hiru*dinea.

dinca. **Discophoræ** (dis-kof' $\tilde{0}$ -r \tilde{e}), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of discophorus: see discophorous.] Same as Discophora.—Discophoræ cryptocarpæt, a term ap-plied by Eschacholz to those hydrozoans now called Hy-dromedusæ (which see).—Discophoræ phanerocarpæt, a term applied by Eschacholz to those hydrozoans now called Scyphomedusæ (which see). **discophora** (dis-kof' $\tilde{0}$ -ran), a. and n. [$\langle Dis-$ cophora + -an.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Discophora. II n One of the Discophora

the characters of the Discophora. II. n. One of the Discophora. discophore (dis'kō-fōr), n. One of the Disco-phora. Huxley. discophorous (dis-kof'ō-rus), a. [< NL. disco-phorus, \langle Gr. disco¢ooo, bringing the discus (bearing a disk), \langle disco, a discus, disk, $+ \phi\phi \rho o_{c}$, $\langle \phi e \rho e v = E. b car 1.$] 1. Provided with a gelati-nous bell or disk, as a discophoran; specifically, of or pertaining to the Discophora (def. 1).-2.

In Annelida, having a sucking-disk, as a leech; specifically, of or pertaining to the Discophora (def. 2).

discordance

discoplacenta (dis["]kǫ̃-plā-sen'tä), n.; pl. dis-coplacenta (-tē). [NL., ζ Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. placenta, q. v.] A discoid placenta. See placenta.

discoplacental (dis"kō-plā-sen'tal), a. [< NL. discoplacentalis, < discoplacenta, q. v.] Having a discoid deciduate placenta: as, a discoplacen-

a discoil decidiate pracenta: as, a disconducer tal order of mammals. **Discoplacentalia** (dis'kö-plā-sen-tā'li-ä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of discoplacentalis: see disco-placental.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is discoidal, as contrasted with Zonoplacentalia. The group includes the ro-The placenta is discoidal, as contrasted with Zonoplacentalia. The group includes the ro-dents, some edentates, the insectivores, bats, lemurs, monkeys, and man. **discopodium** (dis-kō-pō'di-um), n.; pl. discopo-dia (-ā). [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta i \sigma \kappa \sigma_i$, a quoit, disk, $+ \pi \sigma i \varsigma$ ($\pi \sigma \delta_i$) = E. foot.] In bot., the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated. **Discoporella** (dis"kō-pō-rel'ā), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta i \sigma \kappa \sigma_i$, a disk, $+ \pi \delta \rho \sigma_i$, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family Discoporellidæ. **Discoporellidæ** (dis"kō-pō-rel'i-dē), n.pl. [NL., \langle Discoporella (+ -idæ.] A family of chilosto-matous polyzoans, typified by the genus Dis-coporella. They have the zodectnu discoid, sometimes

coporella. They have the zoöcechan discoid, sometimes confinent, adnate or stipitate, the cells distinct or close-ly connate, and the intermediate surface cancellated or orous

by consider and the discord classes of the discord (dis'kôrd), n. [$\langle ME. discord, dcscord, dcscord, dcscord = Pr. descort, later$ discord = Sp. Pg. discord = Pr. descort, later $dia, <math>\langle L. discordia$, discord, $\langle discors (discord), dcscordia, scar dia, <math>\langle L. discordia, discord, discors (discord), disagreeing, at variance, inharmonious, <math>\langle dis., apart, + cor (cord) = E. hcart. Cf. accord, concord.] 1. Want of concord or harmony$ between persons or things; disagreement ofrelations; especially, as applied to persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contontion; strife; any disagreement whichproduces passion, contest, disputes, litization.produces passion, contest, disputes, litigation, or war

And so trowed the Jewes for to have Pes when Crist was ded; For thei seyd that he made Discord and Strif amonges hem. Mandeville, Travels, p. 11.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee; All chance, direction which thou canst not scc; All discord, harmony not understood. Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291. Peace to arise out of universal discord fomented in all parts of the empire. Burke.

2. In music: (a) The combination of two tones that are inharmonious with each other, or in-conclusive in combined effect; a dissonance.

Discord is . . . due partly to beats, partly to difficulty in identifying pitch. A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 425. (b) The interval between two such tones; any interval not a unison, octave, perfect fifth, per-fect fourth, major or minor third, or major or minor sixth. In medieval music all but the first three of the above intervals were at first regarded as discords. (c) Either of the two tones forming such an interval. (d) A chord containing such intervals. See dissonance.

Why rished the *discords* in, but that harmony should be prized? *Erowning*, Abt Vogler. Hence -3. Any confused noise; a mingling or clashing of sounds; a harsh clang or uproar.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other, . . . the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. Bacon.

discordable; (dis-kôr'da-bl), a. [ME., < OF. descordable, discordable, < L. discordabilis, dis-cordant, < discordare, disagree: see discord, v.] Discordant. Gower.

What discordable cause hath to rent, and vnioined the byndyng or the aliannee of thynges: that is to sain, the conjunctions of God and of man? *Chaucer*, Boethius, v.

discordance, discordancy (dis-kôr'dans, -dau-si), n. [< ME. discordance, < OF. discordance, descordance, F. discordance = Sp. Pg. discordancia cia = It. discordanza, scordanza, < ML. discor-dantia, < L. discordan(t-)s, ppr., discordant: see discordant.] 1. The state of being discordant; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.



Cephea, one of the Discophora

The most baneful result of such an institution as that of caste is, that it turns religion . . . into a principle of division and discordancy. Faiths of the World, p. 27.

2t. Discord of sound.

Discordant ever fro armony, And distoned from melody — In fioites made ho discordance.

Rom. of the Rose.

Rom. of the Rose. discordant (dis-kôr'dant), a. [< ME. descor-daunt, < OF. descordant, discordant, F. discor-dant= Sp. Pg. discordante = It. discordante, scor-dante, < L. discordan(t-)s, ppr. of discordare, dis-agree: see discord, v.] 1. Not harmonionsly related or connected; disagreeing; incongru-ous; contradictory; being at variance; clash-ing: as, discordant opinions; discordant rules or principles. or principles.

But it is greatly discordant Unto the scholes of Athens. Gower, Conf. Amant., VII. Discordant opinions are reconciled by being seen to be two extremes of one principle. *Einerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 280.

Such discordant effect of incongruous excellence and inharmonious beauty as belongs to the desth-acene of the Talhots when matched against the quarrelling scene of Somerset and York. Swinburne, Shakespearc, p. 34.

Colours which are chromatically closely related to one another, such as green and yellow, are discordant when they are arranged so that there is an abrupt transition from one to the other. Field, Chromatography, p. 54. 2. Opposite; contrary; not coincident: as, the discordant attractions of comets or of dif-

ferent planets.-3. Inharmonious; dissonant; harsh, grating, or disagreeable to the ear. War, with discordant Notes and Jarring Noise, The Harmony of Peace deatroys. Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Landor was never mastered by his period, though still in harmony with it; in short, he was not a discordant, but an independent, singer. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 83. discordantly (dis-kôr'dant-li), adv. In a diseordant manner.

If they be discordantly tuned, though each of them atruck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. Boyle, Works, I. 741.

discordantness (dis-kôr'dant-nes), n. Discordiscordantness (us-kor danc too), dance. [Rare.] discordedt (dis-kôr'ded), a. [< discord + -ed².] At variance; disagreeing. Discorded triends aton'd, men and their wives. Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

discordfult (dis-kôrd ' fúl), a. [< discord + -ful, 1.] Quarrelsome; contentious. But Blandamour, full of vainglorious spright, And rather atird by his discordfull Dame, Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might. Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 3.

discordoust (dis'kôr-dus), a. [(discord + -ous. Cf. OF. descordieus, discordieux, (L. discordiosus, (discordia, discord.] Discordant; dissonant.

Then erept in pride, and peeviah coverise, And men grew greedle, discordous, and nice. Bp. Hall, Satirea, iii. 1. discorporate (dis-kôr'põ-rật), a. [< dis- priv. + corporate, a.] 1. Divested of the body; disembodied. [Rare.]

Instead of the seven corporate sclish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of discorporate sclish. Carlyle, Misc., 111. 198.

2t. Deprived of corporate privileges.
 discorporate (dis-kôr'pō-rāt), v. t. To deprive of corporate privileges.
 discorrespondent; (dis-kor-es-pon'dent), a. [< dis- priv. + correspondent.] Lacking correspondence or congruity.
 It would be discorrespondent in respect of God

It would be discorrespondent in respect of God. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, 11. vii. § 3.

W. Montaque, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 3. discostate (dis-kos'tāt), a. [$\langle L. dis$ -, apart, + costa, rib: seo costate.] In bot., having ra-diately divergent ribs: applied to leaves, etc. Discostomata (dis-kō-stō'ma-tä), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. \deltai\sigma\kappao\varsigma$, a disk, + $\sigma\tau\delta\mu a(\tau-)$, mouth.] In Sa-ville Kent's elassification, one of four classes of Protocot, acouting the generate and collect Protozoa, containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads, or Spongida and Choanoflagel-lata. so called from the characteristic discoidal configuration of the introceptive area: con-trasted with Pantostomata, Eustomata, and Polyreasted with Pantostomata, Enstomata, and Poly-stomata. It is divided by this author into two sections: the Discostomata gymnozoida, which are the ordinary col-lar-bearing monads or Choanoftagellata of most authors; and the Discostomata cryptozoida, which are the sponges or Spongida. The term Discostomata surcerrypta is an alter-native designation of the latter, perhaps by an oversight. **discostomatous** (dis-kō-stom'a-tus), a. Per-taining to or having the characters of the Dis-contendar.

costomata.

The discordance of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted. Horsley, Works, 111. xxxix. etc., \des- priv. + conseillier, desconseiller, d seillier, descunseillier, desconsillier, desconseiller, etc., < des- priv. + conseillier, etc., counsel: see dis- and counsel, v.] To dissuade.

By and counset, v.j to unsetled By auch good meanes he him discounselled From prosecuting his revenging rege. Spenser, F. Q., 11I. L 11.

discount (dis'kount or dis-kount'), v. t. [For-merly sometimes discompt; < OF. disconter, descunter, later descompter, reckon off, aecount back, discount, F. décompter = Sp. Pg. descontar = It. scontare (cf. D. disconteren = G. discontiren = It. scontare (cf. D. disconteren = G. disconteren = Dan. diskontere = Sw. diskontera), \langle ML. dis-computare, deduct, discount, \langle L. dis-, away, from, + computare, reekon, count: see count¹, v., compute.] 1. To reekon off or deduct in set-tlement; make a reduction of: as, to discount 5 per cent. for each payment of a bill.—2. To leave out of account; disregard.

His application is to be discounted, as here irrelevant. Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *finance*, to purchase, or pay the amount of in each, less a certain rate per cent., as a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., to be collected by the discounter or purchaser at ma-turity: as, to *discount* a bill or a claim at 7 per cont. Compare negative cent. Compare negotiate.

Power to discount notes imports power to purchase them. Pape vs. Capitol Bank of Topeka, 20 Ksn. 440. The first rule, . . . to discount only unexceptionable paper.

Matan. Hence — 4. To make a deduction from; put a reduced estimate or valuation upon; make an allowance for exaggeration or excess in: as, to discount a braggart's story; to discount an improbable piece of news.— 5. To reekon or act upon in advance; diminish by anticipation the interest, pleasure, etc., of; take for granted as going to happen: as, to discount one's future prospects; to discount the pleasure of a journey. Superiodical each character as and

Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end, and the announcement to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons has been already so fully discounted that it is shorn of much of its interest. Scotsman (newspaper). is shorn of much of its interest. Scotsman (newspaper). 6. In billiards, to allow discount to: as, to dis-count an inferior player. See discount, n., 4. discount (dis'konnt), n. [= OF. descompte, F. décompte = Sp. descuento = Pg. desconto = It. sconto, formerly disconto (>D. G. disconto = Dan. diskonto = Sw. diskont), \langle ML. discomputus, dis-count; from the verb: see discount, v.] 1. An allowance or deduction, generally of so much per cent., made for prepayment or for prompt payment of a bill or account; a sum deduct-ed, in consideration of cash payment, from the price of a thing usually sold on credit; any deduction from the eustomary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time.—2. In price of a thing usually sold on credit; any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time.—2. In finance, the rate per cent. deducted from the face value of a promissory note, bill of ex-change, etc., when purchasing the privilege of collecting its amount at maturity. Bank discount is simple interest paid in advance, and reckoned, not on the sum advanced in the purchase, but on the amount of the note or bill. This is the method recognized in busi-ness and in law. True discount is a technical term for the aum which would, if invested at the same rate, amount to the interest on the face value of the note or bill when due : thus, \$5 is the bank discount is the rate of 5 per cent. on a hill drawn at twelve months for \$100; while \$4.7619 is tho true discount, because that aum if invested at 5 per cent. would at the end of a year amount to \$5. True discount may be found by multiplying the amount of a bill or note by the rate of discount and dividing by 100 increased by the rate; while bank discount is computed in the same manner as simple interest. 3. The act of discountig: as, a noto is lodged in the bank for discount; the banks have sus-pended discounts.—4. In billiards, an allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one count from his string for every count made by the latter. A double discount de-

ecunt made by the latter. A double discount de-ducts two counts for one; three discount, three; and so on up to the grand discount, which deprives the player who discounts his opponent (gives the ods) of all prior counts whenever the latter makes a successful shot. At a discount, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disfavor.

discount, below par; hence, in low esteem; in dislavor. Originality, vigour, courage, straightforwardness are excellent things, but they are at a discount in the market. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studiea, p. 18.
Discount day, the specified day of the week on which a bank discounts notes or bills.
discountable (dis-koun'ta-bl), a. [< discount + -able.] That may be discounted: as, certain forms are necessary to render notes discountable at a hank. countable at a bank.

discount-broker (dis'kount-bro'ker), n. One who eashes notes or bills of exchange at a dis-count, and makes advances on securities.

discountenance (dis-koun'te-nans), r. t.; pret. and pp. discountenanced, ppr. discountenancing. [< OF, descontenancer, F. décontenancer, abash,

discouragement

put ont of countenance, < des- priv. + conte-nance, countenance: see dis- and countenance, v.] 14. To put out of countenance; put to shame; abash.

This hath discountenanced our scholaris most richly. B. Jonson, Cynthis's Revels, v. 2. An infant grace is soon dashed and discountenanced. often running into an inconvenience and the evils of an imprudent conduct. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 6. The hermit was somewhat discountenanced by this observation.

2. To set the countenance against; show dis-approbation of; hence, to discourage, check, or restrain: as, to *discountenance* the use of wine; to *discountenance* the frivolities of the age.

Unwilling they were to discountenance any man who was willing to serve them. Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Be careful to discountenance in children anything that looka like rage and furious anger. Tillotson, Works, I. li.

Now the more obvious and modest way of discounte-nancing evil is by silence, and by separating from it. J. H. Newman, Parochiai Sermons, 1 157.

discountenancet (dis-koun'te-nans), n. [< OF. descontenance, F. décontenance; from the verb.] Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to cheek or discourage.

He thought a little discountenance on those persons would suppress that spirit. Clarendon.

discountenancer (dis-koun'te-nan-sér), n. One who discountenances; one who refuses to coun-tenance, encourage, or support.

Scandale and murmur against the king, and his gouerneneut; taxing ihn for a great taxer of his people, and dis-countenancer of his nobilitic. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. discounter (dis'koun-ter), n. One who dis-counts; specifically, one who buys mercantile paper at a discount.

In order to gorge the whole gang of usurers, pediars, and itincrant Jew-discounters at the corners of streets, (have they not) starved the poor of their Christian flocks, and their own brother pastors? Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

discourage (dis-kur'āj), v.; pret. and pp. dis-couraged, ppr. discouraging. [< ME. discour-ragen, < OF. descoragier, descourager, F. décou-rager (= It. scoraggiare, scoraggire), dishearten, < des- priv. + coragier, couragier, encourage: see dis- and courage, v., and cf. encourage.] I. trans. 1. To deprive of, or cause to lose, courage; dishearter, deurage, v. siste to lose, courage; dishearten; depress in spirit; deject; dispirit. Fathers, provoka not your children to anger, lest they e discouraged. Col. iii. 21. be discouraged.

When we begin to seek God in earnest, we are apt, not only to be humbled (which we ought to be), but to be dis-couraged at the slowness with which we are able to amend, in spite of all the assistances of God's grace. J. H. Netcman, Parochial Sermons, i. 232.

2. To lessen or repress courage for; obstruct by opposition or difficulty; dissuade or hinder from: as, to *discourage* emigration; ill success discourages effort; low prices discourage industry.

In our return, when I staid some time ashore, the boat-men cut down a tree; some labourers near spoke to them not to do it, and I likewise discouragid it. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 114.

The apostle . . . discourages too unreasonable a pre-aumption. Rogers.

If revelation speaks on the subject of the origin of evil, it speaks only to discourage dogmatian and temerity. Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refnted.

II.; intrans. To lose courage.

Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly discou-rage, in her extreme adversities, the Sonne of God hath taken her to His spose, Vocacyon of Johan Bale, 1553 (Harl, Misc., VI. 464).

discouraget (dis-knr'āj), n. [< discourage, v.] Want of courage, cowardice. There undoubtedly is grievous discourage and peril of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 209. discouragement (dis-kur'āj-ment), n. [< OF. descouragement, F. découragement = It. disco-raggiamento, scoraggiamento; as discourage + -ment.] 1. The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking.

Over-great discouragement might make them desperate. State Trials, H. Garnet, an. 1606.

2. The state of being discouraged; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort.

The Czar was walking up and down that private walk of his in the little garden at the back of his quarters, his head drooping on his breast, his shoulders bent, his whole attitude eloquent of discouragement. Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continenis, p. 131.

3. That which discourages; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking or from a course of conduct.

discouragement

The books read at achools and colleges are full of in-citements to virtue and discouragements from vice. Swift. The steady course of a virtuans and religious life, ... resisting all the temptations of the world, overcoming all difficulties, and persevering to the end under all *discour ragements.* Clarke, Works, H. S.

ragements. Clarke, Works, H. S. =Syn. 1. Dissussion.—2. Dejection, hopelessness.—3. Hindrance, opposition, obstacle, lupediment. discourager (dis-kur'ā-jèr), n. 1. One who or that which discourages, disheartens, or de-presses the courage.—2. One who discourages, discountenances, or deters: as, a discourager of or from marriage

of or from marriage. Those discouragers and abaters of elevated love. Dryden, The Assignation, ill. 1.

discouraging (dis-kur'ā-jing), p. a. [Ppr. of discourage, v.] Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage; disheartening: as, dis-

depress the courage; disheartening: as, discouraging prospects.
discouragingly (dis-kur'ā-jing-li), adv. In a discouraging manner.
discourse (dis-körs'), n. [\ ME. discourse = D. G. discourse = Dan. Sw. diskurs, < OF. discours, F. discours = Sp. Pg. discurso = 1t. discorso, discourse, < L. discursus, a running to and fro, a running about, a pace, gait, LL. a discourse, conversation. ML, also reasoning, the reason- conversation, ML. also reasoning, the reasoning faculty, $\langle discurrere$, pp. discursus, run to and fro, run through or over, hasten, LL. go over a subject, speak at length of, discourse of (> It. discorrere = Sp. discurrir = Pg. discorrer = F. discourir, discourse), < dis-, away, in dif-Ferent directions, + currere, run: see current¹, and cf. coursel, concourse. Hence discursive, etc.] 1. A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation.

Rich she shall be, . . . of good discourse, an excellent musician, and her hair shall be of what colour it please God. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

God. His wisdom was greate, and judgment most acute; of solid discourse, affable, humble, and in nothing affected. Evelyn, Diary (1623), p. 4.

The vanquished party with the victors joined, Nor wanted sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. Dryden.

You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at aeveral times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1at ser., p. 189. 2. A running over in the mind of premises and deducing of conclusions; the exercise of, or an act of exercising, the logical or reasoning faculty; hence, the power of reasoning from premises; rationality.

Sure, he that made us with such large discourse, Looking before, and after, gave us not That capability and godlike reason To fust in us unus'd. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4.

fust in us unus d. Reason is her [the soul's] being, Discursive or intuitive : discourse Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours. Millon, P. L., v. 488.

Milton, P. L., v. 483. Our modern philosophers have too much exalted the faculties of our souls when they have maintained that by their force mankind has been able to find out that there is one Supreme Agent or Intellectual Being, which we call God; that praise and prayer are his due worship; and the rest of those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation, and unattainable by our discourse. Dryden, Religio Laici, Pret. Discourse indicates the operation of comparison the

our discourse indicates the operation of comparison, the Discourse indicates the operation of comparison, the running backwards and forwards between the characters and notes of objects; this term may, therefore, be prop-erly applied to the elaborative faculty in general. The terms discourse and discursus are, however, often, nay generally, used for the reasoning process, strictly con-sidered. Sir W. Hamilton.

3. A formal discussion or treatment of a subject; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like: as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity, of Cicero on old age; an eloquent *discourse.*—4t. Debate; contention; strife.

ourse. 41. Decaye, The villaine Hinselfe addrest unto this new debate, And with his club him all about so blist, That he which way to turne him acarcely wlat. . . . At last the eavlive, after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite, Resolved in one t assemble all his force. Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 14. [In this passage the editors usually but erroneously give discourse a literal sense, 'a running about, hence a shifting of ground.'1

Intercourse; dealing; transaction. Beau. 5t. and Fl.

and Fl. discourse (dis-körs'), v.; pret. and pp. discoursed, ppr. discoursing. [(discourse, n.] I. intrans. 1. To hold discourse; communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; treat in a set manner; hold forth; expatiate; converse: as, to discourse on the properties of the circle; the preacher discoursed on the nature and effect of faith.

Thu. How likes she my discourse? Pro. Ill, when you talk of war. Thu. But well, when I discourse of love and peace? Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2.

Shak., 1. G. of F., H. S. Nay, good my lord, sit atill; I'll promise peace, And fold mine arms up; let but mine eye discourse. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ili. 1. He had always in his honse doctors and masters, with whom he discoursed concerning the knowledge and the books he studied. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 334.

2. To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

The general maxima we are discoursing of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. Locke. 3t. To narrate; give a relation; tell.

Or by what means got'at thon to be released? Discourse, I prithee, on this turret's top. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 4.

4. To reason; argue from premises to consequences.

Nor can the soule discourse or judge of aught But what the sense collects and home doth bring; And yet the power of her discoursing thought, From these collections, is a divers thing. Sir J. Davies, Nosce Telpsum.

II. trans. 1+. To treat of; talk over; discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here, And hear at large discoursed all our fortunes. Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Medicines and cures were first found out, and then after the reasons and causes were discoursed. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, fi. 210.

Some of them discoursing their travels, and of their te-dious captivity in the Turk's galleya. B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1. 2. To utter or give forth.

Give it [the pipe] breath with yonr month, and it will discourse most excellent music. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 3t. To talk or confer with.

I have apoken to my brother, who is the patron, to dis-course the minister about it. Evelyn.

Course the minister about 1. I have discoursed several Men that were in that Expe-dition, and if I mistake not, Captain Sharp was one of them. Dampier, Voyages, I. 129. hem. I waked him, and would *discourse* him. *Walpole*, Letters, 11, 156.

discourselesst (dis-kõrs'les), a. [< discourse + -less.] Without discourse or reason.

To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good is the part of rash and discourseless brains. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi. discourser (dis-kor'ser), n. 1. One who dis-

courses; a speaker; a haranguer.

This man is perfect; A civiler discourser I ne er talk'd with. Fletcher, The Pilgrim, iii. 7. 21. A writer of a treatise or dissertation.

The Historian makes himself a Discourser for profit; and an Orator, yea, a Poet sometimes, for ornament. Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

discoursingt (dis-kor'sing), a. [< discourse + -ing².] Wandering; incoherent; discursive.

A factious hart, a discoursing head. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

We, through madness, Frame strange conceits in our *discoursing* brains. Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

discoursivet (dis-kōr'siv), a. [< discourse + -ive, after discursive, q. v.] 1. Discursive.-2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is . . . interlaced with dialogue or discoursine cenes. Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poeay. acenes.

3. Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and dis-bursive. Life of A. Wood, p. 225. coursive.

discourteous (dis-ker'tē-us), a. [< OF. des-courtois, F. discourtois (= Sp. descortés = Pg. descortez = It. discortese, scortese), < des- priv. + courtois, courteous: see dis- and courteous.] Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.

He resolved to unhorse the first discourteous knight, Cervantes, Don Quixote (trana.).

discourteously (dis-ker'tē-us-li), adv. In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Duke. What, is Signior Veterano fall'n asleep, and at the recitation of anch versas!... Pet. Has he wrong'd me so discourteously ! I'll be re-veng'd, by Phœbus ! Marmion, The Antiquary, iv. 1.

discourteousness (dis-ker'te-us-nes), n. In-

discourtesy, dis-ker'te-si), n.; pl. discourtesies (-siz). [< OF. discourtoisie, F. discourtoisie (= Sp. descortesia = Pg. descortesia = It. discorte-sia, scortesia), < descourtois, discourteous: see discourteous, and cf. courtesy.] 1. Ineivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners.

Be calm in arguing; for fiercenesse makes Errour a fault, and truth discourtesie. G. Herbert, Church Porch.

2. An act of disrespect or incivility. Proclamation was made, none vpon paine of death to presume to doe vs any wrong or discourtesie. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 167.

Quoted In Cape. Some Since's Two set of the first Lancelot knew that she was looking at him, And yet he glanced not up, nor waved his hand, Nor bad farewell, but sadly rode away. This was the one discourtesy that he used. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

discourtshipt (dis-kort'ship), u. [(dis-priv. + courtship.] Want of respect; discourtesy.

Courtship.] Want of respect; also ourselves to Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to discourtship, as to auffer you to be longer unsaluted. B. Jonson, Cynthla's Revela, v. 2. B. Jonson, Cynthla's Revela, v. 2.

B. Jonson, Cyuthla'a Revela, v. 2. discous (dis'kus), a. [< disc, disk, + -ous.] Disk-shaped; discoid. See discoid. discovenant (dis-kuv'e-nant), v. t. [< dis-priv. + covenant.] To dissolve covenant with. Craig.

Craig. discover (dis-kuv'er), v. [< ME. discoveren, diskoveren, descuveren, also diskeveren (> mod. E. dial. diskiver), and contr. discuren, descuren (see discure), < OF. descovrir, descuvrir, des-couverir, F. découvrir = Pr. descobrir, descubrir = Sp. descubrir = Pg. descobrir = 1t. discoprire, discovrire, scoprire, scovrire, < ML. discopperire, discover, reveal, < L. dis- priv. + cooperire, cover: see cover!, v.] I. trans. 1t. To uncover; lay open to vièw; disclose; make visible; hence, to show. to show.

Than sholde ye have sey shotte of arowes and quarellea fle so thikke that noon durate discouer his heed. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 660,

Pan . . . discovered her to the rest. Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover* The several caskets to this noble prince. Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and dis-coverelh the forests [revised version, "strippeth the forests bare"]. Pa. xxix. 9.

The opening of the Earth ahall discover confused and dark Hell. Howell, Letters, lv. 43. 2. To exhibit; allow to be seen and known; act so as to manifest (unconsciously or unin-teutionally); betray: as, to discover a generous spirit; he discovered great confusion. [Ar-chaie.]

O, I shall discover myaelf! 1 tremble ao unlike a sol-dler. Sheridan (?), The Camp, ii. 3. I think the lady discovered both generosity and a just way of thinking, in this rebuke which ahe gave her lover. Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

It was inevitable that time should discover the differ-

ences between characters and intellecta ao unlike. E. Doroden, Shelley, I. 130.

3. To make known by speech; tell; reveal.

3. To make known by speech, ton, torout Then, Joan, discover thine infirmity; That warranteth by law to be thy privilege. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. I find him in great anxicty, though he will not discover it, in the business of the proceedings of Parliament. Pepps, Diary, HI. 300.

4. To gain a sight of, especially for the first time or after a period of concealment; espy: as, land was discovered on the lee bow.

When we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left and. Acts xxi. 3. hand. Hence-5. To gain the first knowledge of; find nentee - D. To gain the first knowledgeof, find known, either to men in general, to the finder, or to persons concerned: as, Columbus discov-ered the new world; Newton discovered the law of gravitation; we often discover our mistakes when too late when too late.

Marchants & trauellers, who by late nauigations haue surueyed the whole world, and *discouered* large countries and atrange peoples wild and asuage. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 7.

Crimea of the most frightful kind had been discovered; others were auspected. Macaulay, Nngent'a Hampden. 6+. To explore; bring to light by examination.

In the mean time, we had sent men to discover Merri-mack, and found some part of it above Penkook to lie more northerly than forty-three and a half. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 365.

To cause to cease to be a covering; make to be no longer a cover.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts discov-ered and thy heela made bare. Jer. xiii. 22. ered and thy heels made bare. Jer. xii, 22.
=Syn. 3. To communicate, Impart.—4. To descry, discrem, behold.—5. Discover, Invent, agree in signifying to find out; but we discover what already exlats, though to us unknown; we *discover* what already exlats, though to discover the applicability of steam to the purposes of locomotion, and to *invent* the machinery necessary to use ateam for these ends. (See *tivention*.) Some things are of so mixed a character that either word may be npplied to them. to them.

A great poet *incents* nothing, but seems rather to re-discover the world about him, and his penetrating vision gives to things of daily encounter something of the strange-ness of new creation. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 208.

The great jurist is higher far than the lawyer; as Watt, who invented the steam-engine, is higher than the jour-neyman who feeds its fires and pours oil upon its irritated machinery. Summer, Orations, 1, 157.

II.; intrans. 1. To uneover; unmask one's self.

Phoe. Fid. Why, wili you make yourself known, my lord? Middleton, The Phœnix, ii. 2.

2. To explore.

Vpon all those relations and inducements, Sir Walter Raleigh, a noble Gentleman, and then in great esteeme, vndertooks to send to discover to the Sonthward. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 80.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 80. discoverability (dis-kuv*ér-a-bil'j-ti), n. [< discoverable: see -bility.] The quality of being discoverable. Carlyle. discoverable (dis-kuv'ér-a-bl), a. [< discover + -able.] Capable of being discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known.

Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered . . by the interposition of any clouds or mists. Bentley.

Much truth, discoverable even at the present stage of human improvement, as we have every reason to think, remains and iscovered. Everett, Orations, 1, 276.

discoverer (dis-kuv'êr-êr), $n. [\langle discover + -er1. Cf. F. découvreur = Sp. descubridor = Pg. descobridor = It. discopritore, discovritore, scopritore.] 1. One who discovers; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of some$ thing.

Those ways, thro' which the discoverers and searchers of the land had formerly pass'd. Raleigh, Hist. World, 11. v. § 3.

2+. One who uncovers, reveals, or makes known; an informer.

All over Ireland the trade of the Discoverer now rose into prominence. Under pretence of unproving the king's revenue, these persons received commissions of inquiry into defective titles, and obtained confiscations and grants at small rents for themselves. Leoky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi. 3_†. A scout; an explorer.

Send discoverers forth.

To know the numbers of our enemies. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

discovert (dis-kuv'ert), a. [< ME. discovert, < OF. descovert, descouvert, F découvert = Sp. (obs.) descubierto = Pg. descoberto = It. disco-perto, discoverto, scoperto, < ML. discoopertus, uncovered, pp. of discooperire, uncov-er, discover: see discorer.] 1t. Uncovered; un-protected.-2t. Revealed; shown forth.

And if youre grace to me be Discouerte. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65. 3. In law, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow.

discovert; (dis-kuv'ert), n. [ME. discovert; OF. descovert, descouvert, m., also descoverte, descouverte, F. découverte, opening, discovery, exposed position or condition, *descovert*, pp.: see *discovert*, a. Cf. covert, n.] An exposed or uncovered condition or position.

An idel man is like to a place that hath no walles; there-as deviles may . . . shoot at him at discoverte by tempta-tion on every side. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

tion on every side. Eut er the kynge myght his shelde reconer, the catte seed hym at discouert be the sholdres. Merlin (E. F. T. S.), iii. 667.

Allsaunder . . . smot hlm in the discoverie Ryghte with the strok into the heorte Faste by the chyne bon. King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), 1. 7417.

discoverture (dis-kuv'ér-tūr), n. [< OF. des-coverture, descouverture, F. descouverture (= Pg. descobertura = It. scopertura, scovertura), un-eovering, < descovrir, discover. In E. in tech-nical sense; ef. coverture.] In law, the state

nieal sense; ef. coverture.] In law, the state of being free from eoverture; freedom of a wo-man from the coverture of a husband. discovery (dis-kuv'er-i), n.; pl. discorerics (-iz). [< discover + -y. The ME. word was descuver-ing, i. e., discovering. Cf. OF. descouverte, F. découverte (see discovert, n.); OF. descouverte, F. découverte, discovery.] 1. The act of disclosing to view.-2. The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; disclosure: as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full discovery of his estate and effects. [Archaic except in of his estate and effects. [Archaic except in legal use.]

l use. J She dares not thereof make discovery, Lest he should hold it her own gross aluse, Ere she with blood had stain'd her stain'd excuse. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 1314.

Then covenant and take oath To my discovery. Chapman.

The Weakness of which Adam here gives such distant discoveries brings about that fatai Event which is the Sub-ject of the Poem. Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

3. The act of gaining sight of; the act of espying: as, the discovery of land after a voyage. -4. The act of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown; first knowledge of anything.

Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, Sir W. Hamilton,

Territory extended by a brilliant career of discovery and conquest. Prescott.

5. That which is discovered, found out, or re-vealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known: as, the properties of the magnet were an important discovery.

Great and nacíul discoveries are sometimes made by ac-cidental and smail beginnings. Steele, Tatler, No. 178. In religion there have been many discoveries, but (in true religion, 1 mesn) no inventions. Abp. Trench.

6. In the drama, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy.—7. In *law*, disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a party, as of facts within his memory of of a document within his coutrol. It was formerly a dis-tinguishing feature of the proceedings of a court of chan-cery or equity that it could compel the defendant to make discovery of all material facts and documents within his power, while in courts of common law compelling dis-covery has been introduced only by modern statutes. 81. Exploration.

87. Exploration.
Upon the more exact discovery thereof, they found it to be no harbour for ships, but only for bosts. N. Morton, New England's Memorisi, p. 41.
=Syn. 5. Discovery, Invention. See invention.
discovery-claim (dis-kuv 'er-i-klām), n. In mining, the portion of mining-ground held or claimed by right of discovery, the elaimant being the first to discover the mineral deposit, lode, or vein on which the claim is made. The discoverer and locater of a new lead is, in most mining discovers and locater of a new lead is, it most mining districts, entitled to one extra claim for discovery. [Cor-dillers mining-region.] **discradle**; (dis-krā'dl), v. i. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + cradlc, v.] To eome forth from or as if from a

cradle; emerge or originate.

This airy apparition first discradled From Tournay into Portugal. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

discrase, discrasite (dis'krās, -krā-sīt), n. Same as dyscrasite.

Same as dyscrasite. discredit (dis-kred'it), v. t. [= F. discréditer, décréditer = It. discreditare, screditare (= Sp. Pg. desacreditar; ef. accredit); as dis- + credit, v. Cf. OF. discreer = Sp. descreer = Pg. descreer = It. discredere, scredere, < ML. descredere, dis-believe, < L. dis- priv. + credere, believe: see credit.] 1. To disbelieve; givo no credit to; not to credit or believe: as, the report is dis-credited credited.

While one part of the "wisdom of the world" has been discredited as resting solely on authority, another large division of it is now rejected as resting on insufficient in-duction, and another as resting on groundless assump-tions. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 7. 2. To injure the credit or reputation of; make

less esteemed or honored; fail to do eredit to. He has discredited my house and board With his rude swaggering manners. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

least discredits his travels who returns the he went. Sir H. Wotton. He . He . . . least die same man he went.

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame, Far liefer than so much discredit him. *Tennyson*, Gersint.

3. To deprive of credibility; destroy confidence in.

Substantive evidence is that adduced for the purpose of proving a fact in issue, as opposed to avidence given for the purpose of discrediting a witness (i. e., showing that he is unworkly of belief) or of corroborating his testi-mony. Rapalie and Lawrence, Evidence, § 12.

discredit (dis-kred'it), n. [= F. discrédit = Sp. descrédito = Pg. descredito = It. discrédit scredito; from the verb.] 1. Want of credit or good repute; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem: applied to persons or things: as, frauds that bring manufactures into discredito into the verb.] discredit; a transaction much to his discredit.

As if it were a discredit for a Gentleman to seeme learned, and to shew him selfe amorons of any good Art. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

Puttennam, Arte of Eng. roose, p. av. I think good to deliver it from the discredits and dis-graces which it hath received. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 6. It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or discredit his life may bring on his profes-sion. Rogers.

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbe-lief: as, his story is received with *discredit*. =Syn. 1. Disrepute, dishonor, ill repute.-2. Distrust, doubt.

discreditable (dis-kred'i-ta-bl), a. [< dis- priv. + creditable. Cf. discredit.] Tending to injure

eredit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.

He [Rochester] had no scrupic about employing in self-defense srtifices as discreditable as those which had been used against him. Macaulay, Ilist. Eng., vi.

discreditably (dis-kred'i-ta-bli), adv. In a disereditable manner. discreditor (dis-kred'i-tor), n. One who dis-

credits. [Rare.]

The licencious discreditors of inture accounts. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, 11. iii. § 3.

discreet (dis-krēt'), a. [< ME. discret, discrete, discreet; = D. discreet = G. discret = Dan. Sw. diskret, < OF. F. discret = Sp. Pg. It. discreto, prudent, also distinct, < L. discretus, pp. of dis-cernere, distinguish, discern: seo discret, and discretc, doublet of discrete.] 1t. Distinct; dis-tinguishable; discrete. See discrete, the usual spelling in this sense.

The waters fall, with difference discreet, Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call. Spenser, F. Q., 11. xii, 71.

2. Wise or judicious in avoiding mistakes or faults, or in scleeting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent; eircumspect; cau-tious; wary; not rash.

tions; wary; not rash. It [English poetry] is a metricall speach corrected and reformed by discrete indgements, and with no lesse cun-ning and curiositie then the Greeke and Latine Poesia. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18. When her [Queen Anne's] Indictment was read, she made unto it so wise and discret Answers, that she seemed fully to clear her self of sit Matters haid to her charge. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 283. It is the discret was not the wilty, nor the learned.

It is the discreet man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. Addison.

A room in a sober, discreet family, who would not be averse to admit a sober, discreet, virtnous, frugal, regular, good-natured man of a bad character. Hume.

3. Civil; polite. [Scotch.]

I canna say I think it vera discreet o' yon to keep push-ing in before me in that way. Blackwood's Mag.

=Syn. 2. See list under cautions. discreetly (dis-krët'li), adv. Prudently; eir-eumspectly; eautiously; judiciously; with nico judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got, Could it be known what they discreetly blot. if aller, On Roscommon's Trans. of Horace. Low hills over which stender trees are so discreetly scattered that each one is a resting-place for a shepherd. II. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 153.

discreetness (dis-kret'nes), n. The quality of liscreetness (dis-kret nes), n. The quarky of being discreet; discretion. Mirth, sud free mindednesse, simplicitie, Patience, discreetnesse, and benignitie. Dr. II. More, Psychathanasis, 111. iii. 58.

discrepance (dis-krep'ans or dis'kre-pans), n. [< OF. discrepance = Sp. Pg. discrepaneia = It. discrepanza, < L. discrepantia, discordance, dis-similarity, < discrepan(t-)s, ppr. of discrepare: see discrepant.] Same as discrepancy. Sir T. Eluot.

discrepancy (dis-krep'an-si or dis'kre-pan-si), n.; pl. discrepancies (-siz). [See discrepance.] Difference; disagreement; variance or contra-riety, especially of facts or sentiments.

Distinguishing a different *discrepancy* betwirt wit and isdom. Ford, Honour Triumphant, iv.

A negative discrepancy arises where one witness passes over in silence what another witness positively avers. A positive discrepancy arises where one witness explicitly affirms something which another witness explicitly denies. Sir W. Hamilton.

Such, at last, became the discrepancy between him and his Cabinet, that he removed the chief men from office. Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, v.

At this discrepancy of indgments—mad, The man took on himself the office, judged. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

discrepant (dis-krep'ant or dis'kre-pant), a. and n. [< OF. discrepant = Sp. Pg. It. dis-crepante, < L. discrepan(t-)s, ppr. of discrepare, differ in sound, differ, disagree, < dis-, apart, + crepare, make a noise, crackle: see crepitate.] I. a. Different; disagreeing; contrary; at variance.

This time Is many ages discrepant from thine ; This was the season when desert was stoopt to. Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis. Middleton and how wy, As our degrees are in order distant, So the degrees of our strengths are discrepant. Heywood.

The Author of our being has implanted in us our discrepant tendencies, for wise purposes, and they are, indeed, a part of the iaw of life itself. G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

cognition which may be widely discrepant from the Mind, IX. 341. truth.

II.t n. One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religions belief; a dissenter.

If you persecute heretics or discrepants, they unite themselves as to a common defence. Jer. Taylor, Worka (ed. 1835), II. 385.

discrete (dis-krēt'), a. [Samo as discrect, but directly (L. discretus, distinguished, separated, directly (1. discretus, distinguished, separated, pp. of discernere, distinguish, separate: soe dis-cern and discrete.] 1. Separat; distinct from others; individual: opposed to concrete. In logic, discrete terms or suppositions are such as refer to single individuals. In music, discrete tones are such as are sepa-rated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as those of a pianoforte.

ianoforte. There are two laws discrete, Not reconciled,— Law for man, and law for thing. *Emerson*, Ode to Channing. A society, formed of discrete units, and not having had its type fixed by inheritance from countless like societies, is much more plastic [than other social organizations]. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

Its seeming continuity is broken up into discrete mole-cules, separated from each other as the stars in the Milky Way are separated. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 29.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; 2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; not continuous. Discrete quantity is quantity com-posed of distinct units, like rational numbers; a system of quantities capable of being in one-to-one correspon-dence with the series of positive, integer numbers. Dis-crete propertion is a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the accord is equal to that of the third to the fourth, not to that of the second to the third. 3. In med., opposed to confluent: as, discrete ex-anthemata. Dunglison.— 4. In bot., not coa-lescent; distinct.— 5. Disjunctive; consisting of parts united by some extrinsic bond of com-paction. Thus the notion of "women sailors.

and idiots" is a *discrete* notion.—6. Discretive; and idiots" is a discrete notion.—6. Discretive; containing exceptions, real or apparent.—Dis-crete degrees, degrees or states of existence so differen-tiated from one another that their respective subjects can by no means pass from one to another of them: applied by Swedenborg to the higher or lower levels of apiritual life, here and hereafter, to which it is possible for differ-ently constituted, or in the future life differently devel-oped, individuals to attain.

discretet (dis-krēt'), v. t. [< L. discretus, pp. of discernere, distinguish: see discrete, a., and discern.] To separate; discontinue. Sir T. Browne.

discretely (dis-krēt'li), adv. In a discrete manner; separately; individually.

We reflect upon the relation of each human atom to each other human atom, and to the great Giver of personalities to these atoms — how each is indissolubly bound to each and to Him, and yet how each is *discretely* parted and im-passably separated from each and from Him. S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 7.

discreteness (dis-krēt'nes), n. The state of being discrete, separated, or distinct; discontinuity.

On the theory, which he is combating, of absolute dis-creteness, every line or distance is divisible into an infinite number of parts. J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 126.

The term [infinite], when translated into experience, ex-presses the fact of continuity of existence underlying all discreteness of quantitative division. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 6.

discretion (dis-kresh'on), n. [< ME. discretion, discretion, discression, < OF. discretion, F. dis-crétion = Pr. discretio = Sp. discretion, F. dis-crétion = II. discrezione, discrizione, < L. dis-cretio(n-), a separation, distinction, discern-ment, < discernere, pp. discretus, discern: see discern and discreet.] 1⁺. Separation; disjunc-tion tion.

Wysedome es forgetynge of erthely thyuges and thynk-ynge of heuen, with discrecyone of all mene dedys. Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

To shew their [the Jews'] despiciency of the poor Gen-tiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and dis-cretion from them. J. Mede, Diatrihæ, p. 191.

2. The quality of being discreet; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; prudence; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

Thus thei assaide Arthur, and nought cowde fynde in hym but high vertu and grete discrecion. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

Is that your Discretion ? trust a Woman with herself? Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 3.

The happiness of life depends on our discretion. Young.

The quality the most necessary for the execution of any useful enterprise is discretion; by which we carry on a safe intercourse with othera, give due attention to our own and to their character, weigh each circumstance of the business we undertake, and employ the surest and safest means for the attainment of any end or purpose. Hume, Frin. of Morala, vl.

4. In law, that part of the judicial power which depends, not upon the application of rules of law or the determination of questions of strict right, but upon personal judgment to be exer-cised in view of the circumstances of each ease, and which therefore is not usually reviewed by an appellate tribunal, unless abused. viewed by an appellate tribunal, unless abused. Thus, the question how many witnesses a party may call to testify to one and the same fact rests in discretion, but the question whether a particular witness is competent does not.— Age of discretion. See age, 3.— Arbitrary discretion, that which is exercised without respect to the sufficiency of legal or equitable reasons.—At discretion. (a) According to one's own judgment.

Where history gives you a good heroic outline for a play, you may fill up with a little love at your own discretion. Sheridan, The Critic, il. 1.

(b) At the mercy of an antagonist or enemy Thu surrender at discretion is to surrender without terms Thus, to If the stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of be-ing at discretion. Gentleman Instructed, p. 154.

Judicial discretion, that discretion which the parties have a right to require to be exercised with due reference to sound reason and the usage of the courts. - Years of discretion, majority; full age; hence, the time of life when one should exercise prudence and sober reflection.

If you have occasion to mention me, let it be by Par-thenissa, for that's the Name I have assum'd ever since I came to *l'ears of Discretion*. Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1. =Syn. 2. Prudence, Providence, etc. See wisdom and

discretional (dis-kresh'on-al), a. [\forall discretion + -al.] Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

What is the security for a judge's just excreise of his discretional powers? Horsley, Speech, June, 1803. Henry Warden had, with the animation proper to the enthusiaatic reformers of the age, transgressed, hi the vehemence of his zeal, the bounds of the discretional lib-erty allowed to his sect. Scott, Monastery, xxxl. discretionally (dis-kresh'on-al-i), adr. At dis-cretion; at will; by choice.

If hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two sylla-les, power may surely be allowed the same latitude. *Nares*, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 80. discretionarily (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri-li), adv. At

discretionary (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri), a. [= F. dis.Left to

crétionnaire; as discretion + -ary1.] Left to discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgment: as, an ambassador in-vested with *discretionary* powers (that is, empowered to act according to circumstances).

Wherever a discretionary power is lodged in any set of men over the property of their neighbors, they will abuse it. A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. 6.

ii. A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. 6. There is, indeed, no power of the government without restriction; not even that which is called the discretion-ary power of Congress. Calhoun, Works, 1. 253. **discretive** (dis-krē'tiv), a. [= OF. discretif = It. discretive, < LL. discretivus, serving to dis-tinguish, < L. discretus, pp. of discretive, dis-cern: see discret and discrete.] 1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: as, a discretive proposition. See below. [Rare.]-2. Sepa-rate; distingt. [Rare or obsolete.] Uis transcendental deduction of the categories of criti-

Ilis transcendental deduction of the categories of criti-cism, neither discretive nor exhaustive. W. Taylor (1798). Discretive distinction, in logic, a distinction implying opposition as well as difference: as, not a man, but a bcast.—Discretive proposition, in logic, a proposition which expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of but, though, yet, etc.: as, travelers change their climate, but not their temper; Job was patient, though his gride was great.

Discretive propositions are such wherein various and accmingly opposite judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles "but, though, yet," etc. Watts, Logic, II, v. § 6. discretively (dis-krē'tiv-li), adv. In a discre-

tive manner; in a distinct and separate manner. Bp. Richardson.

Man alone (of the animal creation) has the inspiration of Deity. This is the angust peculiarity which separates him discretively and everlastingly from the animal crea-tion. G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 189.

discriment, n. [< L. discrimen, a division, sep-aration: see discriminate.] In surg., a ban-dage used in bleeding from the frontal vein.

discriminable (dis-krim'i-na-bl), a. [< L. as if "discriminabilis, < discriminare, discriminate: see discriminate.] That may be discriminated. Bailcy. [Rare or obsolete.]

3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; independent determination: as, he is left to his own discretion; it is at your discretion to go or to stay.
You may balance this Matter in your own Discretion. Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.
The Staff, and all officers about him, have a general discriminant (dis-krim'i-nant), n. and n. [< L. discriminant (discriminant).
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 309.
A. In law that part of the indicial power which

homogeneous function of n variables. [Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for determinant.]

The vanishing of the discriminant of an algebraical equation expresses the condition that the equation shall have equal roots; and the vanishing of the discriminant of the equation of a curve or surface expresses the condi-tion that the curve or surface shall have a double point. Salmon.

Salmon. II. a. Implying equal roots or a node.— Dis-criminant relation, a onefold relation between param-eters determining a nodal point. discriminantal (dis-krim'i-nan-tal), a. [< dis-criminant + -al.] In math., relating to a dis-criminant.— Discriminantal index of a singular point of a curve, the number which expresses the multi-plicity of the factor of the equation to the curve which produces the singular point.— Total discriminantal index of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular point... Total discriminantal index of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular point... Total discriminantal index of a curve, of discriminantal, [< L. dis-criminate, (dis-krim'i-nāt), v.; pret. and pp. discriminated, ppr. discriminatiog. [> L. discriminanta

discriminated, ppr. discriminating. [< L. discriminatus, pp. of discriminare (> Pg. discriminar), divide, separate, distinguish, < discrimen, a space between, division, separate, distinguish, discrimen, a space between, division, separation, distinction, *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, divide, separate, dis-tingnish, discern: see *discrn*, *discrete*, *discrete*. Cf. *crime*.] I. *trans.* 1. To distinguish from something else, or from each other; separate: observe or mark the differences between, abso-utable or by some pete or sign of distinction: Intely or by some note or sign of distinction: as, to discriminate true from false modesty; to discriminate animals by names.

That they keep themselves a peculiar people to God, in outward fashiona . . . discriminated from all the nations of the earth. Hammond, On Mat. xxiii.

outward fashions . . . discriminated from all the nations of the earth. Hammond, On Mat. xxiii. The language of the serions parts is deserving of high praise, and the more prominent characters are skilfully discriminated and powerfully sustained. Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl. That art of reasoning by which the prudent are discrim-inated from fools. I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, 11. 12: When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot hear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colours or rec-ognize faces. Macaulap.

2. To select; pick ont; make a distinction in regard to: as, to discriminate certain persons from a crowd of applicants. II. intrans. To make a difference or distinc-tion; observe or note a difference; distinguish:

as, to discriminate between degrees of guilt.

The Indian Vedas say, "Ile that can discriminate is the father of his father." Emerson, Old Age. father of his father." Emerson, Old Age. We acknowledge that his [G. P. R. James'a] novels are interesting, . . . but we discriminate between the kind of interest they excite and the interest of "Tom Jones" or "Ivanhoe." Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

or "Ivanhoe." If heppe, Ess. and Kev., 1. 132. Discriminating cubic, in math., a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocals of the maximal-minimal radii rectores of a quadric surface referred to its center. discriminate (dis-krimi'-ināt), a. [< L. discrimi-natus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Discriminating; perceiving nice differences.

My eye and spirit, that had swept the whole Wide vision, grew discriminate, and traced The crystal river pouring from the North Its twinkling tide. J. G. Holland, Kathrina, i.

2 Distinctive; discriminated.

Oystera and cocklea and muscles, which move not, have no discriminate sex. Bacon, Nat. Hist. discriminately (dis-krim'i-nāt-li), adv. With discrimination; with minute distinction; particularly.

His conception of an elegy he has in his preface very judiciously and discriminately explained. Johnson, Sbenstone.

discriminateness (dis-krim'i-nat-nes), n. The

discriminationess (dis-krim'i-nat-ness), w. The character of being discriminate. discriminating (dis-krim'i-nā-ting), p. a. [Ppr. of discriminate, v.] 1. That discriminates; not-ing distinctions and differences with accuracy and nicety; distinguishing: as, a discriminating mind.

Marine appetites are not discriminating. T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, ii. 2. Serving as a ground or means of discrimination; distinctive.

From the Baptist's own mouth they had learnt that the doing of miracles should be one illustrious and discrimi-nating mark of the Messiah.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

Souls have no discriminating hue, Alike important in their Maker's view. Comper, Charity.

discriminating

Discriminating duty. (a) A higher duty levled and col-lected on certain merchandlse when imported indirectly from the country where it is produced than when im-ported directly, or when imported from one country than from another. (b) A higher tonunge-duty on vessels not owned by citizens of the importing country than on vessels owned wholly or in part by such citizens. Also called dif-ferential duty. ntial duti

discriminatingly (dis-krim'i-nā-ting-li), adv. In a discriminating manner; with judgment or discrimination.

Let my good qualities be spoken of discriminatingly, by all means; but not too discriminatingly. The Atlantic, LVIII, 857.

discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā'shou), n. [< LL. discriminatio, < L. discriminare, pp. discrimina-tus, discriminate: seo discriminate.] 1. Tho act of distinguishing; tho act of observing, making, or marking a difference; distinction: as, the discrimination between right and wrong.

The sculptors of the last age, from not attending suffi-clently to this discrimination of the different styles of painting, have been led into many errors. Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, x. To blave might be basedone for blave descende and

To blame might be hazardous; for blame demands rea-sons; but pralae enjoys a ready dispensation from all rea-sons and from all discrimination. De Quincey, Rhctorle. Specifically-2. The power of distinguishing or discrimination discrimination. or discriminating; discriminative judgment; penetration: as, a man of discrimination.

Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God as to battle their discrimi-nation. Milman, Latin Christianlty, xiv, 8. Unable to praise or blame with discrimination, the masses tempt their leader to folly by assuring him beforehand of plenary absolution. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI, 154. 3. The state of being discriminated, distin-

guished, or set apart.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses. Stillingfeet. 4. That which serves to discriminate; a mark

of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any pub-lic discriminations in matters of religion. Bp. Gauden. Specifically-5. An invidious distinction.

Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations auc-ceded. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 16. ceeded.

cceded. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 16. =Syn. 2. Discernment, clearness, acuteness, acumen, nice-ty, nsight. See difference and discernment. discriminative (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), a. [$\langle dis-$ criminate + -ive.] 1. That marks distinction; constituting a difference; characteristic: as, the discriminative features of men.

There is a set of special distinctions between special or-ders of phenomena . . . which in some cases exceed in *discriminative* accuracy may of the corresponding empiri-cal distinctions which the human mind is able to recog-nize. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., 1. 28.

2. Making distinctions; discriminating.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and Discriminative Formation Discrimination Formation Course of all things. Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

We have also shown that in the cases of the relian and skin every sensible total may be subdivided by discrimi-native attention into sensible parts, which are also apaces, and into relations between the parts, these being aensible spaces too. If. James, Mind, XII. 30.

discriminatively (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv-li), adv. With discrimination or distinction.

But it is far less probable that sensation is thus imme-diately and discriminatively cognizant of molecular neural processes, than that the inseparable motor impulses which attend every form of external stimulation are the imme-diate cause or objects of sensation. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 234.

discriminator (dis-krim'i-nā-tor), n. [< LL. discriminator, < L. discriminare, pp. discrimina-tus, discriminate: see discriminate.] One who discriminates.

discriminates. discriminatory (dis-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), a. [< dis-criminate + -ory.] Discriminative. Imp. Dict. discriminoid (dis-krim'i-noid), n. [< L. dis-crimen (-min-), differenco (see discriminate), + -oid.] In math., a function whose vanishing ex-presses the equality of all the integrating fac-tors of a differential equation. Cockle, 1879. discriminoidal (dis-krim-i-noi'dal), a. [< dis-criminoid + -al.] In math., relating to a dis-criminoid.

criminoid. discriminous; (dis-krim'i-nus), a. [< ML. discriminosus, critical, LL. (in adv. discriminose) decisive, < L. discrimen (-min-), a division : see discriminate.] Hazardous; critical; decisive.

Any kind of splitting of blood imports a very discrimi-nous state. Harvey, Consumptions.

discrivet, v. f. Same as descrive. Chaucer. discrown (dis-kroun'), v. t. [< dis- priv. crown. Cf. OF. descouronner, discrown.] deprive of a crown; remove a crown from. To

The chief ' Seems royal still, though with her head discretened. Byron, Childe Itarold, iv. 167.

To single hearts doubling is discruciating; such tempers rules. Sir T. Browne, Christ, Mor., II. 20. criles. Sir T. Browne, Christ, Mor., III. 20. discubitory; (dis-kū'bi-tō-ri), a. [$\langle ML. * dis cubitorius, <math>\langle L. discubitus, pp. of discumbere, lie$ down: see discumbency.] Leaning; inclining;fitted to a leaning posture. Sir T. Browne. $disculpatet (dis-kul'pāt), v. l. [<math>\langle ML. discul-$ patus, pp. of disculpare (> It. disculpare, scol-pare = Sp. disculpare = Pg. desculpar = OF. des-colper, descoulper, descouper, F. disculper), free $from blame, <math>\langle L. dis- priv. + culparc, blame, \langle$ culpa, a fault: see culprit. Cf. exculpate, incul-pate. To free from blame or fault: exculpate, incul-pate. pate.] To free from blame or fault; exculpate; excuso.

"How hast thou escaped from above? thou hast cor-rupted thy gnards, and their lives shall answer it." "My poverty," said the pensant calmid, " will dissendent them," *H. Walpole*, Castle of Otranto, p. 81.

disculpation (dis-kul-pā'shon), n. [= F. disculpation = Sp. disculpacion = Pg. desculpação, < ML. *disculpatio(n-), < disculpare, pp. discul-patus, free from blame; see disculpate.] Freeing from blame or fault; exculpation.

This innoxious and ineffectual character, that seems formed upon a plan of apology and disculpation, Ialls miserably short of the mark of public duty. Burke, Present Discontents.

disculpatory; (dis-kul'pā-tō-ri), a. [< disculpate + -ory.] Tending to disculpate. Imp. Dict.

discumbency (dis-kum'ben-si), n. [< L. discumben(t)s, ppr. of discumbere, lio down, $\langle discumbere \rangle$, lio down, $\langle discumbere \rangle$, lio covn, $\langle discumbere \rangle$, lio: see cubit.] The act of reclining at meals, according to the manner of the ancients. [Rare.]

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of discum-ency at meals. Sir T. Browne, Vuig. Err. bency at meals. discumbert (dis-kum'ber), v. t. [< OF. descember, brer, descoubrer, descumbreir, < des- priv. + combrer, etc., cumber: see dis- and eumber. Cf. discncumber.] To discncumber; relieve of something cumbersome.

His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest, And blnds the sacred cincture round his breast. Pope, Odyssey, v. discuret, v. t. [ME. discuren, descuren, contr. of

descuveren, discoveren, discover: see discover.] To discover; reveal.

"Ye shull wite it well," quod Merlin, "but, loke ye, discure it not to noon creature, as ye will have my love," Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 46.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay To case you of that ill, so wisely as I may. Spenser, F. Q., 1I. ix. 42.

discurrent! (dis-kur'ent), a. [{ dis- priv. + current!, a.] Not current. Sir E. Sandys. discursion (dis-ker'shon), n. [= OF. discursion,

< LL. discursio(n-), a running different ways, a hasty passing through, ML discoursing, $\langle L, discourse, pp. discourses, run different ways, etc.: see discourse, n.] 1t. A running or rambling about.—2t. Rambling or desultory talk;$ expatiation.

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion. Hobbes, Human Nature, lil.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning. Colcridae.

discursist (dis-ker'sist), n. [{ LL. discursus, a discourse (see discourse, n.), + -ist.] A disputer. [Rare.]

Great discursists were apt to . . . dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people. L. Addison, Western Barbary (1671), Pref.

discursive (dis-kėr'siv), a. [= F. discursif = Pr. discursin = Sp. Pg. It. discursive, < ML. *discursivus, < L. discursus, pp. of discurrere, run to and fro, LL. speak at length: see dis-course. Cf. discoursive.] 1. Relating to the understanding, or the active faculty of knowing or of forming conclusions; ratiocinative: opposed to intuitire.

opposed to intuitive. Whence the soul Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive or intuitive. Milton, P. L., v. 488. These four acts of acquisition, conservation, reproduc-tion, and representation form a class of faculties which we may call the subsidiary, as furnishing the materials to a higher facults, the function of which is to elaborate these materials. This elaborative or discursive faculty is com-parison; for under comparison may be comprised all the acts of synthesis and analysis, generalization and abstrac-tion, indigment and reasoning. Comparison, or the elabor

rative or discursive faculty, corresponds to the dianola of the Greeks, to the Verstand of the Germans. This faculty is thought proper; and logic, as we alself see, is the science conversant about its laws. Sir W. Hamilton. 2. Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

It is a regular code, . . . of an extent so considerable and of a character so free and *discursive*, that we can fairly judge from it the condition of the prose ingengage of the time. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., 1, 44.

Heart-affluence in discursive talk

From household fountains never dry. Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

37. Passing over an object, as in running the eye over the parts of a large object of vision.

All in Himselfe as in a glasse if ec sees, For from Him, by Him, through Him, all things bee: His sight is not discoursize, by degrees, But seeing the whole, each single part doth see. Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Discursive judgment, one that is the result of reasoning; a diavoetic judgment. discursively (dis-ker'siv-li), adv. In a discur-

sive manner. (a) Digressively. (b) Argumentatively; by reasoning or argument.

We do discursively and by way of ratiocination deduce one thing from another. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22. discursiveness (dis-ker'siv-nes), n. The qual-

ity of being discursive.

Each head is treated sufficiently, while all temptation to discursiceness is atoutly resisted. The Athenaeum, No. 3141, p. 15.

discursory (dis-ker'so-ri), a. [< LL. discursus, discourse (see discourse, n.), + -ary.] Having the nature of discourse or reason; rational; argumentative. [Rare.]

Here shall your Majesty flud . . . positive theology with polemical; textual with *discursory*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, I., Ep. Ded.

Ep. Hall, Works, I., Ep. Ded. **discursus** (dis-kėr'sus), n. [LL., a conversa-tion, discourse: see discourse, n.] Ratioeina-tion; argumentation; discourse. **discus** (dis'kus), n.; pl. disei (-sī). [L. (NL., etc.), a discus, the disk of a dial, \langle Gr. δίσκος, a flattish discus, disk, etc. Hence dish, disk, desk, and dais: see these words.] 1. In classical antiq., a circular piece of stone or plato of metal, about 12 inches in diameter, pitched from a fixed about 12 inches in diameter, pitched from a fixed point to the greatest possible distance, as a gympoint to the greatest possible distance, as a gymnastic exercise and as an athletic contest. The throwing of the discus was a favorite exercise in the athletic games of Greece, and was one of the five exercises which constituted the pentathion. See cut under discobular.
2. In anat., phys., zoöl., and bot., a disk of any kind.—3. [cap.] In zoöl.: (a) A genus of mollusks. (b) A genus of acalephs. Lesson, 1837.

lusks. (b) A genus of acalephs. Lesson, 1837.
(c) A genus of scombroid fishes. Campbell, 1879.—Discus blastodermicus. Same as blastodermic disk (which ace, under blastodermic).—Discus proligerus, in anat., a mass of cells derived from the membrana granulosa of the Granfian vesicle, scenulated around the ovum in a kind of granular zone.
discuss (dis-kus'), v. t. [< ME. discussen (= OIt. discussen), examine, scatter, < L. discusses sus, pp. of discutere () It. discutere = Sp. Pg. discutere = OF. discuter, discutir, F. discutere = D. discuteren = G. discutiren = Dan. diskutere = Sw. diskutere, discutere or shake a part

= Sw. diskutera, discuss), strike or shake apart, break up, scatter, also, in derivatives and in ML., oxamine, discuss, $\langle dis$, apart, + quatere, shako: see quash. Cf. concuss, percuss.] 1. To shake or strike asunder; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete except in surgical use.]

Supposing we should grant that a vigoroua heat and a strong arm may by a violent friction discuss some tumor of a distempered body. Stillingfeet, Sermons, I. ix.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trianic, to burn, discuss, and terebrate. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Arn, discuss, and versaling planet. A pomade of virtue to discuss pimplea. Rambler, No. 130.

21. To shake off; put away.

All regard of shame she had discust. Spenser, F. Q., 111. 1. 48. 3t. To examine; consider and declare one's opinion concerning; hence, to explain; declare; speak about.

Now have yhe herd How Crist at his last commyng Sal in dome sitte and discusse alle thyng. Hampole, Prick of Conscience, 1, 6247. That no brother no sister ne shalle discuss the connscit bits discuss the connection of this fraternite to no strangere. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Discuss the same in French unto him. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To agitate; debate; argue about; reason upon; sift the considerations for and against. Men are never so likely to actile a question rightly as when they discuss it freely. Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

discuss

We might discuss the Northern sin, Which made a selfish war begin. *Tennyson*, To F. D. Maurice.

Hence-5. To examine or investigate the quality of by consuming, as something to eat or drink: as, to discuss a fowl; to discuss a bottle of wine. [Humorous and colloq.]

A meal was soon discussed, and in an hour we were agsin on the move. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 148, We discussed tariff and currency and turkey and cham-pagne with the Pittsburg iron and steel lords in the even-ing. *S. Bowles*, in Merrlam, 11, 53.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, 11. 53.
6. In civil law, to exhaust legal proceedings against for debt, as the actual debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt. See benefit of discussion, under discussion.—7. In French-Canadian law, to procure the sale of (the property of a debtor) by due process of law and apply the proceeds toward the payment of the debt.=Syn. 4. Dispute, Debate, etc. See argue.
discussable (dis-kus'a-bl), a. [< discuss + -able.] Capable of being discussed, debated, or reasoned about. J. S. Mill.
discusser (dis-kus'er), n. One who discusses; one who reasons or examines critically. Johnson.

son.

son.
discussion (dis-kush'on), n. [= D. discussie =
G. discussion = Dan. Sw. diskussion, < F. discussion = Pr. discussion = Sp. discussion = Pg. discussão = It. discussione, < L. discussio(n-), a shaking, LL, an examination, discussion, < discussion, </p> shaking, 1.L. an examination, discussion, (discuss), cutere, pp. discusse, shake apart (discuss): see discuss.]
1. The act or process of breaking up or dispersing; dispersion, as of a swelling or an effusion. [Obsolete except in surgical use.]
2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth or intervention. gain a cause; argument about something.

The authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of discussion and of individual action never before known. Macaulay. found 3. In civil law, the act of exhausting legal pro-

3. In civil law, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt.—Benefit of discussion, in civil law, the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum, in case of the failure to pay it of the person primarily liable, to require a difgent attempt to be made to collect it by law from the latter before demand is made upon himself: a right in Louisiana ordinarily belonging to a guarantor and to the purchaser of property subject to a mortgage, when part of the mortgaged property is still owned by the mortgaged are calculated to the process of law at the instance of a creditor, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt. Bee benefice.
discussional (dis-kush'on-al), a. [$\langle discussion + -al. \rangle$ Of or pertaining to discussion. Edin-

+ -al.] O burgh Rev. Of or pertaining to discussion. Edin-

discussive (dis-kus'iv), a. and n. [< discuss +

discussive (dis-Kus iv), d. and n. [(discuss + -ive.] I. a. 1₁. Breaking up and scattering morbid affections, as tumors; discutient. If ought be obstructed, he puts in his opening and discussive confections. Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.
a. Having the power to settle or bring to a conclusion; determinative; decisive. [Rare.] II. n. [= F. discussif.] A medicine that disperses or scatters; a discutient.
discutient (dis-kū'shient), a. and n. [(L. discutient dispute). cutien(t-)s, ppr. of discutere, shake apart, dis-perse, scatter, etc.: see discuss.] I. a. Dis-persing morbid matter.

I then made the fomentation more discutient by the addition of salt and sulphur. Wiseman, Surgery, i. 7.

II. n. A medicine or an application which

II. n. A medicine or an application which disperses a swelling or an effusion. disdain (dis-dān'), v. [$\langle ME. disdainen, des-$ dainen, disdeynen, disdeignen (also dedeynen, $etc.: see dedain!), <math>\langle OF. desdaignier, desdeigner,$ desdegner, F. dédaigner = Pr. desdegnar = Sp.desdefar = Pg. desdenhar = It. disdegnare, sde- $gnare, disdain, <math>\langle L. dis- priv. + dignari, deign,$ $think worthy, <math>\langle dignus, worthy: see deign, and$ dainty, ult. = dignity.] I. trans. 1. To thinkunworthy or worthless; reject as unworthy ofnotice or of one's own character; look uponwith contempt and aversion; contemn; de-spise: as, to disdain a mean action.His clownish gifts and curteies I disdaine.

His clownish gifts and curtaies I disdaine. Spenser, Shep. Cal., January. Whose fathers I would have disdained to have set with the dogs of my flock. Job xxx, 1,

The bloody proclamation to escape ... taught me to shift Into a madman's rags; to assume a semblance That very dogs disdath'd. Shak, Lear, v. 3. There is nothing that my Nature disdains more than to be a Slave to Silver or Gold. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60. 21. To fill with scorn or contempt.

"Pily!" said Pyrocles, with a bitter smillng, disdain-ed with so currish an answer; "no, no, Arcadian, I can quickly have pity of myself, and would think my life most miserable which should be a gift of thine." Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, disdains; and, growing im-patient of the injury, rageth and runs mad. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

E. Jonson, Discoveries. disdain (dis-dān'), n. [< ME. disdayn, disdein, disdeyn (also dedayn: see dedain!), < OF. des-daign, desdaing, desdeign, desdain, F. dédain = Pr. desdaing = Sp. desdeño (obs.), now desden, = Pg. desdem = It. disdegno, sdegno, disdain; from the verb.] 1. A feeling of contempt min-gled with aversion; contempt; seorn.

I have ther-of grete disdeyn, that he thourgh his grete pride leste to a rise a-gein Rome as longe as he knoweth me on lyve. Merlin (C. E. T. S.), iii. 639. A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some disdain to have his counsel solemn-iy asked about a toy. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, 1. 15. Disdain and score ride amelblics in hereau

Red about a toy. Hower, Eccles. Folly, 1 10.
 Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.
 You sought to prove how I could love, And my disdain is my reply. Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

24. The state of being despised; the state of feeling one's self disgraced; ignominy; disgrace.

They say he yesterday coped Hector in the battle, and struck hlm down; the *disdain* and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking. Shak, T. and C., i. 2.

31. That which is worthy of disdain.

Th' other halfe did womans shape retaine, Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile disdaine. Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

=Syn. 1. Pride, Presumption, etc. (see arrogance), scorn-fulness, contemptuousness. See scorn, v. disdained (dis-dānd'), a. [< disdain + -ed².] Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt Ot this proud king. Shak., 1 llen, 1V., l. 3. 1.] Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty.
Yet I gesse value of the second sec disdainful (dis-dān'ful), a.

; scornful; haughty. Yet I gesse vnder disdainfull brow One beam of rith is in her cloudy looke, Which comfortes the mind, that erst for fear shooke. Wyatt, The Wanering Louer, etc. Let not ambition mock their useful toil, Their homely joys, and destiny obscure; Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the poor. Gray, Elegy.

disdainfully (dis-dan'ful-i), adv. Contemptu-

ously; with scorn; in a haughty manner. *Disdainfully* she look'd; then turning round, But fix'd her eyes unmov'd upon the ground. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

disdainfulness (dis-dān'fūl-nes), n. C tempt; contemptnousness; haughty scorn. Con-

There was never such beastliness of minds, such disdain-ulness in hearts. Strype, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

fulness in hearts. disdainoust (dis-dā'nus), a. [< ME. desdayn-ous, < OF. desdaigneux, F. dédaigneux = Pr. desdenhos = Sp. desdeñoso = Pg. desdenhoso = ucsucennos = 5p. ucstenoso = Fg. desdenhoso = It. disdegnoso, sdegnoso; as disdain + -ous. Cf. dainous.] Disdainful. Ills loking was not disdegnous Ne proude, but meke and ful pesyble; About his necke he bare a Byble. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 7410. Thy scorps mocks and other disdegnous the

Thy scorns, mocks, and other *disdainous* words and be-aviours. *Latimer*, On the Card, ii. haviours. disdainouslyt (dis-da'nus-li), adv. Disdain-

fully.

Remembre howe disdaymouslye and lothsomly they are pleased wyth gyftes that have thys hometye adage in theyr mouthes, he geneth me a pygge of myne owne sowe. Bp. Bale, Apology, Pref.

disdeignt (dis-dān'), v. An obsolete spelling of disdain.

of disdain. disdiaclast (dis-dī'a-klāst), n. [Irreg. $\langle Gr. \delta i_{\zeta}$ (in comp. prop. $\delta \iota$ -), twice, + * $\delta i \alpha k \lambda a \sigma \sigma \varsigma$, as-sumed verbal adj. of $\delta i a k \lambda a \sigma v$, break in twain, $\langle \delta i a$, through, + $\kappa \lambda \bar{a} v$, break.] A name given by Brücke to hypothetical small doubly refract-ing elements, of which he supposed the anisot-ropous disks of striated muscle to be composed. disdiaclastic (dis-dī-a-klas'tik), a. [As disdi-aclast + -ic.] Doubly refractive: an epithet applied to disdiaclasts.

applied to discharats. disdiapason (dis-dī-a-pā'zon), n. [LL., \langle Gr. (τ) $\delta i_{\zeta} \delta i_{\alpha} \pi a \sigma \delta v$, disdiapason: δi_{ζ} , twice (see di-2); $\delta i_{\alpha} \pi a \sigma \delta v$: see diapason.] In medieval music, the interval of a double octave or fifteenth.

disdiplasiont (dis-di-pla'zi-on), n. [< Gr. δίς, twice, + διπλάσιος, double, twofold: see di-plasic.] In medieval music, same as disdiapaion.

disease

trouble; discomfort.

"Charite," he seith, "is pacient, Alle disessis meekli suffringe." Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Hydraf to V right, etc. (E. H. 18), p. 140. We sall noght here doute to do hym disesse, But with countenaunce full cruell We sall crake her his croune. York Plays, p. 124. All that night they past in great disease, Till that the morning, bringing earely light To guide mens labours, brought them also ease. Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 40.

2. In pathol.: (a) In general, a morbid, pain-ful or otherwise distressing physical condition, acute or chronic, which may result either in death or in a more or less complete return to health; deviation from the healthy or normal condition of any of the functions or tissues of the body.

is a periurbation of the normal activities y. Huxley, Biol. Sci. and Med. Disease of a living body. Specifically — (b) An individual case of such a morbid condition; the complex series of patho-logical conditions causally related to one another exhibited by one person during one period of illness; an attack of sickness.

Yet, through a life which was one long disease, the force of his [William of Orange's] mind never failed, on any great occasion, to bear up his suffering and languid body. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

(c) A special class of morbid conditions group-ed together as exhibiting the same or similar ed together as exhibiting the same or similar phenomena (symptoms, course, result), as af-fecting the same organs, or as due to the same causes: as, the *diseases* of the lungs, as pneu-monia, consumption; the *diseases* of the brain. The forms of expression used in reference to cases of dis-ease are targely framed on the old fanciful conception of them as substantive things entering into and possessing for the time being the person of the patient. As every climate has its peculiar *diseases*, so every walk of life has its peculiar temptations. Macculay, Boswell's Johnson.

3. Any disorder or depraved condition or element, moral, mental, social, or political.

An 't please you, it is the disease of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled withal. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Though all afflictions are evils in themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our disease and tend to our cure. Tillotson, Works, I. lx.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal dis-eases under which popular governments have everywhere perished. Madison.

the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal dis-perishor. Mich popular governments have everywhere mortal and the popular governments have everywhere berins. A state of the skin, anemia, and pros-trownish-olive coloration of the skin, anemia, and pro-trownish-olive coloration of the skin, anemia, and pro-trownish-olive coloration of the skin (2000) and 31 Vict., c. 125, 1860 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 70), 1876 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 13), regulating the landing and transportation of animals of the m disease; and one of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 14), regulating the landing and transportation of animals of antion foreign countries. Basedow's disease, exophthal-nic goiter (which see, under exophthalimic). Bell's dise disturbance of untire or base of the skin (2000) and a store of lass of from Luther V. Bell, an American physician, 1806-62), a form of acute cerclead disease, characterized by manked delifum succeeded by apath, and coma, accom-less superficial encephalitis. Also called periorephalitis, disturbance of untrition in the epithelial cells; (2) inter-which derived forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms, several types may be distinguish of the chronic forms

<text><text>

The king neither can nor ought to absent himself from his parlament, unless he be really indisposed in health; nor then neither, till twelve of the peers have been with him to inspect his body, and give the parlament an ac-count of his indisposition. Milton, A Defence of the People of England.

Mitton, A Defence of the People of England. Do not nues at me, my most worthy friends; I have a strange *ivfirmity*, which is nothing To those that know me. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. Of no distemper, of no blast he died, But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long. Dryden and Lee, Gelipus, iv. 1. We must not So stain our judgment, or corrupt our hope, To prostitute our past-oure malady To empirics. Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. The remedy is worse then the disease.

The remedy is worse than the disease. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 31.

disease (di-zēz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. diseased, ppr. diseasing. [< ME. diseasen, < OF. desaiser = Pr. dezaisir = It. disagiare, make nneasy; from the noun.] 1[‡]. To make uneasy; pain; distress.

The field was come a gein that gretly hem disesed, and with grete peyne thei passed the greves and com a gein to the hoste. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

His double burden did him sore disease. Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 12.

List ! fast asleep ; ... I must disease you straight, sir. Middleton, The Witch, iv. 3. The sweet afflictions that disease me. Carew, Song. 2. To affect with disease; make ill; disorder the body or mind of: used chiefly or only in the passive voice or the past participle.

He was diseased in body and mind. Macaulay diseasedness (di-zē'zed-nes), n. The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and discassedness. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth. **diseaseful**; (di-zēz'ful), a. [$\langle disease + -ful$, 1.] 1. Occasioning uneasiness; troublesome.

Where the majesty of the king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king and disease-ful to the people if the ways near abouts be not fair and good. Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

2. Abounding with disease; diseased.

YI his bodye were neglected, it is like that his languish-ing sowle, being disquieted by his diseasefull bodye, would utterly refuse and lothe all spiritual conforte. Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Producing disease: as, a diseaseful climate.

Then famine, want, and pain, Sunk to the grave their fainting limbs; but us, Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess, And feverish luxury destroy. T. Warton, The Enthusiast.

diseasefulnesst (di-zēz'ful-nes), n. The state of being diseaseful.

But as before the consideration of a prison had dis-graced all ornaments, so now the same consideration made them attend all diseasefutness. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iil.

diseasement (di-zēz'ment), n. [< disease + -ment.] Uneasiness; inconvenience.

For it is not probable that men of great means and plen-tiful estate will endure the travel, diseasements, and ad-ventures of going thither in person. Bacon, Plantations in Ireland.

diseasy; a. [(ME. disesy, < disese, uneasiness: see disease, n.] Uneasy.

All the dales of a pore man ben yvele [var. discey]. Wyclif, Prov. xv. 15 (Purv.). disedge (dis-ej'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disedged, ppr. disedging. [< dis- priv. + edge.] To de-prive of an edge; blunt; make dull. [Rare.] I hold him prudent that in these fastidious times will helpe disedged appetites with convenient condiments. N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

Served a little to disedge The sharpness of that pain about her heart. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

disedification (dis-ed'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [< dis-edify: see -fy and -ation. Cf. edification.] The act of disedifying; a scandal. [Rare.]

Cardinal Wiseman, in his "Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," delivered in 1836, speaks of "Disedification committed before the church." N. and Q., 7th ser., 11I, 406,

disedify (dis-ed'i-fi), v. t. $[\langle dis-priv. + edify.$ Cf. OF. desedifier, demolish, destroy, of like formation, in lit. sense.] To fail of edifying; impart false doctrine to. Warburton.

The "Church Times" of March 4, 1887, tells its readers that "such an admission is *disedifying* to Roman Catho-lics" (p. 109, col. 3). N. and Q., 7th ser., 11I. 406. disembargo (dis-em-bär'go), v. t. [< dis- priv.

disembargo (dis-em-bär'gō), v. t. [< dis- priv. + embargo.] To release from embargo. disembark (dis-em-bärk'), v. [Formerly also disimbark; < OF. desembarguer, F. désembarquer (= Sp. Pg. desembarcar = It. disimbarcare), dis-embark, < des- priv. + embarquer, embark: see dis- and embark. Cf. disbark², debark.] I. trans. To debark; remove from on board a ship to the leard; whead; put on shore: land; as

to the land; unload; put on shore; land: as, the general disembarked the troops at sunrise.

Go to the bay, and disembark my coffers. Shak., Gthello, ii. 1.

II. intrans. To land from a ship; go on shore, as at the end of a voyage.

There is a report current to the effect that the next di-vision will not disembark at Malta. W. H. Russell, The War, i.

disembarkation (dis-em-bär-kā'shon), n. Sp. (obs.) desembarcacion = Pg. desembarcação; as disembark + -ation.] The act of disembarking.

disembarkment (dis-em-bärk'ment), n. [<r. The désembarquement; as disembark "-ment.] aet of disembarking.

disembarrass (disembarking. disembarrass (disembarasser (= Sp. desembara-zar = Pg. desembaraçar = It. disimbarazzare), disentangle, < des- priv. + embarrasser, embar-rass: see dis- and embarrass. Cf. debarrass.] To free from embarrassment, or from anything that eauses embarrassment; clear; extricate: as, her affability completely disembarrassed him; to disembarrass one of a load of care, or of a load of pareels.

We have disembarrassed it of all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension, of which the Romans had no fewer than five. Blair, Rhetoric, viii.

Thus disembarrassed of the most formidable means of annoyance, the French monarch went hriskly forward with his preparations. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

 Syn. Disentangle, Release, etc. See disengage.
 disembarrassment (dis-em-bar'as-ment), n. The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated, from embarrassment, or from any-this of the state of thing that embarrasses.

 $disembattled^{2}$.] Deprived of battlements.

It [the wall of Chester] is the gentlest and least offen-sive of ramparts, and completes its long irregular curve without a frown or menace in all its disembattled stretch. H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

disembayt (dis-em-ba'), v. t. [< dis-priv. + em-To navigate clear out of a bay. bay.]

 10 Having the ship, which her heart's ireasure bare,
 11 Had spy'd the ship, which her heart's ireasure bare,
 12 Put off from land: and now quite disembay'd,
 14 Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd,
 14 Whilst genile gales her awelling sails did cont.
 15 Sherburne, Forsaken Lydia. disembellish (dis-em-bel'ish), v. t. [Formerly also disimbellish (dis-em-bel'ish), v. t. [Formerly eertain parts of desembellise, stem of eertain parts of desembellise, f. desembellis (cf. Sp. desembellecer), disfigure, $\langle des- priv. + em-$ bellir, embellish: see dis- and embellish.] Todeprive of embellishment. Carlyle. $disembitter (dis-em-bit'er), v. t. [<math>\langle dis- priv. + embitter$] To free from bitterness; clear the orbit exercise embet embet else states and embellish.]

from acrimony; render sweet or pleasant.

disembroil

Encourage such innocent amusements as may disembit-ter the minds of meu. Addison, Freeholder. disembodiment (dis-em-bod'i-ment), n. [< dis-embody + ment.] 1. The act of disembodying. -2. The condition of being disembodied.

disembody (dis-em-bod'i), v. t.; pret. and pp. disembodied, ppr. disembodying. [< dis- priv. + embody.] 1. To divest of body; free from flesh. How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps The disembodied spirits of the dead? Eryant.

Mr. Spencer asserts that all forms of religious sentiment spring from the primitive idea of a disembodied double of a dead man. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 308.

2. To discharge from military incorporation; disarm (a military body) and release from ser-vice for a specified period: as, the militia was disembodied.

disembodied. disembogue (dis-em-bög'), v.; pret. and pp. disembogued, ppr. disemboguing. [Formerly disemboque; < Sp. desembocar (= Pg. desem-bocar), disembogue, < des- priv. + embocar (= Pg. embocar), enter by the mouth, or by a nar-row passage: see dis- and embogue.] I. trans. To pour out or diseharge at the mouth, as a stream; hence, to vent; cast forth or eject.

Indus, which dinideth it in the middle, . . . after nine hundred miles iourney, with two nanigable months dis-emboquing it selle into the Ocean. Furchas, Pilgrimage, p. 479.

If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country, Nor my aunt's curses, shall disembogue me. Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1. Two ships' lading of these precious saints [German re-formers] was disemboyued in Scotland, where they set up again, and broached anew their pernicious principles. Dryden, Posteript to Hist. of League.

Dryden, Posteript to Hist. of L Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves, And through nine channels disembogues his way

Addison II. intrans. 1. To flow out, as at the mouth; become discharged; gain a vent: as, innumer-able rivers disembogue into the ocean.

This River, though but small, yet it is hig enough for ereagoes to enter. It disembogues on the South side, This river, where it disembogues on the Pereagoes to enter. It disembogues on the incar the middle of the Lagune. Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 51. Foung.

Volcanoes heliow ere they disembogue.

2. Naut., to pass across, or out of the mouth of, a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.

My ships ride in the bay, Ready to disembogue, tackled and mann'd Even to my wishes. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3. disemboguement (dis-em-bog'ment), n. ٦ſ disembogue + -ment.] Discharge, as of the wa-ter of a river into the ocean or a lake. Smart. disemboguet, v. An obsolete form nof disembogue, disembogom (dis-em-búz'um), v. t. [< dis-priv. + embosom.] To separate from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape, Who, disemboson d from the Father, bows The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth? Foung, Night Thoughts, ix. disembowel (dis-em-bou'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. disemboweled or disembowelled, ppr. disembowel-ing or disembowelling. [< dis-priv. + embowel.]
1. To deprive of the bowels, or of parts anal-1. To deprive of the bowers, or or parts anal-ogous to the bowers; eviseerate: as, to disem-bowel a earcass; to disembowel a book by tear-ing out leaves.—2. To wound in the abdomen in such a manner as to permit the bowels to pro-trude or escape, as in suicide by hara-kiri.— 3. To take or draw from the bowels, as the work of a suider. [Rere]

web of a spider. [Rare.] So her disembowell'd weh Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads, Obvious to vagrant fies. J. Philips, The Spleadid Shilling.

disembowelment (dis-em-bou'el-ment), n. The act or process of disemboweling ; evisceration.

One woman will eviscerate about two dozen of herrings in a minute; and when nearly 2000 of them are working ... the amount of disemboundment may be more easily imagined than described. Encyc. Brit., 1X. 259. disembower (dis-em-bou'er), v. t.

+ emboucer.] To remove from or deprive of a bower. Bryant.

disembranglet (dis-em-brang'gl), v. t. [< dis-priv. + embrangle.] To free from litigation; free from dispute, squabbling, or quarreling.

For God's sake disembrangle these matters, that I may be at ease to mind my own affairs. *Bp. Berkeley*, Letters, p. 109.

disembroil (dis-em-broil'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + embroil.] To free from broil or confusion; extricate from confusion or perplexity; disentangle.

It is by this means that Monsieur Vaillant has disem-broiled a history that was lost to the world before his time, and out of a short collection of medals has given us a chronicle of the kings of Syria. Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

disemic

disemic (dī-sē'mik), a. [\langle LL. disemus, \langle Gr. disencouragement; (dis-en-kur'āj-ment), n. $\delta(\sigma\eta\mu\sigma, having two moræ, of doubtful quantity, <math>\langle \delta t-, two-, + \sigma \eta \mu a, a sign, mark, \sigma\eta\mu i or a, sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In ane. pros., con-$ taining or equal to two moræ, or units of time;equivalent to or constituting two normal shortsor one action of a sector of the sasize aermon at St. Mary's, wherein he took occasionto speak of the great disincouragement of learning.Wood, Athene Oxon.or one ordinary long: as, a disemic time, thesis, or one ordinary long: as, a disemic time, thesis, or arsis. A disemic long is the ordinary long, equal to \smile , as distinguished from the trisemic, tetrasemic, and pentasemic longs, equal to $\smile \smile$, and $\smile \odot \smile$ respectively. A disemic pause (also called a prosthesis) is a pause of two times (\smile): that is, a space of two aborts essential to the rhythm, but not represented by ayllables, is apparently disemic, but according to the best authorities was really trisemic in delivery. See disconcous. disemploy; (dis-em-ploi'), v. t. [\langle dis-priv. + employ, v.] To throw out of employment; re-lieve or dismiss from business. If personal defailance he thought reasonable to dis-

If personal defailance be thought reasonable to dis-employ the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a primee. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 245.

The sight of it might damp me and disenable me to peak. State Trials, Abp. Laud, an. 1640. speak

Not disinabl'd to sustain those many glorious labours of is life both in peace and war. Milton, Ilist. Eng., v. his life both in peace and war. Through indisposition of body, he is disenabled from going forth again. New England's Memorial, App., p. 467.

disenamoured (dis-en-am' ord), a. [$\langle dis$ -priv. + enamoured; = F. désenamouré.] Freed from the bonds of love. Also spelled disenamored.

He makes Don Quixote disenamoured of Duleinea del oboso. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xvlii. Toboso.

disenchain (dis-en-chān'), v. t. [$\langle OF. desen-chainer, F. désenchainer', espectation of the second end of the seco$ Poe.

disenchant (dis-en-chant'), v. t. [$\langle OF. desen-$ chanter, F. désenchanter = Sp. Pg. desencantar $= lt. disincantare, <math>\langle L. dis- priv. + incantare,$ enchant: see dis- and enchant.] To free from enchantment; deliver from the power of charms or spells, or of an enchanter; free from fasci-vation or deliver. nation or delusion.

Let your own brain disenchant you. Sir P. Sidney, Haste to thy work; a noble atroke or two Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove

Druden.

No reading or study had contributed to disenchant the fairy-land around him. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2. disenchanter (dis-en-chan'ter), n. [$\langle disen chant + -er^1$. Cf. F. désenchanteur.] One who or that which disenchants.

disenchantment (dis-en-chant'ment), n. [\langle F. désenchantement = Sp. desencantamiento = Pg. desencantamento; as disenchant + -ment.] The act of disenchanting, or the state of being disenchanted.

All concluded in the promise, which he held for certain, of the disenchantment of Dulcines. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxii.

disenchantress (dis-en-chan'tres), n. [$\langle F.$ désenchanteresse; as disenchanter + -ess.] A female disenchanter.

If he loved his disenchantress? Ach Gott! His whole heart and sonl and life were hers. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 101.

disencharm[†] (dis-en-chärm'), v. t. [$\langle dis$ -priv. + *encharm, $\langle en-1 + charm.$] To free from a charmed or enchanted condition; disenchant.

This lasted till he was told of his duty and matter of nbedience, and the fear of a sin had disencharmed him. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 763.

disenclose, v. t. See disinclose. disencourage (dis-en-kur'āj), v. t.; pret. and pp. disencouraged, ppr. disencouraging. [$\langle dis-$ priv. + encourage. Cf. discourage.] To de-prive of encouragement; discourage. Mme. D'Arblay.

On the 24th of July, 1659, our author [Sonth] preached the assize aermon at St. Mary's, wherein he took occasion to speak of the great disincouragement of learning. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

disencreaset, v. i. [ME. disencresen; as dispriv. + inercase.] To decrease. Chaneer. disencreaset, n. [ME. disencrese; from the verb.] Diminution. Complaint of the Black Knight.

disencumber (dis-en-kum'ber), v. t. [< OF. desencombrer, F. désencombrer = Pr. desencom-brar; as dis-priv. + encumber. Cf. discumber.] To free from encumbrance or from whatever disburden: as, the troops disencembered them-selves of their baggage; to disencembered them-ind of its prejudices; to disencember an es-tate of delt

disempower (dis-em-pou'er), v. t. [< dis- priv. disencumbrance (dis-en-kum'brans), n. [< + empower.] To divest or deprive of power or authority previously conferred or enjoyed. disenablet (dis-en-ā'bl), v. t. [< dis- priv. + en-able.] To deprive of power, natural er moral; disable; deprive of ability or means.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitle them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and disencembrance. Steele, Spectator, No. 264. **disendow** (dis-en-dou'), v. t. $[\langle dis- priv. + endow.]$ To deprive of an endowment or of endowments, as a church or other institution.

Mr. Borlase seems, almost as a matter of course, to as-sume that the Church is to be presently disendowed upon the scheme of the Liberation Society. Nineteenth Century, XX, 567.

disendowed (dis-en-deud'), a. [(dis- priv. + endowed.] Not endowed; destitute of means or privileges; iu a state of poverty or dependence; hence, proletarian; plebeian.

Ile implored them to bestow upon the discndoured class-es, as they were called, all the benefits of civilization. Victor Hugo and his Times.

disendowment (dis-en-dou'ment), n. [< disen-dow + -ment.] The act of depriving or divest-ing of an endowment or endowments.

There must, of course, be *Disendowment* [of the Estab-lished Church] as well as Disestablishment, and the appro-priation of the funds will be incomparably the more im-portant process of the two. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 25.

disenfranchise (dis-en-från'chiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. disenfranchised, ppr. disenfranchising. [< dis-priv. + enfranchise.] To disfranchise. Booth. [Rare.]

disenfranchisement (dis-en-fran'chiz-ment), n. [< disenfranchise + -ment.] Disfranchise-ment. Booth. [Rare.]

ment. Booth. [Kare.] disengage (dis-en-gāj'), v.; pret. and pp. disen-guged, ppr. disengaging. [< OF. desengager, F. désengager, < des- priv. + engager, engage: see dis- and engage.] I. trans. 1. To set free or release from pledge or engagement; release from promise, engagement, or vow.

I lack you here, for my Lord of Dorset, he might make a cheap bargain with me now, and *disengage* his honour, which in good faith is a little bound. *Donne*, Letters, xlix. 2. To release or set free from union, attachment, or connection; detach; loosen or unfas-ten, and set free; release: as, to disengage a metal from its gangue, or a garment from a clinging bramble; to disengage the mind from study.

Common sense and plain reason, while men are disen-gaged from acquired opinions, will ever have some general influence upon their minds. Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.

influence upon their minds. Swift, Nobles and Commons, v. In saying this she disengaged her hand, with a look which I thought a sufficient commentary upon the text. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.
 She had sunk twice, nor was it in my power to disengage myself in time to bring her relief. Goldsmith, Vicar, iii. Faraday found the quantity of electricity disengaged by the decomposition of a single grain of water in a voltaic cell to be equal to that Ilberated in 800,000 discharges of the great Leyden battery of the Royal Institution. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 154.
 In feneing, to carry or pass the point of (the

3. In *fencing*, to carry or pass the point of (the weapon) from one side to the other over or un-

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may disengage from the world by degrees, Jeremy Collier, Thought, From a friend's grave how soon we disengage! Young.

It personal defauance is and increase of the molecular prince. Should ever serve a prince. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 245. disemployed; (dis-em-ploid'), a. [< dis-priv. + employed.] Unemployed. The smallest sins and irregularities of our life, which usually creep upon idle, disemployed, and curious persons. Jer. Taylor, 1019 Living, 1. 1. the state of being unemployed. In this glut of leisure and disemployment, let them set In this glut of leisure and disemployment and let the mortgage. In this glut of leisure and disemployment and let the mortgage. In this glut of leisure and disemployment and

It is probable also that France will continue to be the principal acene of these interesting observations [on hyp-notism]; partly owing to a spirit of disergagedness and openness to new ideas, which seems specially to character-ise the medical faculty of that country. E. Gurney, Mind, X1I. 217.

disengagement (dis-en-gäj'ment), n. [< OF. disengagement, F. désengagement, < desengager, disengage: see disengage and -ment.] 1. The act or process of disengaging or setting free; a releasing or freeing; extrication.

If the paste is heated, a copions disengagement of sul-phur dioxide takes place and the colour turns to a scarlet. Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 202.

It is easy to render this disengagement of caloric and light evident to the senses. Lavoisier (trans.).

2. The state of being disengaged or free.

The disengagement of the spirit from the voluptuous ap-petites of the fiesh is to be studied and intended. W. Montague, Devonte Essays, 11. x. § 1.

3. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment. Bp. Butler.

4. Freedom from constraint; ease; grace.

Oh, Madam ! your Air !- The Negligence, the Disen-gagement of your Manner ! Steele, The Funeral, til. 1. 5. A manœuver in fencing. See disengage,

v. t., 3.

The disengagement is made either as an attack, or as a return after defending one's self from a thrust, and is exe-cuted both under and over the wrist or folls. Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

disennoble (dis-e-no⁷bl), v. t.; pret. and pp. disennobled, ppr. disennobling. [< dis-priv. + ennoble.] To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles; render ignoble; degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and disennobles a man in the eye of the world. *Guardian*, No. 137.

disenroll (dis-en-rol'), v. t. [$\langle OF. desenrouler$, F. désenrôler, $\langle des- priv. + enrouler$, enroll: see dis- and enroll.] To erase from a roll or list. Also spelled disenrol.

From need of tears he will defend your soul, Or make a rebaptizing of one tear : He cannot (that's, he will not) disenroll Your name. Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

disensanity; (dis-en-san'i-ti), n. [Irreg. (dis-(here intensive) + *cusanity for insanity.] Insanity; folly.

What tediosity and disensanity Is here among ye ! Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5. disenshroud (dis-en-shroud'), v. t. [< dis-priv. + enshroud.] To divest of a shroud or similar covering; unveil.

The disenshrouded statue. Browning. disenslavet (dis-en-slāv'), v. t. $[\langle dis-priv. + enslave.]$ To free from bondage or an enslaved condition.

They expected such an one as should disenslave them from the Roman yoke. South, Works, III. viit.

disentail (dis-en-tāl'), v. t. [Also formerly dis-intail, disintale; \langle dis-priv. + entail.] 1. To free from entail; break the entail of: as, to dis-entail an estate. 2. To free from eonnection; divest. In all these respects with much more reason undoubt-rely coupt the converse of the Church he coult deveted with coupt the converse of the Church he coult deveted in the coupt of the church he coult deveted is entail an estate. - 2. To free from entail of the coupt of the coupt

In all these respects with much more reason undoubt-edly onght the censure of the Church be quite devested and disintal'd of all jurisdiction whatsoever. Milton, Church-Government, H. 3.

disentail (dis-en-tal'), n. [< disentail, r.] The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

disentangle (dis-en-tang'gl), v. t.; pret. and pp. disentangled, ppr. disentangling. [\chi dis- priv. + entangle.] 1. To free from entanglement; extricate from a state of involvement, disorder, or confusion: as, to *disentangle* a skein of thread, a mass of cordage, a set of accounts, or the affairs of a bankrupt firm.

The humbler skill Of Prudence, disentangling good and lli With patient care. Wordsworth, Sonnets to Liberty and Order, lv.

2. To loose from that in or by which anything is entangled; extricate from whatever involves, perplexes, embarrasses, or confuses; disengage as, to disentangle an object from a mass of twisted cord; to disentangle one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

To disentangle truth from error. D. Stewart.

disentanglement (dis-en-tang'gl-ment), n. [(disentangle + -ment.] Tho act of disentan <u>۲</u> disentangle + -ment.] The act of dise gling, or the state of being disentangled.

In the disentanglement of this distressful tale [the Nut-browne Mayde], we are happy to find that all his cruelty was lenderness, and his incounstancy the most Invariable truth. T. Warton, Hist, Eng. Poetry, III. § 26.

was lenderness, and wardon, Hist. Eng. Poetry, H. i and the subscription of the sub

In straits and in distress Thou didst me disenthrail.

Perhaps his [Cowper's] poetry bears truer witness to his habitual feeling, for it is only there that poets disenthralt themselves of their reserve and become fully possessed of their greatest charm — the power of being franker than other men. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 35.

disenthralment (dis-en-thral'ment), n. [\ disenthrall + -ment.] A freeing, or the state of having been freed, from thraldom; emancipa-tion from slavery or subjection of any kind.

Also spelled disinthratment. **disenthrone**; (dis-en-thrôn'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + enthrone.] To dethrone; depose from sovereign authority.

To disenthrone the King of Heaven We war. Milton, P. L., il. 229.

disentitle (dis-en-ti'tl), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-entitled, ppr. disentitling. [\ dis- priv. + en-title.] To deprive of title or claim.

To do sn action sgainst nature is the greatest dishonour and implety in the world, . . . and disentitles us to all relations to God. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. So. Every ordinary offence does not disentitle a son to the love of his father. South, Works, VIII. v.

love of his father. The offence thus met at its birth by Baxter's protest is the unaltered wrong which we still depiore, as disen-titling the "Church of England" to its comprehensive name. Contemporary Rev., L. 7.

disentomb (dis-en-töm'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + entomb.] To take out of a tomb; disinter.

Not least among the curiosities which the day brought together were some of the graduates, posthumous men, as it were, discontombed from country parishes and district achools, but perennial also. Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 61. disentrail (dis-en-trāl'), v. t. $[\langle dis- priv. + entrail.]$ To draw forth from the entrails or

internal parts. All the while the disentrayled blood Adowne their sides like litte rivers stremed. Spenser, F. Q., IV. til, 28.

disentrance (dis-en-trans'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disentranced, ppr. disentrancing. [X dis- priv. + entrance².] To awaken from a trance or from deop sleep; arouse from a reverie; free from a debusion. Ralpho, by this time disentranc'd, Upon his bum himself advanced. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III.

disentrancement (dis-en-trans'ment), n. [< disentrance + -ment.] The process or result of coming out of the trance state; recovery of normal consciousness after trance. disentraylet, v. t. See disentrail.

two sepals.

disert; (di-sert'), a. [< L. discrtus, for *disser-tus, skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent, pp. of disserere, discourse, discuss, argue, < dis-, apart, + serere, join, set in order: see series. Cf. desert¹.] Fluent; eloquent; elear in statement.

I have a long while thought it very possible, in a time of Peace, and in some Kings Reigne, for *disert* Statesmen to cut an exquisite thred between Kings Trerogatives and Subjecta Libertles of all sorts. N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 53.

disertly; (di-sert'li), adv. In a disert manner; eloquently; clearly.

Herselitus directly and disertly nameth war the father . of all the world. Holland, tr. of Plutarch. disespeirt, n. [ME., also desespeir, dessespeir, 113espeirt, #. [ML., also descept, descept, $\langle OF. desespeir, desespoir, F. descespoir (= Pr.$ $desesper), despair, <math>\langle desesperer, F. descesperer,$ $despair, <math>\langle des- priv. + esperer, \langle L. sperere,$ hopo: see despair and esperance.] Despair.

Love . . . with dessespeir so sorwefully ms offendeth. Chaucer, Troilus, 1. 605.

disesperatet, a. [ME. disesperat, var. of des-perate, after disespeir, q. v.] Desperate; hope-less.

Disesperat of alle blys. Chaucer, House of Fame, 1. 2015. disesperauncet, n. [ME., also desesperaunce, < OF. desesperance, F. désespérance (= Cat. de-sesperança = OSp. desesperauza), < desesperer, F. désespérer, despair: see disespeir, and cf. des-perance, esperance.] Despair.

Rage Of Turnus for Lavinia disceponsed. Milton, P. L., lx. 16. disestablish (dis-es-tab'lish), v. t. [< dis-priv. + establish.] 1. To deprive of the charac-ter of being established; cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw from ex-clusive state recognition or privileges. as a clusive state recognition or privileges, as a church.-2. To unsettle; set aside; remove from established use. [Rare.]

The logical accent is to disestablish this rhythm. S. Lanier, English Verse, p. 87.

disestablishment (dis-es-tab'lish-ment), n. [\[disestablish + -ment.] The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body; cs-pecially, the act of withdrawing a church from a privileged relation to the state: as, the *dis-establishment* of the Irish Church by Parliament in 1869.

The earnest and active attention of the Society is di-rected to procure not only the repeal of the Blasphemy laws, "as a special matter affecting its members," and the *disestablishment* and disendowment of all State Churches, but also the redistribution of real and personal property, the regulation of wages, and the abolition of the House of Lords. Saturday Rer.

His [Mr, Fawcett's] position on the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church illustrates the many-sidedness of his judgment. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 24.

disesteem (dis-es-tōm'), v. t. [$\langle OF. desestimer$, F. désestimer (= Sp. Pg. desestimar = It. disis-timarc), disesteem, $\langle des- priv. + estimer$, es-teem: see dis- and esteem, v.] 1. To regard without estcem; consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; slight.

II o that truly dissidents limself is content that others should do so too. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 303. But if this aacred gift you disesteem, Then cruci plagues shall fall on Priam's state. Sir J. Denham.

Her acquaintance began to disesteem her in proportion as she became poor. Goldsmith, Richard Nash. 21. To bring into disrepute or disfavor; lower in esteem or estimation.

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed, Antiquities searched, opinions disesteemed? B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxl. disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), n. [$\langle disesteem, v.$] Want of esteem; slight disike; disregard. If her ladyshin's

Slighting, or disesteem, slr, of your service listh formerly beget sny distaste. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

Was this man ever likely to be advia'd, who with such a prejudice and disecteen sets himself against his chos'n and appointed Counselers? Mitton, Elkonoklastes, xl. **disestimation**t (dis-es-ti-nā'shon), n. [= Sp. desestimacion = Pg. desestimação; as dis- priv. + estimation : seo disesteem.] Disesteem; bad repute.

Three kinds of contempt: disestimation, disappoint-ment, calumny. Bp. Reynolds, On the Passlons, xxx. disexercise; (dis-ek'sėr-sīz), v. t. [$\langle dis$ -priv. + exercise;] To deprive of exercise; cease to

The disexercising and blunting our abilities. Milton, Areopagilica, p. 5. disfame (dis-fām'), n. [< dis- + fame. Cf. OF. disfame, diffame: see defame.] Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy.

And what is Fame in life but half disfame, And counterchanged with darkness? Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

disfancy; (dis-fan'si), v. t. [< dis- priv. + fancy.] Not to fancy; not to be pleased with; to dislike.

Orthodox and heretical titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he disfancies. Hanomond, Works, IV. 545.

disfashiont (dis-fash'on), v. t. [< OF. desfaçon-ner, deffaçonner, F. defaçoner, disfigure, destroy, < des- priv. + façonner, fashion: see dis- and fashion, v.] To put out of fashion or shape; disformer, fashion or shape;

disfigure. It [gluttony] disfigureth the face, discoloureth the skin, and disfashioneth the body. Sir T. More, Works, p. 99.

disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā'vor), n. [$\langle OF$, des-faveur, F. défaveur = Sp. disfavor = Pg. desfa-vor = It, disfavore, $\langle L. dis- priv. + favor, favor:$ see dis- and favor, <math>n.] 1. Unfavorable regard; slight displeasure; discountenance; disesteen; disparagement: as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign; to speak in one's disfavor.

As unjust favor put hhn in, why doubt Disfavor as unjust has turned him out? Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

Those same misdeeds have raised an energetic . . . sen-timent of *disfarour* against its ally. *Gladstone*, Church and State.

2. Want of favor; the state of being regarded unfavorably: as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

Many a good acquaintance has been lost from a general prepossession in his disfavour. Steele, Tatler, No. 211. 3t. An act of disregard, dislike, or unkindness.

He might dispense favours and disfavours. Clarendon, Civil War, I. 49.

Syn. Diefaror, Disgrace, etc. See odium.
disfavor, disfavour (disfā'vor), v. t. [= It. disfavoriser, sfavorire (ef. OF. desfavoriser, F. defavoriser = Sp. Pg. desfavorecer), < L. dispriv. + ML. "favorire, favorare (favorizare), favor: see dis- and favor, v. Cf. disfavor, n.]
1. To withdraw or withhold favor, friendship, or support from; check or oppose by disapprobation : discountenauce. bation; discountenance.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands and be counte-nanced or disfacoured according as they obey? Swift. 2t. To mar; blemish; disfigure.

Rub these hands With what may cause an eating leprosy, Fien to my bones and marrow: anything That may disfavour me, save in my honour. B. Jonson, Velpone, lil. 6.

disfavorablet, disfavourablet (dis-fā'vor-a-bl), a. [= F. defavorable = Pg. desfavoravel = It. disfavorevole; as disfavor, disfavour, + -able.] Unfavorable.

And manle other vallent personages, who being entred he sea tasted fortune disfauourable. Store, Rich. H., an. 1377. the

disfavorablyt, disfavourablyt (dis-fa'vor-a-bli), adv. Unfavorably.

These occurrences, which look so aversly to our reasons, and so disfavourably to our nature. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. Iv. § 4.

disfavorer, disfavourer (dis-fā'vor-er), n. One who disfavors or discountenances.

It was verily thought that had it not been for four great disfarourers of that voyage, the enterprize had suc-Bacon.

disfeature (dis-fô'tūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-featured, ppr. disfeaturing. [< dis- priv. + fea-ture. Cf. defeature.] To mar the features of; deprive of a feature or of features; disfigure; deface.

A fitting-on of noses to disfratured bishops, and a re-arrangement of the mantic-folds of strait-laced queens, discomposed by the centuries. *II. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 46.

disfellowship

Disfenned, or stripped of peat. Encyc. Brit., XII. 62. disfiguratet, a. [ME. disfigurat, < ML. *disfigu-ratus, pp. of *disfigurare: see disfigure.] Dis-figured; deformed. Chaucer.

figured; deformed. Chaucer. disfiguration (dis-fig- \bar{u} - \bar{n} 'shon), n. [= OF. desfiguration, defiguration = Sp. desfiguracion = Pg. desfiguração = It. disfigurazione, \langle ML. * disfiguratio(n-), \langle * disfiguraze, pp. * disfigura-tus, disfigure: see disfigure.] 1. The act of dis-figuring or marring the external form of; de-facement.—2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; deformity. One thing that often leade to disfumention of the land

One thing that often leads to disfiguration of the land-scape is the manner and form in which the planting [of trees for shelter] is originally done. Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

disfigure (dis-fig'ūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-figured, ppr. disfiguring. [< ME. disfiguren, < OF. desfigurer (also defigurer, F. défigurer; ef. defigure) = Sp. Pg. desfigurar = It. disfigurare, sfigurare, < ML. *disfigurare, < L. dis- priv. + figurare, fashion, form: see figure, v. and n.] 1. To mar the external figure of; impair the chone or form of; injup the headty symmetry

So abject is their punishment, Disfiguring not Goda likeness, but their own; Or if his likeness, by themselves defaced. Milton, P. L., xi, 521.

Gaudy ribbons and glaring colours being now out of use, the sex has no opportunity given them to disfigure them-selves, which they seldom fail to do whenever it lies in their power. Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

It cannot be denied that his [Petrarch's] merits were dis-figured by a most unpleasant affectation. Macaulay, Petrarch.

rior habiliments.
So alyly and ao wele I shal me gye, And me so wel disfigure, and so lowe, That in this world ther shall no man me knowe. Chaueer, Good Women, 1. 2046.
=Syn. 1. Cripple, Mangle, etc. See mulilate.
disfiguret, n. [< ME. disfigure, v.] Disfigure-ment; deformity. Chaucer.
disfigurement (dis-fig'ür-ment), n. [= F. dé-figurement; as disfigure + -ment.] 1. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured; blemish; defacement; change of external form for the worse. for the worse.

And they, so perfect is their misery, Not once perceive their foul disfigurement, But boast themselves more comely than before. *Milton*, Comus, 1, 74. Grace doth us this good office, by a detecting to us the nakedness of our nature, not by a covering and palliation of her disfigurements. W. Montague, Devoute Essaya, I. vi. § 2.

2. Semething that disfigures.

Uncommon expressions . . are a disfigurement rather than any embelliahment of discourse. Hume, Essays, xx.

This building, lately cleared from the disfigurements and partition of its profane use, forms one of the noblest round churches to be found. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 133.

disfigurer (dis-fig' \ddot{u} - $\dot{e}r$), *n*. One who disfigures. disflesh (dis-flesh'), *v. t.* [$\langle dis$ - priv. + flesh.] To deprive of flesh; render less fleshy.

The best Is, said the other, not to run, that the lean strain not himself with too much weight, nor the fat man disflesh himself. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxv.

disfoliage (dis-fō'li-āj), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-foliaged, ppr. disfoliaging. [< dis- priv. + foli-age.] To deprive or strip of foliage.

In winter the tempering influence of the pine-forest pre-ponderated over that of the disfoliaged forest. Science, V. 352.

disforest (dis-fer'est), v. t. [$\langle dis-priv. + for-est. Cf. disafforest.$] 1. Same as disafforest.] The Crown foresta, with the exception of the New For-est, having almost all been disforested. The American, VII. 85.

2. To strip of forest; clear of trees, as a wooded tract; destroy the forests of, as a country or region.

apective figures of bodies. S. Clarke, disfranchised (dis-från'chiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. disfranchised, ppr. disfranchising. [Early mod. E. disfraunchyse; < dis- priv. + franchise.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free cit-izen; deprive of chartered rights and immuni-ties; deprive of any franchise, especially of the right of voting in elections. Formerly some-times written diffranchise.

Suppose woman, though equal, to differ essentially in her intellect from man-is that any ground for disfran-chising her? W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 20.

chising her? W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 20. disfranchisement (dis-fran'chiz-ment), n. [disfranchise + -ment.] The act of disfranchis-ing, or the state of being disfranchised; depri-vation of the privileges of a free citizen, or of membership in a corporation, or of some partic-ular immunity or privilege, especially that of voting. Formerly sometimes written diffran-chisement. chisement.

the negroes. Springfield Rep., quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 30.

disfriart (dis-fri'ar), v. t. $[\langle dis-priv. + friar.]$ To depose from being a friar; divest of the office and privileges of a friar; unfrock.

That ouer-great aeverity would cause a great number to disfriar themselves, and fly to Geneva. Sir E. Sandys, State of Religiou.

1. To mar the external ngure of , impart the shape or form of; injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; deface; deform, either actu-ally er by incongruous addition. So ebject is their punishment, So ebject is their punishment, So ebject is their punishment, longings.

All wanting that they would haue, and bringing what they want, furnishing their Mokisso with those things whereof they complaine themselnes to bee disfurnished. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 699.

I am a thing obscure, diafurnish'd of Ail merit. Massinger, The Picture, iii. 5. I found the house altogether diafurnish'd, and hlabooka acking up. Evelyn, Diary, May 7, 1691. packing up.

figured by a most unpleasant affectation. Macaulay, Petrach.
 21. To carve: said of a peacock. Dysfygure that pecocke. Eabees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.
 23. To disguise, especially by putting on inferior habiliments. So slyly and so wele I shal me gye,

Early in life he found himself invested with ample rev-ences; which . . . he took almost immediate measures entirely to dissipate and bring to nothing. . . . Thus fur-nished by the very act of *disfurnishment*, . . . he set forth, like some Alexander, upon his great enterprise, "borrowing and to borrow." Lamb Elia, p. 46.

disfurnituret (dis-fer ni-tur), n. A disfurnish-ing; removal; deprivation. We may consequently, with much case, bear the disfur-

niture of such transitory movables as were rather orna-ments then materials of our fabrick. *W. Montague*, Devonte Essays, II. vili. § 3.

disgaget (dis-gāj'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + gage; ef. OF. desgager, disengage, < des- priv. + gager, pledge: see dis- and gage1. Cf. dégagé and disengage.] To free or release from pledgo or pawn; redeem.

He taketh those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods, and remain under the burden of usury, than to sell up all and disgage themselves at once. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 232.

disgallant; (dis-gal'ant), v. t. [< dis- priv. + gallant.] To strip or divest of gallantry, cou-rage, or confidence.

Sir, let not this discountenance or disgallant you a whit;

you must not sink under the first disaster. *B. Jonson*, Cynthla'a Revels, iii. 1. **disgarland** \dagger (dis-gär'land), v. t. [\lt dis- priv. + garland.] To divest of a garland.

Forsake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee, Thy locks disgarland. Drummond, Songa, li. 13.

Thy locks disgarland. Drummond, Songa, II, 13. disgarnish (dis-gär'nish), v. t. [< ME. disgar-nishen, ζ OF. desgarniss-, stem of certain parts of desgarnir, desguarnir, F. dégarnir (= Pr. desgarnir, desguarnir = Sp. Pg. desguarnecer = It. sguernire), ζ des- priv. + garnir, garnish: see dis- and garnish.] To strip or divest, as of some-thing that garnishes or furnishes; disfurnish; degarnish. [Obsolete or archaic.] For their wolde or divergence the lorde of pape

Flor thei wolde not disgarnyssh the londe of peple. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), il. 291.

Also ther were xx kynges that after that thei herde that the cristin were comynge, thei wolde neuer be disgar-nyeshed of her armes. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), til. 440. If your master have loning frendes and faithful aub-icetes, I au, thanke God, not disgarrished nor vnprouided of the same. Hall, Hen. V., an. 2.

disfellowship1662disgracedisfellowshipdisferisferisferisferisfergp. disfellowshipdisferdisferisferisferisferfellowshipor disfellowshipgpr. disferdisferisferisferfellowshipisferdisferisferisferisferfellowshipcdisferdisferisferisferfellowshipcdisferdisferisferisferfellowshipsecespeciallyofofisferisferof a person or a church excluded from religiousfellowship by formal action.[U.S.]isfranchise (dis-fran'chiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. disferisfranchise(dis-fran'chiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. disferisfranchise(dis-fran'chiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. disferdisfen (dis-fen'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disferdisfranchised, ppr. disfranchise]forisfarisgavel(dis-gav'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. disgavelfrom the character of a fen.[Rare.]izen; deprive of chartered rights and privileges of a free citizen; deprive of chartered rights and immuni-in Eng. law, to relieve (land) from the law ofpigenned, or stripped of peat.Ence. Brit., XII, 62savel-kind, and particularly from subjection disgavel (dis-gav'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. disgavelled, ppr. disgavelling. [{ dis-priv. + gavell.] In Eng. law, to relieve (land) from the law of gavel-kind, and particularly from subjection to the rule of partition at the owner's death.

A large number of particion at the owner steath. A large number of properties were disgavelled in Kent by statute in the reign of Henry the Eighth, upon the peti-tion of the owners. In the same reign all the lands in Wales were disgavelled. But the rights of the tenants do not appear to have been injured by the new legislation. W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. elxxxiv.

disgeneric (dis-jē-ner'ik), a. [< dis- priv. + generic.] Belonging to different genera, as two or more species; not of the same genus as an-other species: the opposite of congeneric.

disgest (dis-jest'), v. t. [Var. of digest.] To digest. Bacon.

Who can disgest a Spaniard, that's a true Englishman? Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 40.

thisement. Disfranchisement is as great folly as applied to the the negroes. Springled Rep., quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 30. **disglorify** (dis-glo'ri-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-glorified, ppr. disglorifying. [$\langle dis-priv. + glori-$ fy.] To deprive of glory; treat with indignity. To depose from being a friar; divest of the

To deprive of glory, these incomession So Dagon ahall be magnified, and God. Besides whom is no god, compared with idols, Disglorified, blasphemed, and had in scorn. Milton, S. A., I. 442. disglory; (dis-glō'ri), n. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + glory.] Deprivation of glory; dishonor.

To the disglory of God's name. Northbrooke.

discorge (dis-gôrj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-gorged, ppr. disgorging. [$\langle OF. desgorger, F. dégorger, bring up from the throat, vomit, clear$ out, disgorge (= It. sgorgare, disgorge, over- $flow), <math>\langle des$ -, away, + gorge, throat: see dis- and gorge, v.] 1. To eject or throw out from, or as if from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; venit for the stomach out; concretely with an forth; discharge; peur out: generally with an

The deep-drawing barka do there disgorge Their warlike fraughtage. Shak, T, and C, Prol. The which thou livit a strong continu'd surfelt,

In which thou it as a acting containing the like poison will disgorge thee. Eeau. and Fl., Valentinian, iii, 1.

To see his heaving breast disgorge the briny draught. Dryden.

Four infernal rivers, that disgorge Into the burning lake their baleful atreams. *Milton*, P. L., li. 575.

The barbarous North disgorged her ambitious savages on Europe. Everett, Orationa, I. 124. 2. To give up, as something that has been taken wrongfully; surrender: as, he disgorged

his ill-gotten gains.

That which . . . no miscreant or malefactor . . . was ever so desperate as to *disgorge* in contempt of so fruit-fully received customs, is now their voice that restore as they say the anctent purity of religion. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 64.

disgorgement (dis-gôrj'ment), n. [< OF. des-gorgement, F. dégorgement = It. sgorgamento; as disgorge + -ment.] The act of disgorging.

The very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome disgorgements of their wicked blasphemtes. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 162.

disgorger (dis-gôr'jêr), n. A device for remov-ing a gorged hook from the mouth of a fish. It is pushed down along the line, and forces back the barbed point, thus enabling the hook to be

the barben point, thus chasting the heat to be withdrawn. disgospel; (dis-gos'pel), v. t. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + gospel.] To manage or treat in a way incon-sistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel; deprive of a gospel character.

Who possesse have Benchees for lazie performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruell dis-gespelling jurisdiction. Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

disgown†(dis-goun'), v.i. [$\langle dis$ -priv. + gown.] To divest one's self of a clerical gown; hence, to renounce hely orders.

Then, desiring to be a convert, he was reconciled to the Church of Rome; so he disgonned and put on a sword. Roger North, Examen, p. 222.

disgrace (dis-grās'), n. [< OF. disgrace, dis grace, ill favor, ill fortune, F. disgrace, dis desgracia = Pg. desgraça = It. disgrazia, sgrazia (obs.), < ML. disgratia, disfavor, ill favor, ill fortune, disgrace, < L. dis- priv. + gratia, favor, grace: see dis- and grace.] 1. A state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence,

or trust: as, the minister retired from court in disgrace.

They will slink back to their kennels in *disgrace*. Thoreau, Walden, p. 133. A state of ignominy, dishonor, or shame;

subjection to opprobrium.

France, bound as she was by solemn stipulations, could net, without disgrace, make a direct attack on the Aus-trian dominions. Macaulay, Frederic the Grest.

3. A cause of shame or reproach ; that which dishonors: as, honest poverty is no disgrace.—4. Want of grace of person or mind; illfavored-ness; ungracious condition or character. [Arehaie.]

Their faces Most fouls and filthle were, their garmenta yet, Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces Did much the more augment. Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 28.

Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or disgrace that is in us. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, v.

5t. An act of unkindness; an ill turn.

The interchange continually of favours and disgraces. Bacon.

Bacon. =Syn. 1 and 2. Disgrace, Dishonor, clc. (see odium), dis-credit, ignominy, infamy, disrepute, reproach, contempt, opprebrium, obloquy.—3. Scandal, blot. disgrace (dis-grās'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-graced, ppr. disgracing. [< OF. disgracier, F. disgracier =Sp. desgraciar (obs.) = Pg. desgracar =It. disgraziare, sgraziare (obs.), < ML. *disgra-tiare, disgrace; from the nonn.] 1. To put out of fayor: disgrace is with dispredit of favor; dismiss with discredit.

In thee [the Countess of Pembroke] the Lesbian Sapphe with her lyric harpe is disgraced. Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 500).

Flatterers of the disgraced minister. Macaulay. 2. To treat or affect ignominiously; bring or east shame or reproach upon; dishonor; put to shame.

His ignorance disgraced him. Jahnson.

Let Greece be humbled, and the Trojans rise; Till the proud king and the Achaian race Shall heap with honours him they new disgrace.

Pope, Hiad, ii. Wa will pass by the instances of oppression and false-hood which disgraced the early part of the reign of Charles. Macaulay, Hallan's Const. Hist.

3t. To revile ; upbraid ; heap reproaches upon. The goddess wroth 'gan foully her disgrace. Spenser.

I command you, and do you command your fellows, That when you see her next, disgrace and scorn her. Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ill. 3.

= Syn. 1 and 2. Debase, Degrade, etc. (ace abase); to shame, mortify, dishoner; tarnish, blot, stain, sully. See list un-der debase.

der debase. disgraceful (dis-grās'fùl), a. [< disgrace + -ful, 1.] Partaking of disgrace; shameful; dis-honorable; disreputable; bringing or deserving shame.

To retire behind their chariots was as little disgraceful then as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. Pope.

Cranmer rose into favour by serving Henry in the dis-graceful affair of his first divorce. Macaulay, Hallam'a Const. Hist.

=Syn. Discreditable, ignominious, scandalous, base, vile,

opproblems, infamens. disgracefully (dis-grās'fül-i), adv. In a dis-graceful manner; with disgrace: as, the troops field disgracefully.

The senate have cast you forth Disgracefully. B. Jonson, Catiline.

disgracefulness (dis-grās'ful-nes), n. Igno-

miny; shamefulness. disgracer (dis-grā'sèr), n. One who or that which disgraces or exposes to disgrace; one

Which disgraces or exposes to disgrace, one who or that which brings disgrace, shame, or contempt upon others, or upon a cause. Perhapa the lowest class of either sex would be proper-ly assigned to these two disgracers of the human species, commonly called a beau and a fine lady. Fielding, Conversation.

disgracioust (dis-grā'shus), a. [< OF. *disgrac-cieux (F. disgracioux), < disgrace, disgrace: see disgrace, and cf. gracious.] Ungracious; unpleasing. If I be so disgracious In your eye, If I be so disgracious In your eye, Let me march on, and not offend you, madam. Shak., Rich. HI., iv. 4. Shak., Rich. HI., iv. 4.

disgracivet (dis-grā'siv), a. [Irreg. < disgrace -ive.] Disgraeeful.

He that will question every disgracies word which he hears is spoken of him shall have few friends. Feltham, Resolves, 1. 78.

They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance which is not disgracire. Feltham, Resolves, i. 27.

disgrace. He was turned out of his place of Library Keeper to the King, and died in Disgrace. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 102. Lister, Journey to Paris stripping from a person of a dignity or degree of honor, and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof.

disgradet (dis-grād'), v. t. [< OF. desgrader (= Sp. desgradar (obs.) = Pg. desgraduar), de-grade, < des- priv. + grade, rank. Cf. degrade.] To degrade; lower in rank.

Being new lately become a Courtler he shew not him-self a craftsman, & merit to be disgraded, & with scorne sent back againe to the shep. *Futtenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 250.

disgregatet (dis'grēj-gāt), v. t. [< LL. disgrega-tus, pp. of disgregare, separate, < dis-, apart, + grex (greg-), a floek. Cf. congregate.] To sep-arato; disperse. Dr. H. More. disgregation (dis-grēj-gā'shon), n. [< disgregate: see -ation.] Separation; specifically, in chem., the separation of the molecules within a sub-stance, which is brought about by heat or other chemical agents: as, the disgregation of a body is greater in the gaseous than in the liquid state is greater in the gaseous than in the liquid state. Imp. Dict.

disgressiont, n. [ME.; var. of digression.] Di-gression. Chaucer.

gression. Chaueer. disgruntle (dis-grun'tl), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-gruntled, ppr. disgruntling. [Of E. dial. origin; humorously formed $\langle dis-+*gruntle, freq. of$ grunt, implying disgust.] To disappoint; dis-eoncert; chagrin; disgust; offend; throw intoa state of sulky dissatisfaction: usually in theparticipiel adjective discrumted. [Colleg.]participial adjectivo disgruntled. [Colloq.]

This continual grasping after authority for the purpose of meeting the individual case of some disgrundled per-sons abould receive the stamp of this committee's disap-probation. Providence (R. I.) Journal, March I, 1877.

These that were disgruntled because Dutch and German were dropped [in the names of the Reformed Churches] staid where they were because they did not know where to go. The Churchman, Suppl., Oct. 30, 1886.

disguise (dis-giz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disguised, ppr. disguising. [Early mod. E. also disguized; (ME. disguisen, disgisen, desguisen, desguisen (also deguisen, degisen : see deguise), (OF. des-guiser, F. déguiser (= Pr. desguisar), comterfeit, put on a false guise, (des- priv. + guise, guise, manner, fashion: see dis- and guise, v.] 1. To conceal the personal identity of, by changes of guise or usual appearance, such as those pro-dneed by differences in dress or in the hair or beard, the use of a mask, etc.

Sha cast her wit in sendry wise — How she him nighte se desquise, That no man shulde his body knowe.

The children of honour, called the lienchennen, which were freshly disguysed and daunced a Morice before the kyng. Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

Kyng. The tradition is that, during those evil days, Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a waggoner. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

This copier of the mien and gait and garb Of Peter and Paul, that he may go disguised, Rob halt and lame, siek folk if the temple-porch ! Browning, Ring and Book, II. 195.

I venture to see in the Norman Conqueror a friend dis-guised in the garb of an encmy. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Locts., p. 153.

2. To conceal or cover up the real or original character of by a counterfeit form or appearance; cloak by false show, deceptive statement or speech, or an artificial manner: as, to dis-guise the handwriting; to disguise the taste of a drug; to disguise sentiments or intentions.

Disguise it not-we have one human heart-All mortal thoughts confess a common home. Shelley, Revolt of Islam, vili. 19.

Literature and taste, indeed, still disguised with a flush of hectic loveliness and brilliancy the ravages of an incur-able decay. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

If we call it by one name up to a certain year, and by some other name after that year, we diaguis the fact that the historical identity of the language has never been broken. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 96.

They agree in another respect, as well as in style. All are either ruins, or fragments disguised by restoration. ation. Ruskin.

3. To alter the appearance of; make difficult of recognition by some change not intended for concealment.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then disguised in death. Dryden, Æneld.

To change in voice or behavior by the use 4 disguisilyt, adv. [ME. disgisili; \langle disguisy + $-ly^2$.] Strangely; extraordinarily. of strong drink; intoxicate. [Euphemistic.]

Come, I will shew you the way home, if drink Or too full diet have disguised you. B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. I.

disguisily

Harp, I am a prince diaguised. Hir, Disguised / how? drunk? Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, Ill. 3.

Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, in or Fail, Will not ale serve thy turu, Will? Bib, I had too much of that last night; I was a little disguised, as they asy. Dryden, Wild Gallant, I. I. It is most absurdly said of any man that he is disguised in liquer; for, on the coutrary, most men are disguised by sobriety, . . . and it is when they are drinking that men display themselves in their complexion of character. De Quincey.

5t. To distinguish by a difference of form or guise.

The newe laze [law] . . . is zothliche newe, and desgised uram [from] othre lazes. A yenbite of Inwyt, p. 97. Amonges wymmen he spanne In theyre habyte diaguysed from a man. Lydgate, Miner Poems, p. 90.

=Syn. 2. Simulate, etc. (see dissemble), mask, velt. disguise (dis-giz'), n. [$\langle disguise, v.$] 1. That which disguises; something that serves or is intended for concealment of identity, characintended for conceatment of intentry, character, or quality; a deceptive covering, condi-tion, manner, etc. I will assume thy part to some disguise, And tell fair Here I am Claudio. Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Shak, Much Ado, L. & This calumniona disguise [a long ulster] was crowned and completed by a soft feit hat. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 98. That is a thin disguise which veils with care The face, but lets the changeless heart lie bare. *T. B. Aldrich*, Epigram.

2. The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised; a false or misleading appearance; conecalment under a disguised form, manner, etc.: as, his attempted disguise was unsuccessful; a thief in disguise.

So diagnize shall, by the disguised, Pay with falsehood false exacting. Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. Praise undeserved is scandal in diagnize. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 413.

Pope, Imit. or norace, i.e. the That close alliance which, under the *diaguise* of the most deadiy emity, has always subsisted between fanaticism and atheism is still unbroken. Macauday, Sadler's Law of Population.

3. Change of behavior and utterance by drink; intoxication. [Euphemistic.]

You see wo've burnt our cheeks: . . . and mine own tongue Splita what it speaks: the wild disguise hath almost Antick'd us. Shak., A. and C., if. 7.

4t. A masque; an interlude.

Never prince was more whelly given to his affairs, nor in them more of himself; insonuch as in triumphs of justs and tourneys, and balls and maska, which they then called *disguises*, he was rather a princely and gentle spec-tator than seem much to be delighted. *Bacon*, Hist, Henry VII. (ed. Bohn), p. 477.

Disguise was the old English word for a masque, sir, be-fore you were au implement belonging to the Revela. B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs. O, what a mask was there, what a disquise ! Milton, The Passion, 1. 10.

disguisedly (dis-gi'zed-li), adv. With or in disguise. [Rarc.] I find that he travelled England disguisedly, and con-cealed his state there. Sir II. Wotton, Reliquise, p. 589. disguisedness (dis-gi'zed-nes), n. The state of being disguised. [Rarc.] But alas! the painled faces, and mannishnesse, and menstrous disguisedness of the one scx! Bp. Hall, The Impress of God, 4.

disguisement (dis-gīz'ment), n. [< OF. des-guisement, F. dequisement (= Pr. desguisamen), < desguiser, disguise: seo disguise, v., and -ment.] The act of disguising; a disguise. [Rare.]

She through his late disguizement could him not descrie. Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 29.

He was exposed in a jacket resembling those which London lamp-lighters formerly delighted in, with a cap of the same. . . . In this disguisement he was brought into the hall. Lamb, Elia, p. 35.

disguiser (dis-gi'zer), n. 1. One who changes the appearance of another by a disguise; a disfigurer.

The Disguisers to come in aftir this manoar following, with ill torcheis to be borne before theim at their riding into the Hall, with ill yomen walters such as ahall be ap-pointed by the Marshallis to do it. Quoted in J. P. Collier's Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 18, nete.

Desparaged were i disgisili zif i dede in this wise. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), L 485.

who assumes a disguise.

You are a very dexterous disguiser.

3+. A masquer; a mummer.

O, death's a great disguiser: and you may add to it. Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. One who conceals his real sentiments; one

Swill.

disguisiness

disguisiness[†], *n*. [ME. disgisines; \langle disguisy + -ness.] Strangeness; extraordinary appearance.

Precious clothyng is coupable for the derthe of it, and for his softnesse and for his strangenesse and disgisinesse [var. degisynesse]. Chaucer, Parson's Tale. **disguising** (dis-gi'zing), n. [< ME. desgysyng; verbal n. of disguise, v.] 1. The act of assum-ing a disguise, or of giving a false appearance.

These & many such like disguisings do we find in mans behanionr, & specially in the Courtiers of forraine Coun-treys. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 253. 27. Theatrical mummery or masking.

At such a time As Christmas, when disguising is o' loot. B. Jonson, Masques.

Sonday at night the fifteenth of June, 1523, in the great halle at Wyndsore, the emperor Maximilian and Henry VIII. being present, was a disquisiyng or play. Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 235.

disguisy; a. [ME. disgisi, disgesye, < OF. des-guise, pp. of desguiser, disguise: see disguise, v.] 1. Disguised; masked.

Daunces disgisi redy digt were. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

2. Concealed; strange.

Long thel caired ouer cuntres as that crist wold, Oner dales & downes & disgesye weyes. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

disgust (dis-gust'), v. t. [$\langle OF. desgouster$, distaste, dislike, F. dégoûter = Sp. disgustar = Pg. desgostar = It. disgustare, synstare, disgust, $\langle L. dis-priv. + gustare, taste, \langle gustus, a tast-$ ing: see dis- and gust², v.] 1. To excite nan-sea or loathing in; offend the taste of.—2. Tooffend the mind or moral sense of: with at orwith, formerly with from: as, to be disgusted at foppery or with vnlgar pretension.

What disgusts me from having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers is, that they have no sort of con-science. Swift.

3+. To feel a distaste for; have an aversion to; disrelish.

By our own fickleness and inconstancy disgusting the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came. Tillotson, Sermons, xxxii.

disgust (dis-gust'), n. [< OF. desgoust, F. dé-goût = Sp. disgusto = Pg. desgoust, F. dis-gusto, disgust: see the verb.] 1. Strong dis-relish or distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; uansea; loathing.

The term disgust, in its simplest sense, means some-thing offensive to the taste. Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

2. Repugnance excited by something offensive repulsion; extreme distaste or dislike. sit at table: e

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have ex-cited only disgust. Macaulay. Noble too, of old blood thrice-refined That shrinks from clownish coarseness in disgust. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 174.

Syn. 2. Hatred, Distike, etc. (see antipathy), loathing, detestation, abhorence.
 disgustful (dis-gust'ful), a. [< disgust + -ful, 2.] Offensive to the taste; nauseous; hence, morally or esthetically offensive.

The British waters are grown dull and muddy, The Irnit disgustful. Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2. The Iruit disgustful. Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2. If any lesson may be drawn from the tragical and too often disgustful history of witchcraft, it is not one of ex-ultation at our superior enlightenment, or shame at the abortcomings of the human intellect. It is rather one of charity and self-distruct charity and self-distrust. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 148.

disgustfulness (dis-gust'fulnes), n. The char-acter of being disgustful or disgusting. disgusting (dis-gus'ting), p. a. [Ppr. of dis-gust, v.] Causing disgust; offensive to the

gust, v.] Causing disgust; offen taste, physical, moral, or esthetic.

A smear of soup on a man's beard looks disgusting, though there is of course nothing disgusting in the soup itself. Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

disgustingly (dis-gus'ting-li), adv. In a dis-gusting manner.

It is really lamentable to observe in many families the aged parent alighted and neglected. . . . Such trestment is disgustingly unnatural. V. Knox, Essays, xxxix.

is disgustingly unnatural. V. Knox, Essays, xxxix. disgustingness (dis-gus'ting-nes), n. The qual-ity of being disgusting. Kingsley. dish (dish), n. [\langle ME. dissh, disch, \langle AS. disc, a dish, plate, = OS. disk, a table, = MD. D. disch = MLG. disk, disch, LG. disch = OHG. tisc, disc, MHG. tisch, disch, also tis, dis, G. tisch, a table, = leel. diskr, a dish, plate, = Sw. Dan. disk, a dish, also a counter, = OF. dais, a table (\rangle ME. dees, E. dais, q. v.), = Sp. Pg. disco, a disk, quoit, = lt. disco, a disk, plate, dish, face of a sun-dial, ML. also (with var. descus) a table, dais, desk,

pulpit, < Gr. δίσκος, a discus, disk, dish, trencher, plate. From the same source are disk, disc desk, and dais, which are thus doublets of dish. 1. Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel, of earthenware, porcelain, glass, metal, or wood, used to contain food for consumption at meals. Originally applied to very shallow or flat vessels, as plates and platters, the term now usually includes any large open vessel, more or less deep, and with or without a cover, used to contain food or table-drink, such as tea, coffee, or chocolate. The use of the term to include drink-ing-vessels, as bowls and cups, is less common and seems to be obsolescent, except as such vessels are included in the collective plural dishes. A set of dishes includes all the vessels (except drinking-glasses) requisite for furnishing a table, as platters, plates of various sizes, vessels for vege-tables, fruits, preserves, etc., tureena, bowls, and cups and saucers. 1. Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel, of saucers.

Aftre take also a drope of Bawme, and put it in to a Dissche or in a Cuppe with Mylk of a Goot. Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

Manaevue, Iraveis, p. b2. You must bring two Diskes of Chocolate and a Glass of Cinnamon-water. Congreve, Way of the World, i. 7. A porcelain dish, o'er which in many a cluster Plump grapes hung down, dead-ripe and without lustre. T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

2. The food or drink served in a dish; hence,

any particular kind of food served at table; a supply for a meal: as, a dish of veal or venison; a cold dish.

'Tis an ordinary thing to bestow twenty or thirty pounds on a *dish*, some thousand crowna upon a dinner. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 142.

If you please, let us walk up to supper; and to-morrow, If you please, let us walk up to supper; and to-morrow, if the day be windy, as our days here commonly are, 'ti ten to one but we shall take a good *dish* of fish for dinner, *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

We were roused from a power Beckford, Italy, Italy, hubbub in the street. Beckford, Italy, Italy, Nothing could be plainer than his table, yet his society often attracted the wealthy to share his single dish. Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv. We were roused from a peaceful dish of tea by a loud ubbub in the street. Beckford, Italy, II. 70.

3. In *Eng. mining:* (a) A rectangular box about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. [Lead-mines of Derbyshire.]

The dish of the Low Peak is reputed to hold 14 Win-chester pints, when level-full; while in the High Peak 16 pints are reckoned to the dish. Farey. (b) Formerly, in Cornwall, a measure holding one gallon, used for tin ore dressed ready for the smelter. R. Carcw, Survey of Cornwall (1769).-4†. A discus.

Thei hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng, and . of dishe, or pleyinge with ledun dishe [var. in ocn-aciouns of a disch, ether pleiyng with n ledun disch, urv.]. Wyclif, 2 Mac. iv. 14 (OxL). Pacies. Purv.].

5. The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity: as, the dish of a wheel.—Brazen dish.

lish (dish), v. [= G. tischen, serve the table, sit at table; ef. ODan. diske, go to dinner, Dan.

I know not how it tastes; though it be disk'd For me to try. Shak, W. T. jiii. 2. Get me . . . your best meat, and disk it in ailver ishes. E. Jonson, Epicene, iii. 1. dishes.

2. To cause to resemble a dish; make concave. Thus, a carriage-wheel is said to be *dished* when the spokes (either by construction or as the result of accident) are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side.

one side. Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground dished a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 370. The slicer is hammered into a slightly arched or dished form. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 203. 3. To use up, as if by serving on a dish, or making a meal of; frustrate or disappoint; damage; ruin; cheat. [Slang.] For of this he assured if you ''go it'' too fast

For of this be assured, if you "go it" too fast, You'll he dish'd. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 204.

Where's Brummell? Dished. Byron. But in Canada, as in England, demsgogues dish each other by extensions of the franchise. Nineteenth Century, XX. 27.

4. To push or strike with the horns. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

He would hae gart [made] mc trow that they [Londou folk] hae horns on their heads to *dish* the like o' me, and hooves to tread upon us when doon. Sir A. Wylie, Works, I. 70.

We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel dish-ing frequently. A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 387. dishabilitate (dis-ha-bil'i-tāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. dishabilitated, ppr. dishabilitating. [< ML. *dishabilitatus, pp. of *dishabilitarc (> OF. dcs-habiliter, F. dcshabiliter = Pg. dcshabilitar), < dis- priv. + habilitare, habilitate: see dis- and habilitate.] To disqualify; in old Scots law, to corrupt the blood of; attaint.

corrupt the blood of; attaint.
The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity dishabilitated to bruk estate or dignity in Scotland. Stair, Suppl. Dec., p. 233.
dishabilitation (dis-ha-bil-i-i-fa'shon), n. [= F. déshabilitation, (ML.*dishabilitation(n-), (*dishabilitate, disqualify: see dishabilitate.] Disqualification; in old Scots law, the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason. All prior acts of dishabilitation promute asgings the All prior acts of dishabilitatioun pronuncit againes the posteritie of the said . . . Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell. Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), V. 55.

Acts charles I. (ed. 1814), V. 55. **dishabille** (dis-a-bēl'), n. [Also deshabille; < F. déshabillé, undress, prop. pp. of déshabiller, undress, < dés- priv. + habiller, dress: see dis-and habiliment.] Undress, or negligent dress; specifically, a loose morning-dress. Her Dishabille, or Flame-colour Gewn call'd Indian, and Slippers of the same. Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. Two or three ladies, in su easy dishabille, were intro-

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. Two or three ladies, in su easy dishabille, were intro-duced. Goldsmith, Vicar, xix. dishabit; (dis-hab'it), v. t. [< OF. deshabiter, F. déshabiter = Sp. Pg. deshabitar, desert a place, = It. disabitare, depopulate, < L. dis-priv. + habitare, dwellin, inhabit: see dis- and habit; v.] To drive from a habitation; dislodge. Those sleeping atones . . . from their fixed beds of lime Had been dishabited. Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

dishabituate (dis-ha-bit'ū-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. dishabituated, ppr. dishabituating. [< dis-priv. + habituate. Cf. F. déshabituer = Sp. Pg. deshabituar.] To unfamiliar with. To render unaccustomed to or

He had lived at Geneva so long that he had . . . be-come dishabituated to the American tone. II. James, Jr., Dalsy Miller.

dishablet, v. t. [Same as disable; < dis- priv. + hable for able1, v., q. v.] 1. To disable. 2. To disparage.

2. 10 disparage. She off him blam'd For suffering such abuse as knighthood sham'd, And him dishabled quyte. Spenser, F. Q., H. v. 21.
dishallow (dis-hal'ō), v. t. [\(\lambda dis-\text{ priv. + hallow, v.}\)] To make unholy; descerate; profane.

Ye that so dishallow the holy alcep,

Your sleep is death. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre. But once a year, on the eve of All-Souls, Through these arches dishallowed the organ rolls. Lowell, The Black Preacher.

disharmonic (dis-här-mon'ik), a. [= F. dés-harmonique = It. disarmonico (cf. G. disharmo-nisch, > Dan. Sw. disharmonisk); as dis- priv. + harmonic.] Not harmonic; anharmonic. An-throp. Inst. Jour., XVII. 160. disharmonious (dis-här-mõ'ni-us), a. [< dis-

priv. + harmonious.] Inharmonious; discor-dant; incongruous.

The ego [according to Preuss] is composed of painful and disharmonious sensations. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 45.

disharmonize (dis-här'mö-nīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. disharmonized, ppr. disharmonizing. [=F. desharmoniser = Pg. desharmonizar, deprive of harmony, = It. disarmonizzare, want harmony; as dis- priv. + harmonize.] To deprive of harmony; render inharmonious.

Differences which disharmonize and retard and cripple the general work in haud. Penn. School Jour., XXXII. 381.

disharmony (dis-här'mö-ni), n.; pl. disharmo-nies (-niz). [= F. désharmonie = Sp. desarmo-nía = Pg. desharmonia = It. disarmonia = G. disharmonie = Dan. Sw. disharmoni; as dis-priv. + harmony.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity. incongruity.

A disharmony in the different impulses that constitute it [our nature]. Coleridae.

The more disharmonies [according to Preuss], the more organisms; hence, at first all matter was organized, and at last none will be. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 46. dish-catch (dish'kach), n. A rack for dishes. [Local.]

My dish-catch, cupboard, boards, and bed, And all I have when we are wed. Comical Dialogue between two Country Lovers. To dish out, to form (coves) by wooden ribs. II. intrans. To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish: as, the wheel or the ground dishes. See I., 2. dish-clout (dish'klout), n. A dish-cloth.

Those same hanging cheeks, . . . That look like frozen dish-clouts set on end ! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

That old rag of a dishclout ministry, Harry Furnese, is to be the other lord. Walpole, Letters, 11. 493.

disheart (dis-hürt'), v. t. [< dis-priv. + heart.] < OF. deschevele, F. déchevelé, pp. of descheveler: To discourage; dishearten. see dishevel.] Disheveled.

Car. Have I not seen the Britona — Bond, What? Car. Dishearted. Run, run, Bonduca. Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1. dishearten (dis-hür'tn), v. t. $[\langle dis- priv. + hearten.]$ To discourage; depress the spirits of; deject; impress with fear.

Be not utterly disheartened; we have yet a small relick of hope left. B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

disheartenment (dis-här'tn-ment), n. [< dis-hearten + -ment.] The act of disheartening, or the state of being disheartened or discouraged.

The sum of petty mortifications, discomforts, and dis-heartenments which one called to such a trial would in-evitably have to undergo. The Atlantic, LVIII. 791.

disheir+ (dis-ar'), v. t. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + heir.] To deprive of heirs; debar from transmitting or from being transmitted by inheritance.

Yet atill remember that you wield a sword Forg'd by your foes against your sovereign Lord; Design d to hew th' Imperial cedar down, Defrand succession, and disheir the crown. Dryden, Hind and Panther, 1, 1999.

dishelm (dis-helm'), v. t. [(dis- priv. + helm2.] To divest of a helmet.

She saw me lying stark, Dishelm'd and mute, and motionleasly paic. Tennyson, Princess, vi. disher (dish'er), n. [< ME. disshere; < dish + - er^1 .] A maker of or dealer in wooden bowls -er¹.] A or dishes.

[< ME. dyssheres ; < disher + -ess.] disheresst. n.

A female disher. Piers Plowman. disherison (dis-her'i-zon), n. [Formerly dis-herisown; contr. of *disheritison, < OF. desheritison, deshereteson, desheritoison, etc., < ML. * dis-hereditatio(n-), disinheritance, < dishereditare, pp. dishereditatus, disinherit: see disherit.] The act of disinheriting, or of cutting off from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his . . . father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness. *Ep. Hall*, Remains, p. 143.

O never-rejecting roof of blue, Whose rash disherison never falls On us unthluking prodigala. Lowell, Al Fresco.

disherit; (dis-her'it), v. t. [< ME. disheriten, < OF. desheriter, deshereder, F. désheriter = Pr. desheretar, deseretar = Sp. desheredar = Pg. des-herdar = It. diseredare, < ML. dishereditare, dis-inherit, < L. dis- priv. + LL. hereditare, inherit: see inherit, heritage.] To disinherit. Wee have here here percended. Been that there

Wee have ben in perpetuelle Pecs tille now, that thou come to disherite us. Mandeville, Travels, p. 294.

Gentill kynge, ne wepe nought, but go we in the name of god and fight with hem, for better it is to dye with honoure than dye olde and pore and disherited. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), il. 273.

disheritance; (dis-her'i-tans), n. [(OF. des-heritance, disheritanee, (desheriter, disherit: see disherit.] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Having chid me almost to the ruin Of a disherilance, for violating So continued and so sacred a friendship. Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Muld of the Inn, ii. 1. disheritor (dis-her'i-tor), n. [< disherit + -or.] One who disherits, or deprives of inheritance. dishevel (di-shev'el), r.; pret. and pp. dishev-eled or dishevelled, ppr. disheveling or dishevelling. [< ME. dischevelen (in p. a. dischevele: see di-shevele), < OF. descheveler, F. décheveler = Pr. descabelhar = Sp. Pg. descabellar = It. seapi-gliare, < ML. discapillare, pull off, tear, or disor-der the hair, dishevel, < L. dis-, apart, + eapil-lus (> OF. ehevel, F. eheveu), hair: see capillary.] I. trans. 1. To cause to have a disordered or negleeted appearance; disarrange: said origi-nally of the hair, but now often extended to the dress. the dress.

Monrning matrons with dishevelled hair. Dryden. 2. To disorder or disarrange the hair or dress of; derange with they scatter upon every Plain Thick did they scatter upon every Plain A flow'ry verdure, and dishevel May Itound Tellus's apringing face. J. Beaumont, Payche, il. 9. of; derange with regard to any covering of.

ciple and as an adjective.] II. intrans. To be spread or to hang in dis-order, as the hair. [Rare.]

Their halr, curling, dishevels about their shoulders. Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 300. dishevelet, dishevelyt, a. [< ME. dischevele, dischevely, dischivill, disheveled, adj., prop. pp., 105 1665

She was all discheuclee in her heer, and Taurus hir heilde be the tresses and drough hir atter his horse, Merlin (E. E. T. S.), il. 298.

dishevelment (di-shev'el-ment), *n*. [< *dishevel* + -*ment*.] 'The act of disheveling, or the state of being disheveled. Carlyle.

dishevely, a. See dishevele. dish-faced (dish'fāst), a. 1. Having a face in which the nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop: applied to dogs. This peculiarity is frequently seen in pointers. Vero Shaw, Book of the Dog. -2. Having a round flattish face,

of the Dog.-2. Itaving a round nation race, like a reversed plate: said of persons. dishful (dish'fûl), n. [$\langle ME. diselful, disseful; \langle dish + -ful, 2.$] As much as a dish will hold. dishing (dish'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of dish, v.] Tak-ing or having the form of a dish; concave; hollowing: as, a disking wheel; the lay of the ground was alightly disking.

ground was slightly disking. dishonest (dis-on'est), a. [< ME. dishonest, < OF. deshoneste, deshonneste, F. déshonnéte = Pr. deshonest = Sp. Pg. deshoneste, I. deshonete = II. deshonest = Sp. Pg. deshonesto = It. disonesto, (ML. *dishonestus, dishonest, (L. dis- priv. + honestus, honest: see dis- and honest, a.] 1. Not honest; without honesty; destitute of probity or integrity; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, or defraud.—2. Not honest in quality; proceeding from or exhibiting lack of honesty; fraudulent; knavish: as, a *dishon-est* transaction.

Gaming is too unreasonable and dishonest for a gentie-man to addict himself to it. Lord Lyttelton.

31. Dishenored; disgraced.

Dishonest [tr. of L. inhonesto], with lop'd arms, the youth appears; Spoll'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his cars. Dryden, Æneid, vi.

4t. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious triumphs, and dishonest acars. Pope, Windsor Forest, 1. 326.

And, looking backward with a wise affright, Saw seams of wounds, dishonest to the sight. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., 1. 72.

51. Unehaste; lewd.

I hope it is no dishonest desire, to desire to be a woman the world. Shak., As you Like it, v. 3. of the world.

of the world. Shak., As you Like It, v. 3. =Syn. 1 and 2. Falae, unfair, disingenuous, unscrupulous, perfidious, treacherous, slippery. dishonest; (dis-on'est), v. t. $[\leq ME. dishon esten, \leq OF. deshonester, deshonnester = Sp. Pg.$ $deshonestar = It. disonestare, <math>\leq ML$, *dishone-stare, dishonor, $\leq L$. dis- priv. + honestare, honor: see dis- and honest, v. Cf. dehonestate.] To dishonor: discreme. To dishonor; disgrace.

Some young widows do dishonest the congregation of Christ, and his doctrinc. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 156.

yndale, Ans. wolf A based me? Does hee hope to dishonest me? Marston, The Fawne, iv.

dishonestly (dis-on'est-li), *adv.* 1. With dishonesty; without probity or integrity; with fraudulent intent; knavishly.

One thing was very dishonestly insinuated, that the prisoner was a Papiat, which was only to incense the jury against him, and it ind its affect. State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

21. Dishonorably; ignominiously.

Marius caused Caius Cesar... to be violently drawê to the sepultra of one Uarius, a simple and additions per-sone, and there to be diskonestly slayne. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, il. 6.

3t. Unchastely; lewdly.

She that liveth dishonestly is her father's heaviness. Eccins. xxii, 4.

dishonesty (dis-on'es-ti), n. [< OF. deshoneste, stete, deshoneste, deshonneste, F. deshonnéteté = Pr. dezonestat = Sp. deshonestidad = Pg. desho-nestidade = It. disonestà, disonestade, disonestate, < ML. *dishonesta(t-)s, < *dishonestus, dishon-est: seo dishonest. Cf. honesty.] 1. The quality of hoine dishonest hole of honestry. of being dishonest; lack of honesty; want of probity or integrity; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray.

The reckless assumption of pecuniary obligations does not ordinarily originate in *diskonesty* of intention. J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 220. 2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity.

For the said earl saith that the assurances which he gave his late majesty and his majesty that now is, con-cerning these treaties, were such as had been *dishonesty* and breach of his duty and trust for him to have held back. State Trials, The Duke of Buckingham, an. 1626. 3t. Unchastity; lewdness.

Heaven be my witness , . . if you suspect me of any dishonesty. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

=Syn. 1. Knavishness, deceilfnlness, perfidiousness, un-scrupulousness, unfairness, allpperluess. dishonor, dishonour (dis-on'or), n. [< ME. deshonour, < OF. deshonor, later deshonneur, F. déshonueur = Sp. Pg. deshonor = 1t. disonore, < ML. dishonor, dishonor, < L. dis- priv. + honor: see dis- and honor, n.] 1. Want of honor; dishonorable character or conduct.

For since dishonour traffics with man's nature, He la but outside. Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

2. The state of being disgraced, or considered dishonorable; disgrace; shame; reproach. It [the dead body] is sown in dishonour; it is raised in

1 Cor. xv. 43. glory There lies he now with foule dishonor dead,

Who, whiles he ilvdc, was called proud Sans foy. Spenser, F. Q., I. ll. 25. It is the great dishonour of too many among us that they are more ashamed of their Religion than they are of their sins. Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv. 3. Disgrace inflicted; violation of one's honor

or dignity.

It was not meet for us to sea the king's dishonour Ezra iv. 14.

Whatever lends to the dishonour of God, to the injury of others, or to our own destruction, it is all the reason in the World we should abstain from. Stillingsteet, Sermons, 11. ill.

4. In com., failure or refusal of the drawee or acceptor of a bill of exchange or note to accept it, or, if it is accepted, to pay and retire it. See

it, or, if it is accepted, to pay and retire it. See dishonor, v. t., 4 = syn. Dishonor, Disfavor, etc. Sce odium, and list under disgrace. **dishonor, dishonour** (dis-on'or), v. t. [$\langle OF$. deshonorer, F. déshonorer = Pr. desonorar = Sp. Pg. deshonrar = It. disonorare, $\langle ML$. dis-honorare, dishonor, $\langle L$. dis- priv. + honorare, honor: see dis- and honor, v.] 1. To deprive of honor; violate the honor or dignity of; dis-grace: bring represent or shame out: stain the graco; bring reproach or shame on; stain the character of; lessen in reputation.

Most certain it is that nothing but only sin doth dis-honour God. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 2. od. Hooker, Eccos. Nothing . . . that may dishonour Our law, or stain my yow of Nazarite. Millon, S. A., 1. 1385.

2. To treat with indignity.

Jnatice, sweet prince, against that woman there, . . . That hath abused and dishonour'd me. Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

3. To violate the chastity of; ravish; seduce. -4. In com., to refuse to honor; refuse or fail to accept or pay: as, to dishonor a bill of exchange. A bill or note is also said to be dishonored when overdue and unpaid, although there may have been no ac-tual demand or refusal to pay.

Any cheques or bills refused payment [when presented to the banks] are called "returns," and can generally be sent back to the Clearing House the same day, and enter-ed again as a reverse claim by the bank dishonouring them on the banks which presented them. Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 266.

51. To disgrace by the deprivation of, or as of, ornament. [Rare.]

His scalp . . . dishonour'd quite of hair. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. Syn. 1. To shame, degrade, discredit. - 2. To insuit. =Syn. 1. To shame, degrade, discredit.-2. To insult. dishonorable, dishonourable (dis-on'or-a-bl), a. [< OF. deshonorable, deshonnorable, deshon-ourable, F. deshonorable, < des- priv. + honor-able, honorable: see dis- and honorable. Cf. dishonor, etc.] 1. Showing lack of honor; base; bringing or meriting shame or reproach; distance between the period base prior are the period. staining character and lessening reputation: as, a dishonorable act.

In our age there can be no peace that is not honorable; there can be no war that is not dishonorable. Summer, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. Destitute of honor; characterized by want of honor or good repute: as, a dishonorable man. We petty men . . . find ourselves dishonourable graves. Shak., J. C., i. 2.

3. In a state of neglect or disesteem. [Rare.]

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in liches, and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much hore in poverty. Ecclus. x. 31. riche more in poverty.

Syn. 1 and 2. Diareputable, discreditable, disgraceful, ignominious, infamous, dishonorableness, dishonourableness (dison'or-a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being dis-

honorable.

dishonorably, dishonourably (dis-on'or-a bli), adv. In a dishonorablo manner; wit with bli), adv. dishonor.

We sailed to the island of Capri, the antient Caprez, to which Tiherius retired so *dishonourably* from the care of the public. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 203.

dishonorary (dis-on'or-ā-ri), a. [< dis- priv. + honorary.] Causing dishonor; tending to dis-grace; lessening reputation. Clarke. [Rare.]

dishonorer

dishonorer, dishonourer (dis-on'or-èr), n. One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

The truth being known, We'll all present ourselves, dishorn the spirit, And mock him home to Windsor. Shak., M. W. of W., Iv. 4.

dishorse (dis-hôrs'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-horsed, ppr. dishorsing. [< dis- priv. + horse.] To unhorse.

He burst his lance against a forest bough, Dishorsed himself and rose again. Tennyson, Balln and Balan.

dish-rag (dish'rag), n. A dish-eloth. dishumort, dishumourt (dis-hū'mor), n. [< dis-priv. + humor, n.] Ill humor. [Rare.]

We did not beforehand think of the creature we are enamoured of as subject to dishumour, age, sickness, im-patience, or sulienness. Steele, Spectator, No. 479.

dishumort, dishumourt (dis-hū'mor), v. t. [< dis- priv. + humor, v.] To put out of humor; make ill-humored. [Rare.]

Here were a couple nnexpectedly dishumoured. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

E. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3. dish-washer (dish'wosh"er), u. 1. One who washes dishes.—2. The pied wagtail, Motacilla lugubris. [Prov. Eng.].—3. The grinder, or restless flycatcher, Seisura inquieta. See Sci-sura. [Australian.] dish-water (dish'wâ"tèr), n. Water in which dishes have been washed. disillude (dis-i-lnd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disil-luded, ppr. disilluding. [X dis- + illude.] To free from illusion; [Kais- though]

I am obliged to disiliude many of my visitors, though I cannot reduce my titles below "General Sahib," or "Lord Sahib Bahadoor." W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 98.

disillusion (dis-i-lū'zhon), n. [=F. désillusion; as dis- priv. + illusion.] A freeing or becom-ing free from illusion; the state of being disil-

lusioned or disenchanted; disenchantment. He [Spenser] speaks of the Cont in a tone of contempti-ous bitterness, in which, as it seems to me, there is more of the sorrow of disillusion than of the gall of personal dis-appointment. Lowell, Among my Booka, 2d ser., p. 145. **disillusion** (dis-i-lū'zhon), v. t. [= F. désillu-sionner; from the noun.] To free from illu-sion; disenchant.

"Egypt," the product of a much disillusioned observer. The Nation, No. 967.

The anto da fés of Seville and Madrid, . . . the deso-lated plains of Germany, and the cruelties of Alva in the Netherlands, disillusioned Europe of those golden dreams which had arisen in the earlier days of humanism. Encyc. Brit., XX, 894.

disillusionize (dis-i-lū'zhon-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. disillusionized, ppr. disillusionizing. [< dis-priv. + illusion + -ize.] To free from illusion; disenchant; disillusion.

I am not sure that chapter of Herder's did not uncon-aciously operate as a disillusionizing medium. J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, 1. 173.

disillusionment (dis-i-lū'zhon-ment), n. [=F. désillusionnement; as disillusion, v., + -ment.] désillusionnement; as disillusion, $v_{\cdot, +}$ -ment.] The process of disillusioning; the state of being disillusioned.

Guicciardini seems to glory in his disillusionment, and uses his vast intellectual ability for the analysis of the corruption he had helped to make incurable. Eucyc. Brit., XI. 256.

Lucyc. Brit, XI, 256. And therein was the beginning of disillusionments. The Century, XXXII, 939. disimbarkt, v. An obsolete form of disembark. disimpark (dis-im-pärk'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + impark.] To free from the limits of a park. Craig. [Rare.]

disimprison (dis-im-priz'on), v. t. [< dis-priv. + imprison.] To discharge from a prison; set at liberty; free from restraint. Lockhart. [Rare.]

French Revolution means here the open, violent rebel-lion and victory of disimprisoned anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority. Carlyle, French Rev., I. vi. 1.

disimprove (dis-im-pröv'), v.; pret. and pp. disimproved, ppr. disimproving. [$\langle dis-priv. + improve.$] I. trans. To render worse; injure the quality of. [Rare.]

[Rare.]

Beside that the presence of God serves to all this, it hath also especial influence in the disimprovement of temptations. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.

 Beaching how meritorious with the gods It would be to ensnare an irreligious Dishonourer of Dagon.
 dishorn (dis-hôrn'), v. t. [< dis-priv. + horn.] To remove the horns from; deprive of horns.
 disincarcerate (dis-in-kär'se-råt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disincarcerated, ppr. disincarcerating. [< dis-priv. + incarcerate
 Construction of the presence of God serves to all this, to temptations.
 Jer, Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.
 disincarcerate (dis-in-kär'se-råt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disincarcerated, ppr. disincarcerating. [< dis-priv. + incarcerate
 Construction of the disimproximation and pp. disincarcerated, ppr. disincarcerating. $[\zeta dis- priv. + incarcerate. Cf. Sp. desencarce-$ lar = Pg. desencarcerar.] To liberate fromprison; set free from confinement. Harvey. Rare.]

disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā'shon), n. [< dispriv. + inclination.] Want of inclination; waut of propensity, desire, or affection (generally implying a positive inclination toward the opposite course or thing); slight dislike or aversion.

Disappointment gave him a disinclination to the fair aex Arbuthnot.

=Syn. Indisposition, unwillingness, reluctance, hesita-

tion, repugnance, disincline (dis-in-klin'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-inclined, ppr. disinclining. [$\langle dis-priv. + in-$ cline.] To make averse or indisposed; make unwilling.

The Provencal poets . . . willingly established them-selvea . . . under a prince full of knightly accomplish-ments, and yet not disinclined to the arts of peace. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 277.

Disinclined to help from their own store The opprobrious wight. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129. [This]... produced so much effect upon the Com-mittee as to disincline them to report this measure favor-ably. The American, VII. 292.

disinclose, disenclose (dis-in-klōz', -en-klōz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disinclosed, disenclosed, ppr. disinclosing, disenclosing. [⟨dis-priv. + inclose, cnclose.] To free from inclosuro; throw open (what has been inclosed); specifically, to disnark.

disincorporate (dis-in-kôr'pộ-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disincorporated, ppr. disincorporating. [< dis- priv. + incorporate, v. Cf. F. désincor-porer = Sp. Pg. desincorporar.] 1. To deprive bodied. Bacon.

bodied. Bacon. disincorporation (dis-in-kôr-põ-rā'shon), n. =F. désincorporation = Sp. desincorporacion = Pg. desincorporação; as disincorporate + -ion: see -ation.] 1. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.—2. Detachment or separation from a body, corporation, or society. disincrustant (dis-in-krus'tant), $n. [\zeta dis-priv.$ + incrust + -antl.] Something which serves to prevent or to remove incrustation to prevent or to remove incrustation.

Zinc as a Disincrustant in Steam Boilers. Ure, Dict., IV. 1012.

disindividualize (dis-in-di-vid'ā-al-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. disindividualized, ppr. disindivid-ualizing. [< dis- priv. + individualize.] To de-prive of individuality. State Trials, W. Stroud, an. 1620. disinhume (dis-in-hūm'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disinhumed, ppr. disinhuming. [< dis- priv. + inhume.] To disinter. [Rare.]

prive of individuancy. The artist who is to produce a work which is to be ad-mired, not by his friends or his townspeople or his con-temporaries, but by all men, and which is to be more bean-tiful to the eye in proportion to its culture, must disindi-vidualize himself, and be a man of no party, and no man-ner, and no age, but one through whom the soul of all men-circulates, as the common air through his lungs. Enverson, Art.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt'), v. t. [= F. désinfecter = Sp. Pg. desinfectar = It. disinfettare; as dis-priv. + infect.] To cleanse from infection; purify from contagions or infections matter; destroy the germs of disease in.

disinfectant (dis-in-fek'tant), a. and n. [= F. désinfectant = Sp. Pg. desinfectante = It. dis-infettante; as disinfect + -ant1.] I. a. Serving

infettante; as disinfect +-ant¹.] I. a. Serving to disinfect; disinfecting. II. n. An agent used for destroying the con-tagium or germs of infections diseases. The dis-infectants most used at present are heat, mercuric chlo-rid, sulphur dioxid (formed by burning sulphur), iron pro-tosulphate, zinc chiorid, Labarraque'a disinfecting solution (liquor sodre chloratz), and chlorinated lime, or so-called chlorid of lime (calx chlorata). Deodorizers, or substances which destroy amells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not always have an odor. The moral atmosphere too of this bonest cheering aim.

The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, sim-ple home scene acted as a moral disinfectant. T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

No need to disimprove the royal banks to pay thanks to the bishops. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 148. **II.** intrans. To grow worse. [Rare.] disimprovement (dis-im-pröv'ment), n. [dis-priv. + improvement.] Reduction from germs of infectious diseases.

Disinfection consists in the destruction of something infoctions, and we fail to see any justification for the popu-lar use of the term which makes it synonymous with deo-dorization. Science, VI. 328.

disinfector (dis-in-fek'tor), n. [\langle disinfect + -or.] One who or that which disinfects; spe-cifically, a device for diffusing a disinfectaut in

disingenuity; (dis-in-je-nū'i-ti), n. [< disingen-uous + -ity, after ingenuity, q. v.] Disingenu-ousness; unfairness; want of candor.

A habit of ill nature and disingenuity necessary to their affairs. Clarendon, Civil War, I. 321.

disingenuous (dis-in-jen'ū-us), a. [< dis- priv. + ingenuous.] Not ingenuous; not open, frank, or candid; uncandid; insincere: as, a disingenuous person; a disingenuous answer.

Such kinds of Pleasantry are very unfair and disingenu-ous in Worka of Criticism. Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

Persona entirely disingenuous, who really do not believe the opinions they defend. Hume, Prin. of Morals, §1. Lovable as ite was, it would be disingenuous, as well as idle, to attempt to ahow that Steele was a prudent man. A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxvl.

disingenuously (dis-in-jen' n-us-li), adv. In a disingenuous manner; not openly and can-didly.

disingenuousness (dis-in-jen'ü-us-nes), n. The character of being disingenuous; want of candor.

The disingenuousness of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. Government of the Tongue.

disinhabit; (dis-in-hab'it), r. t. [< dis-priv. + inhabit. Cf. dishabit.] To deprive of inhabitants.

It was disinhabited sixe and thirtie yeres before Saint Helen's time for lacke of water. Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 109. disinherison (dis-in-her'i-zon), n. [See disheri-son.] 1. The act of cutting off from heredi-tary succession; the act of disinheriting.-2. The state of being disinherited.

The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bas-tardy into the family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, li. 3.

disinherit (dis-in-her'it), v. t. [$\langle OF. *disinherit.$] To deprive of an inheritance or of the right to inherit; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of property or right which by law or enstom would devolve on him in the conrect of descent, as by an adverse will or other act of alienation, or by right of conquest.

He was a murderer helore a parent; he disinherited all his children before they were born, and made them alaves before they knew the price of liberty. Bates, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, ii.

disinheritance (dis-in-her'i-tans), n. [$\langle OF.$ disinheritance, $\langle *disinheriter:$ see disinherit and -ance. Cf. disheritance.] The act of disinherit-ing, or the state of being disinherited.

Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear, And at her call is Wicliffe disinhumed. Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 17.

disintailt, disintalet, v. t. Obsolete forms of disentail.

disintegrable (dis-in'tē-gra-bl), a. [< disin-tegra-te + -blc.] Capable of being disintegrated.

Argillo-calcite is readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere. Kirwan.

disintegrate (dis-in'tē-grāt), v.; pret. and pp. disintegrated, ppr. disintegrating. [< dis- priv. + integrate.] I. trans. To separate into com-ponent parts; reduce to fragments; break up or destroy the cohesion of: as, rocks are dis-integrated by frost and rain.

The Carolingian empire, first parting into its large divi-sions, became in course of time further disintegrated by subdivision of these. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 453.

II. intrans. To break up; separate into its

component parts. disintegration (dis-in-t \bar{e} -grā'shon), n. [$\langle dis-integratc:$ see -ation.] The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of the dependent of the dependent of the dependent. of its elements; destruction of the cohesion of constituent parts; specifically, in gcol, the wearing down of rocks, resulting chiefly from tho slow action of frosts, rains, and other at-mospheric influences.—Disintegration milling. See milling.

disintegrative

disintegrative (dis-in'tē-grā-tiv), a. [< disin-tegrate + -ive.] Tending to disintegrate; distegrate + -in integrating.

The disintegrative process which results in the multi-plication of individuals. H. Spencer.

Fendalism itself . . . was by no means purely disinte-grative in its tendencies. J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 86. disintegrator (dis-in'të-grā-tor), n. [\langle disin-tegrator + -or.] One who or that which disin-tegrates; specifically, a machine for pulveriz-ing, crushing, or breaking up various kinds of ing, crushing, or breaking up various kinds of naactrials. A common form used for breaking up orea, rock, artificial manures, oil-cake, etc., and for mixing mortar, etc., as well as for grinding corn, is a mill con-sisting essentially of a number of besters projecting from the faces of two parallel disks revolving in opposite di-rections at a high speed. **disintegratory** (dis-in'tō-grā-tō-ri), a. [$\langle dis-$ integrate + -ory.] Disintegrating; disintegra-tive. (Barea l

tive. [Rare.]

Kant has truly said that now criticism has taken its place among the disintegratory agencies, no system can pretend to escape its juriadiction. *G. II. Lewes*, Pop. Sci. Mo., X111, 419.

disinter (dis-in-têr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disin-terred, ppr. disinterring. [Formerly disenter; \leq OF. desenterrer, F. desenterrer = Sp. Pg. des-enterrar, disinter, \leq L. dis- priv. + ML. interrare (> OF. enterrer, etc.), inter: see inter¹.] 1. To take out of a grave or eut of the earth; ex-hume: as, to disinter a dead body.—2. To take out as if from a grave; bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher . . . may be concealed in a plebeinn, which a proper education might have disinterred, and have brought to light. Addison, Spectator, No. 215.

disinteressedt, disinterest; (dis-in'ter-est), a. [Also written disinteress'd; with E. suffix -cd² (-t²), <OF. desinteresse, F. désinteressé (= Sp. desinteresado = Pg. desinteressado = It. disinteressato), pp. of desinteresser, rid of interest: see dis-interest, v.] Disinterested. See disinterested, which has taken the place of disinteressed.

The measures they shall walk by shall be disinterest, and even, and dispassionate, and full of observation. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 740.

Because all men are not wise and good and disinteress'd. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 5.

disinteressment (disintéres-ment), n. [< F. désinteressement (= Sp. desinteressamiento), < dés-interesser, rid of interest: sce disinteresi, v.] Disinterestedness; impartiality.

He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the great-est charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire disinteressment. Prior, Postscript to Pref. to Poems.

disinterest; (dis-in'ter-est), n. [= Sp. desin-terés = Pg. desinteresse = IL disinteresse (disin-terest; as dis- priv. + interest, n. Cf. disinter-est, v.] 1. What is contrary to interest or ad-vantage; disadvantage; injury.

They ought to separate from her [the Church of Rome], that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor disinterest to thy kingdom. Dr. H. More, Epistics to the Seven Churches.

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

disinterest (dis-in 'ter-est), v.t. [For *disinter-css, < OF. desinteresser, F. désinteresser = Sp. desinteresar = Pg. desinteressar = It. disinteressare, rid or discharge of interest = 1C, disinferes, sare, rid or discharge of interest, \leq ML. dis-priv. + interesse, interest: see dis- and interest, v. and n., and cf. disinterest, n.] To rid of in-terest; discngage from private interest or ad-vantage; destroy the interest of.

A noble courtesy . . . couquers the uncompellable mind, sud disinterests man of himself. Feltham, Sermon on Luke xiv. 20.

disinterest, a. See disinteressed. disinterested (disin'tér-es-ted), a. [A later form of disinteressed, disinterest, a., as if \langle disin-terest, v. or n., + -ed².] 1. Free from self-interest; unbiased by personal interest or private advantage; acting from unselfish rectives

motives.

Every true patriot is disinterested. Whately, 2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage: as, a disinterested decision. Friendship is a disinterested commerce between equals. Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

equals. Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I. Love of goodness impersonated in God is not a less dis-interested, though naturally a more fervent, sentiment than love of goodness in the abstract. *P. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darlen, p. 19. **Syn.** Unbiased, impartial, unbought, incorruptible, un-seifiah, dispassionate, magnanimons. *Disinterested* and uninterested are sometiones coorfounded in speech, though rarely in writing. A disinterested person takes part in or concerns himself about the affairs of others without regard to self-interest, or to any personal benefit to be gained by his action; au uninterested one takes no interest in or is

interested witness; an uninterested spectator. disinterestedly (dis-in'ter-es-ted-li), adv. In a disinterested manner; unselfishly.

IISING rested internet, and your world, yo know: I have long since renonneed your world, yo know: Yet weigh the worth of worldly prize foregone, Disinterestedly judge this and that Good ye account good. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

The character of being disinterested or unsel-fish; the fact of having no personal interest in a question or an event; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; unselfishness; generosity.

Wholly to abstract our views from self undoubtediy requires unparalleled disinterestedness. Shelley, in Dowden, I. 264.

The conception of pure disinterestedness is presupposed in all our estimates of virtue. Lecky, Europ. Morala, 1. 72.

disinteresting (dis-in'tér-es-ting), a. [< dis-priv. + interesting] Uninteresting. [Rare.] There is such a dull, heavy succession of long quota-tions of disinteresting passages that it makes their method quite nauseous. Warburton, To Birch.

nite nauseous. He rarely paints a disinteresting subject. The Studio, 111, 130.

disinterment (dis-in-ter'ment), n. [= Sp. des-enterramiento = Pg. desenterramento; as disin-ter + -ment.] The act of disinterring, or taking out of the carth or the grave, literally or figur atively; exhumation.

Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amldst his curious masses of disinterments, has brought up this proclamation. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 373. disinthralt, disinthrallt (dis-in-thrâl'), r. t. See disenthrall.

disinthralment (dis-in-thral'ment), u. See

disenthralment. disintricate (dis-in'tri-kāt), r. t.; pret. and pp. disintricated, ppr. disintricating. [< dis- priv. + intricate.] To free from intricacy; disentangle.

It is therefore necessary to disintricate the question, by relieving it of these two errors, bad in themselves, but worse in the confusion which they occasion. Sir W. Hamilton.

disinuret (dis-i-nūr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disin-ured, ppr. disinuring. [< dis- priv. + inure.] To deprive of familiarity or custom; render unfamiliar or unaccustomed.

We are hinder'd and *dis-inur'd* by this cours of licencing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know. *Milton*, Arcopagitica, p. 42.

disinvagination (dis-in-vaj-i-nā'shon), n. dis- priv. + invagination.] In mcd., the relief or reduction of an invagination, as of one part

of the intestine in another. disinvalidity; (dis-in-va-lid'i-ti), n. [< dis-priv. (here intensive) + invalidity.] Invalidity.

Againe, I doe call these some men'a doctrines in this point, private opinions; and so well may I doe, in respect of the disinvalidity and disproportion of them. W. Montague, Appeal to Cæsar, il.

disinvestiture (dis-in-ves'ti-tūr), n. [< dis-priv. + investiture.] The act of depriving or the state of being deprived of investiture. disinvigorate (dis-in-vig'or-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disinvigorated, ppr. disinvigorating. [< dis-priv. + invigorate.] To deprive of vigor; weak-on : velor. en; relax.

This soft, and warm, and disinvigorating climate ! Sydney Smith, Letters (1844), p. 52.

disinvitet (dis-in-vīt'), v. t. [= F. désinviter = It. disinvitare; as dis- priv. + invite.] To recall an invitation to.

I was, upon his highness's intimation, sent to disinvite hem. Sir J. Finett, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 143. them. disinvolve (dis-in-volv'), v. t. [= Sp. Pg. des-envolver; as dis-priv. + involve.] To uncover; unfold or unroll; disentangle.



Disippus (*Limentitit diriffensi*), natural size, showing wings on the left side in their proper positioo, and on the right side reversed, to show under surface.

indifferent to the matter under consideration: as, a dis-interested witness; an uninterested spectator. disinterested ly (dis-in'ter-es-ted-li), adv. a disinterested manner; unselfishly. I have long since renonneed your world, yo know: Yet weigh the world of yorize foregone. distruction of the archippus). state on the willow, poplar, and plum, and hi-bernating in the same state in cases made of bernating in the same state in cases made of rolled leaves. See *Limenitis*. It occurs in the United States as far north as Maine, in the West Indies, and in northern South America. The adult is supposed to minic the archippus butterfly (*Danais archippus*), the tarva of which feeds on asciepiads. See cut in preceding column. **disjaskit** (dis-jas'kit), a. [Sc., said to be a corruption of "disjected for dejected.] Jaded; descured, were out

decayed; worn out.

In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very disjaskii state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had under-gene. Galt, The Steam-Bost, p. 261. disjecta membra (dis-jck'tä mem'brä). [L.:

disjecta, neut. pl. of disjectus, scattered; mem-bra, pl. of membrum, member: see disjection and member.] Scattered members; disjointed portions or parts.

tions or parts. disjection (dis-jek'shon), n. [$\langle L. as if * disjec-$ tio(n-), $\langle disieere, disjieere, pp. disjectus, throw$ $apart, scatter, disperse, <math>\langle dis-$, apart, + jacere, throw: see jet¹, and cf. adject, conject, deject, etc.] The act of overthrowing or dissipating.

etc.] The act of overthrowing or dissipating. A very striking image of the sudden disjection of Phn-reach's Host. Horsley, Biblical Criticiam, IV. 395. **disjoin** (dis-join'), v. [< ME. disjoynen, < OF. desjoindre, F. disjoindre, déjoindre = Pr. desjo-nher, dejouher = It. disgiugnere, disgiungere, < L. disjungere or dijungere, pp. disjunctus, separate, < dis-, di-, apart, + jungere, join: see join.] I. trans. 1. To sever the junction or union of; dissolve or break up the connection of; disunite; sunder: as, to disjoin the parts of a machine; they have disjoined their interests. You shine now in too hich a subere for me:

You shine now in too high a sphere for me; We are planeta now disjoin'd for ever. Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ill. 2.

My Father was appointed Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex before they were *disjoyned*. Evelyn, Diary, 1634. 2. To prevent from junction or union; keep separate or apart; divide.

The riner Nilus of Ægypt disioyneth Asia from Africa. Hakluyt's Voyages, 1. 103

Cross disjoined, in her., same as cross double-parted (which see, under cross1, n.). II. intrans. To be separated; part.

Two not far disjoining valles there are that stretch to ach other. Sandys, Travalles, p. 17. each other. each other, Sandys, Travalles, p. 17.
disjoint (dis-joint'), v. [< dis- priv. + joint, v.]
I. trans. 1. To separate or disconnect the joints or joinings of. (a) Anatomically, to disarticulate; dislocate: as, to disjoint an arm or a foot; to disjoint the vertebrae, (b) Mechanically, to separate the joined parts of; take apart; pull to piecea: as, disjointed columns; to disjoint a tool.
2. To break the natural order and relations of; put of a relations of;

put out of order; derange.

They are so disjointed, and every one commander of himselfe, to plant what he will. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travets, 11. 259.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the equilibrium would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be disjointed. Buckle, Civilization, II. vi.

II.; intrans. To fall in pieces.

Let the frame of things disjoint, both the worlds suffer, Ere we will eat our meal in fear. Shak, Macbeth, III. 2. **disjoint**; (dis-joint'), a. [< ME. disjoynt, < OF. desjoint, desjoinet, F. disjoint (= Sp. disyunto = It. disgiunto, < L. disjunctus), pp. of desjoindre, disjoin: see disjoin.] Disjointed; disjunct; separated.

Thinking, by our late dear brother's death, Our state to be disjoint and out of frame. Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Carrying on a disjoynt and privat interest of his own. Milton, Eikonokiastes, iv.

disjoint, n. [ME., < OF. desjointe, desjointe, separation, division, rupture, < desjoint, pp. of desjoindre, disjoin : see disjoint, a., and disjoin.] A difficult situation; disadvantere advantage.

But sith I se I stonde in this disjoynt, I wol answere you shortly to the poynt. Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, 1, 411. disjointed (dis-join'ted), p. a. [Pp. of disjoint, v.] 1. Having the joints or connections sepa-rated: as, a *disjointed* fowl; hence, disconnected; incoherent: as, a disjointed discourse.

2. Out of joint; out of order or sorts; badly jointed together.

disjointedly (dis-join'ted-li), adv. In a dis-jointed or disconnected manner. disjointedness (dis-join'ted-nes), n. The state of being disjointed.

disjointly (dis-joint'li), adv. In a divided state.

disjudicationt (dis-jö-di-kā'shon), n. Same as

disjudication! (dis-jo-di-ka'shon), n. Same as dijudication. disjunct (dis-jongkt'), a. [< L. disjunctus or dijunctus, pp. of disjungere, disjoin: see dis-join, and disjoint, a.] 1. Disconnected; sepa-rated; distinct. Specifically -2. In entom., having the head, thorax, and abdomen separat-ed by a deep incision. Disjunct modal, in logic, a modal proposition in which the sign of modality sepa-rates the dictum into two parts. See conjunct modal, un-der conjunct. -Disjunct motion. See motion. - Dis-junct proposition, a disjunctive proposition. So when I say. Tomorrow it will rain or it will not rain,

So when I say, Tomorrow it will rain or it will not rain, this disjunct proposition is necessary, but the necessity lies upon the disjunction of the parts, not upon the parts themselves. Dr. II. More, Immortal. of Soul, II. iii. § 12. Disjunct epecies, in logic, different species considered as coming under one genus. — Disjunct tetrachord. See tetrachord.

tetrachord. disjunction (dis-jungk'shon), n. [= OF. dis-joinction, desjoinceion, F. disjonction = Sp. dis-guncion = Pg. disjuncção = It. disgiunzione, \langle L. disjunctio(n-) or dijunctio(n-), separation, \langle disjungere, pp. disjunctus, disjoin: see disjoin, disjunct.] 1. The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; division; distinction. distinction.

The disjunction of the body and the soul. South, Sermons.

The disjunction of the body and the soli. South, Sermons. All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or disjunction . . . of its ob-jects. In Conception — that is, in the forming of concepts (or general nottons)—It compares, disjoins, or conjoins at-tributes. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, i. It is presupposed that there are "two kinds" of con-sciousness, one individual, the other universal. And the fact will be found to be, 1 imagine, that consciousness is the unity of the individual and the universal; that there is no purely individual or purely universal. So the dis-junction made is meaningless. Mind, XLI, IT. Specifically-2. In logic, the relation between the members of a disjunctive proposition or

term.

One side or other of the following disjunction is true. Paley, Evidences, i. 3. disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv), a. and n. [= OF. disjoinctif, F. disjonctif = Sp. disjunctivo = Pg. disjunctivo = It. disjunctivo, < LL. disjunctivus or dijunctivus, < L. disjunctiv, pp. of disjungere, disjoin: see disjoin! I. a. 1. Serving or tending to disjoin; separating; dividing; distinguishing: as, a disjunctive conjunction.—
2. Incepable of joining or uniting. [Rare.]

Atoms . . . of that disjunctive nature as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. Grew. 3. Comprising or marked by a disjunction or separation of parts.

Now, in the whole sphere of experience there is a certain unity, corresponding formally to the category of recipro-city, or *disjunctive* totality. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant. 4. In music, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords:

city, or disjunctive totality. Adamson, Philos. of Kant.
4. In music, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords: as, a disjunctive interval. -Disjunctive conjunc-tion, in gram., a word which joins, or brings into relation with each other, sentences or parts of a sentence disjoined in meaning - that is, which express opposed or contrasted ideas: as, he is good but rough; I mether love him nor fear him.-Disjunctive equation, in much., a relation be-tween two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal to some unspecified one of the other set.-Disjunctive judgment or inference. Same as alterna-tive judgment or inference (which see, under alternative).-Disjunctive or our section, a proposition asserting one or other of two separately described states of things to be true: as, either you will give me your money, or I will take your life.-Disjunctive syllogism, in logic, a syl-logism in which the major proposition.
in n. 1. In gram., a word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction, as or, nor, neither.-2. In logic, a disjunctive proposition.
disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv-l), ado. In a dis-junctive manner; by disjunction.
disjunctor (dis-jungk'tiv-l), ado. In a dis-junctive disjoin.] In gun., a device employed to cut simultaneously the electric currents which pass through the wire targets used for obtain-ing the velocity of a projectile.-

pass through the wire targets used for obtain-ing the velocity of a projectile.—Disjunctor reading, the small correction applied to the instrumental reading of any velocimeter to obtain the true reading.

A young suthor is apt to run into a contusion of mixed **disjuncture** (dis-jungk'tur), n. [= OF. des-metaphors, which leave the sense disjointed. Goldsmith, Metaphors. 9. Out of joint: out of cortex hedly. ing, or the state of being disjoined; separation;

Out of joint, out and together. Melancholy books, Which make you laugh that any one should weep, In this disjointed lite, for one wrong more. *Mrz. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, 1. **jointedly** (dis-join'ted-li), adv. In a dis-inted or disconnected manner. *inted* or disconnected manner. *inte*

In the mornyng up scho gatt, And on hir hairt laid hir disjune. Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

bid I not tell you. Mysie, that it was my especial plea-sure on this occasion to have everything in the precise order wherein it was upon that famons morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his disjunce at Tillietudlem? Scott, Old Mortality, xi.

disk, disc (disk), n. [< L. discus, < Gr. δίσκος, a discus, disk, a dish, trencher: see discus, dish, desk, dais.] 1. Same as discus, 1.

Some whiri the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. Pope. 2. In the Gr. Ch., a paten.-3. Any flat, or approximately or apparently flat, circular plate

or surface. So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his

errand, Came to an open space and saw the disk of the ocean. Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii. The sun just dipping behind the western mountains, with a disk all golden. D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

A cellar, in which I this very past summer planted some sunflowers to thrust their great disks out from the hollow and allnre the bee and the humming-hird. *Hawthorne*, Septimins Felton, p. 4.

Specifically -4. In *bot*.: (a) The flat surface of an organ, such as a leaf, in distinction from

of an organ, such as a feat, in distinction from the margin. (b) Any flat, circular, discus-shaped growth, as the adhe-sive disks which form on the tendrils of the Virginia creep-er. (c) In the tubuliflorous *Composita*, the series of flow-ore heaving a tubular according ers having a tubular corolla, and forming the central por-tion or whole of the head, as

distinct from a surrounding ligulate-flowered ray; also, the central portion of any ranis). disk.

diate inflorescence. (d) An enlargement of the torus of a flower about the pistil. This assumes ill. This assumes many forms, and is usually glan-dular or nectarli-erons. It may be either free (hypo-gynous) or schate to the calyx (peri-gynous), or when the ovary is in-ferior it may be npon its summit (epigynous). It may also be en-tire or variously ven to the bor-

Topos

(Bellis peren-r, r, rays; d,

b

isy



Epigynous and Hypogynous Disks. *A*. Umbelliferous flower: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary. *B*. Flower of the orange family: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary.

lobed. (e) A name sometimes given to the bordered pits (otherwise called dots and discoid markings) which characterize the woody tissue of gymno-sperms, as the pine. (f) The hymenium of a discocarp; the cup-like or otherwise expanded surface on which the asci are borne in Discomycetes.-In zool. and anat., any flattened and rounded surface

flattened and rounded surface or part; a discus. Specifically -(a) In conch., the part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. (b) In ornith., either side of the face of an owl; the set of fea-nichding from the eye as a center, including from the eye as a center, including the loral bristles and the anriculars or opercular feathers, and the ruff which margins the whole. (c) In artom, the most elevated part of the thorax or elytra, seen from shove; the central portion of the wing. 6. In armor, same as roundel.—7. One of the collars see arating and securing the eutters on a horizontal mandrel.—Accessory disk. See acces-

collars separating and securing the eutters on a horizontal mandrel.—Accessory disk. See acces-sory.—Anisotropous disk. See straited muscle, under striated.—Arago's disk, a disk rotating in its own plane in a field of magnetic force.—Blastodermic disk. See blastodermic.—Bowman's disks, the disks formed by the transverse cleavage of muscular fibers.—Brachiferous disk. See brachiferous.—Choked disk, in pathol, a con-dition of the optic disk or papilla in which it is swollen, with obscure margins, and the retinal vessels are torth-ous. It appears to be an inflammatory condition of the papills, and is found in connection with intracranial in-mors and other affections. Also called papillitis.—Disk coupling. See coupling.—Disk crank. See crank?.— Gelatinous disk, the bell or unbrells of discophorous hydrozoans.—Germinal disk. Same as germ-disk.—

Maxwell color-dicks, disks having each a single color, and slit radially so that one may be made to lap over ano-ther to any desired extent. By rotating them on a spindle, the effect of combining certain colors in varying propor-tions can be studied. - Newton's disk, a cardboard disk with radisl sectors showing the colors of the spectrum. When rapidly rotated it appears nearly white, - Oral disk, in Polyzoa, the lophophore (which see). See also Plumatella. - Preligerous disk. See discus proligerus, under discus. - Trochal disk. See trochal. See also blood-disk.

disk-armature (disk'är"mā-tūr), n. A dynamo-armature so wound that its coils lie in the form of a disk, which revolves with its plane at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field.

disk-clutch (disk'kluch), *n*. A form of friction-clutch in which a disk upon one shaft has an annular plunge which enters an annular groove in the adjacent disk.

disk-dynamo (disk'dī"na-mo), n. A dynamo with a disk-armature.

disk-gastrula (disk'gas"trö-lä), n. A discorastrula.

disk-harrow (disk'har"o), n. A triangular har-row having a number of sharp-edged concave disks set at such an angle that as the machine is drawn along they pulverize the soil and turn it over in furrows, the disks being kept free

from dirt by scrapers. diskindness (dis-kind'nes), n. [< dis- priv. + kindness.] 1. Waut of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.—2. An ill turn; an injury; a detriment. [Rare in both senses.]

This discourse is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause that it does it a real service. Woodward. disknow (dis-no'), v. t. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + know.] To disown; refuse to acknowledge.

And when he shall (to light thy sinfull load) Put manhood on, disknow him not for God. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe, disk-owl (disk'oul), n. The barn-owl: so called because the facial disk is complete. See disk.

5(b)

5 (0). **disk-telegraph** (disk'tel[#]e-gråf), *n*. A tele-graph in which the letters of the alphabet or fig-ures are placed on a cir-cular plate in such a man-ner that they can be brought in succession to an exprise or indicated an opening, or indicated in succession in some other way, as by a pointer. disk-valve (disk'valv), n. A valve consisting of a perforated disk with a partial and reciprocating, or a complete, rotation upon a circular seat, the openings in which form ports for steam and other fluids.



Disk-telegraph.

disk-wheel (disk'hwēl), n. A worm-wheel in which a spiral thread on the face of the disk drives a spur-gear the space of one tooth at each revolution, the shafts of the disk aud gear

being at right angles to each other. disladet (dis-lād'), v. t. [$\langle dis- priv. + lade.$] To unlade. Heywood. disladyt (dis-lā'di), v. t. [$\langle dis- priv. + lady.$] To deprive of the reputation or position of a lady. B. Inverse

lady. B. Jonson. dislawyer: (dis-lâ'yêr), v. t. [< dis- priv. + lawyer.] To deprive of the standing of a law-yer. Roger North. dislealt, a. [< OF. deslcal, desleel, disloyal: see disloyal and leal.] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal

disloyal.

Disleall Knight, whose coward corage chose To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent. Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 5.

disleave (dis-lev'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disleaved, ppr. disleaving. [\dise priv. + leave3.] To de-prive of leaves. Sylvester. [Rare.] Where June crowded once, I see Only bare trunk and disleaved tree. Lowell, The Nest.

dislikable (dis-li'ka-bl), a. $[\langle dislike + -able.]$ Worthy of being disliked; displeasing; dis-tasteful. Also spelled dislikeable.

A lively little Provençal figure, not dislikeable. Carlyle, in Froude, II. 71. dislike (dis-lik'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disliked, ppr. disliking. [< dis-priv. + like³, v. Cf. mis-like.] 1. 'To annoy; vex; displease. [Archaic.]

To vs there may bee nothing more grieuous and dis-liking then that any thing should happen through the default of our Subjects. Hakluyt's Voyages, IL 145.



lago. 1 pray you cali them in. Cas. 11i do't; but it dislikes me. Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Would I had broke a joint When 1 devised this, that should so dislike her. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, fl. 2.

2. To be displeased with; regard with some aversion or displeasure; disrelish; not to like. 2d Gent. 1 never heard any soldier dislike it. Lucio. 1 believe thee: for 1 think thou never wast where grace was sold. Shak, M. for M., L 2.

dislike (dis-lik'), n. [< dislike, r.] 1. The feel-ing of being displeased; fixed aversion or dis-taste; repugnance; the attitude of one's mind toward one who or that which is disagreeable.

At length a reverend sire among them came, And of their doings great distize declared, And testified against their ways. Milton, P. L., xi. 720.

Our likings and dislikes are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. Sir R. L'Estrange. You discover not only your dislike of another, but of himself. Addison.

21. Discord; disagreement.

A murmur rose That showed dislike among the Christian peers. Fairfax.

=Syn. 1. Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy, etc. (see antipathy); disrelish, distaste, disapprobation. Disfavor, Dishonor, See odium.

dislikeable, a. Soe dislikable. dislikeful (dis-lik'ful), a. [< dislike + -ful, 1.] Full of dislike; disaffected; disagreeable.

I thinke it best by an union of manners, and conformitye of myndes, to bring them to be one people, and to putt away the dislikefull conceit both of the one and the other. Spenser, State of Ireland.

Now were it not, sir Seudamonr, to you Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take, Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 40. dislikelihood (dis-lik'li-hůd), n. [< dis-priv. + likelihood.] Want of likelihood; improba-bility. Scott. [Rare.] dislikent (dis-li'kn), v. t. [< dis-priv. + liken.] To mako unliko; disgnise. [Raro.]

Muffle your face ; Dismantie you ; and, as you can, disliken The truth of your own seeming. Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

dislikeness; (dis-lik'nes), n. [< dis- priv. + likeness.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitnde.

For that which is not design'd to represent any thing but itself can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislend us from the true apprehension of any thing by its dislikeness to it. Locke, Human Understanding, iii. 4.

disliker (dis-li'ker), n. One who dislikes or disapproves.

Among many dislikers of the queen's marriage. Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 28.

dislimb (dis-lim'), r. t. $[\langle dis- priv. + limb.]$ To tear the limbs from; dismember. Latham. [Rare.]

dislimn; (dis-lim'), v. t. [$\langle dis-priv. + limn.$] To obliterate the lines of; efface; disfigure. That which is now a horse, even with a thought The rack distimus, and makes it indistinct. Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dislink (dis-link'), v. t. [(dis-priv. + link1.] To unlink; disconnect; separate.

Ilmk; disconnect, st particular There a group of girls In eircle waited, whom the electric shock Dislink d with shricks and langhter. Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

dislivet, v. t. [< dis- priv. + live for life, as in alive, abbr. live².] To deprive of life. No, she not destroys it When she distives it. Chapman, Cœsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

Chapman, Casar and Pompey, iv. 3. disload (dis-Jōd'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + load.] To relieve of a load; disburden. Carlyle. dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-located, ppr. dislocating. [< ML. dislocatus, pp. of dislocare (> It. dislocare, dislogare, slogare = Sp. dislocar = Pg. deslocar = OF. disloquer), displace, < L. dis- priv. + locare, place: see dis-priv. and locate.] 1. To displace; put out of regular place or position; hence, to interrupt the continuity or order of; throw out of order; displacit; derance. disjoint; derange.

disjoint; derange. The archbishop's see, dislocated or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again. Fuller.

Numerous dikes . . . Intersect the strata, which have in several places been dislocated with considerable vio-lence, and thrown into highly-inclined positions. Darwin, Geol. Observations, 1. 5.

Specifically -2. In surg., to put out of joint or out of position, as a limb or an organ; particu-larly, to displace from the socket of the joint, as a bonc; luxate; disjoint, as by violenco.—

Neither hattje I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel; Ouly infinite jumble and mess and dislocation. Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich. Stopping the purchase and coimage of silver is the first step and the best which the United States can take in do-ing their great part to repair the monetary dislocation of the world. Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xxxv.

Specifically -2. In surg.: (a) The displacement or separation of the parts of a joint; the unjointor separation of the parts of a joint; the unjoint-ing of a limb; luxation. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence, it is called *primitize* or ac-cidental; and when it happens as a consequence of dis-ease, which has destroyed the tissues forming the joint, it is called consecutive or spontaneous. A simple dislocation is a dislocation unattended by a wound communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and a compound dislocation is a dislocation which is attended by such a wound.

But he [Ravillac] scaped only with this, his body was pull'd between four horses that ono night hear his bones crack, and after the dislocation they were act again. Howell, Letters, I. i. IS.

(b) Anatomical displacement, as of an organ through disease or violence; malposition.-3. In geol., a break in the continuity of strata, nsnally attended with more or less movement of the rocks on one side or the other, so that, in following any one stratum, it will be found to be above or below the place which it would have occupied had no break or dislocation oc-

have occupied and no break or dislocation ec-curred. See fault. dislodge (dis-loj'). v.: pret. and pp. dislodged, ppr. dislodging. [< OF. desloger, F. déloger (= it. disloggiare, diloggiare, sloggiare; ML. dislo-giare), < des- priv. + loger, lodge: seo lodge.] I. trans. To remove or drive from a lodgment or weiting place, displace from a normal or a or resting-place; displace from a normal or a chosen position or habitation: as, to dislodge a stone from a cliff; to dislodge an army or the occupants of a house.

The Voiscians are dislodg'd, and Marcius gone. Shak., Cor., v. 4.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the ahore. Woodward,

nor cast upon the shore. In single file they move, and stop their breath, For fear they should dislodge the o'erhanging snows. *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum. On arrival at the ford, I found it in possession of a small body of Araba, which I had no difficulty in dislodging. Quoted in E. Sartorius's In the Soudan, p. 50.

II. intrans. To go from a place of lodgment,

abode, or rest.

They . . . thought it better to dislodys betimes to some place of better advantage & less danger, if any such could be found. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhab-ttaut, yet bad accommodations will make him dislodge. South, Sermons, IX, 157.

dislodgment (dis-loj'ment), n. [< OF. desloge-ment, F. délogement, < desloger, dislodge: seo dislodge.] The act of dislodging, or the state of being dislodged; displacement; foreible re-moval moval

dislogistic, a. An erroneous spelling of dysloaistie

dislolgnt, v. t. [< OF. desloignier, deslongier, remove to a distance, < des-, apart, + loignier, remove. Cf. eloign.] To remove to a distance.

remove. Cf. etolgh. J To remove to a distance. Low looking dales, dislogad from common gaze. Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 24.
disloyal (dis-loi'al), a. [< OF. desloial, desloyal (also desleal, desleel, > E. disleal, q. v.), F. déloyal (= Sp. Pg. desleal = It. disleale), disloyal, < des- priv. + loial, loyal, loyal.] 1. Not true to onc's allegiance; false to onc's obligation of loyalty to a sovereign, state, or govern-ment: not loval. ment; not loyal.

William Malmesbury writes, that the King was killed by two Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, hired by the same disloyal Edrick. Baker, Chronicles, p. 16. Hence-2. Not true to one's obligations or engagements; inconstant in duty or in lovo; faithless; perfidious.

Such things in a false disloyal knave Are tricks of custom. Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

The kindest eyes that look on you Without a thought disloyal. Mrs. Browning.

dismal

Dislocated line or stria, in *entom*, a line or stria that is interrupted, the partia divided not forming a right line. **Dislocated margin**, in *entom*, a margin in which the general direction or entry is broken in one place by an intrupt outward or inward flexion. **dislocate** (dis'lö-kāt), a. [\langle ML. dislocatus, pp.: see the verb.] Dislocated. Montgomery. **dislocated** ly (dis'lö-kā-ted-li), adv. In a disloy eated or disjointed manner. [Rare.] **dislocation** (dis-lộ-kā'shọn), u. [\langle F. disloca-tion = Sp. dislocacion = Pg. deslocação, \langle ML. *'dislocation, \langle dislocare, pp. dislocatus, dis-place: see dislocate, γ] 1. Displacement; do-rangement or disorder of parts. Neither battle 1 see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel; Neither battle 1 see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel;

He [Suffolk] . . . prayed that if any one would charge him with treason or *disloyalty*, he would come forth and make a definite accusation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. Want of fidelity to one's obligations or en-

 2. Want of identy to one's obligations of engagements; inconstancy in duty or in love; faithlessness; perfidy. Speciator.=Syn. Unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidy, unduifulness, disaffection.
 disluster, dislustre (dis-lns'ter), v. t. [= F. délustrer = Sp. Pg. deslustrar = It. slustrare, deprive of luster; as dis- priv. + luster.] To deprive of luster prive of luster.

And Winter anddenly, like crazy Lear, Reels back, and brings the dead May in his arms, Her budding breasts and wan distustred front With frosty strenks and drifts of his white beard All overblown. Lowell, Under the Willows.

dismadet (dis-mād'), a. [< dis-, for mis-, + made, pp. of make.] Ugly; ill-shaped.

Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell, Some like to houndes, some like to apes, dismayd. Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

dismailt (dis-māl'), v. t. [< ME. *dismailen, dismailen, < OF. desmaillier, desmailler, desmailer, ler, desmaeler, desmaller, F. démailler, break the mail of, < des-priv. + maille, mail: see dis- and mail1.] To break the mail of; divest of a coat of mail.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all, And hys hauberke dismalled all expresse, In many places holes gret and small. *Rom. of Partenay*, p. 151.

Their mightle strokes their haberjeons dismayid,

And naked made each others maniy spalles. Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

dismal (diz'mal), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also dismall, diesmall, dismold, dysmel, dysemol; ME. dismal, dismall, dismale, disemal, dysmall, found first as a noun in the phrase "in the dismal" (see quot. under II., 1), of which the orig. meaning is not certain, but which prob. stands for "in the dismal days or time," the word be-ing most frequent in the phrase dismal day or dismal days (see quots. under I.). The origin and meaning of the word have been much de-bated. It was cortainly horrowed and web bated. It was certainly borrowed, and prob. from the OF. From its lack of a recognized literal meaning in E., it must have been bor-rowed in a figurative sense. "It is just possible that the original sense of in the dismal [days or time] was in titling time; with reference to the eruel extortion practiced by feudal lords, who exacted *tenths* from their vassals even more peremptorily than tithes were demanded for the church." (Skeat.) This view, which is prob. corentren." (SReat.) This view, which is prot. cor-rect, is based upon what appears to be phoneti-eally the only possible origin of ME. dismal, namely, \langle OF. "dismal, F. "dismal (vernacular form of decimal, F. décimal) = Sp. diezmal = Pg. dizimal, Sp. Pg. also decimal = E. decimal, \langle ML. decimalis, of a tenth, of tithes, $\langle L. decimus$, tenth, ML. fom. decima, a tenth, a tithe, $\rangle OF$. disme, F. dime, ME. disme, E. dime, a tithe, tenth: see decimal and dime. The notion of tenth: see decimal and dime. The notion of official extortion appears further in the related OF. dismer, diesmer, decimate, exact tithes, hence despoil (= Sp. diezmar = Pg. dizimar, pay tithes, decimate: see decimate), and in escheat, cheat¹, q. v.] I. a. Gloomy; dreary; cheerless; melancholy; doleful; dolorous: originally, as an adjective, in the phrase dismal day or dismal days (see etymology), whence it was extended to any visible physical surroundings, or any-thing perceived or apprehended, tending to de-press or chill the spirits.

Her disemale daies and her fatal houres. Lydgate, Story of Thebes, iii. One only dismall day. Gascoigne, Works (ed. Hazlitt), 1. 204.

Paynim, this is thy dismall day. Spenser, F. Q., II. vill. 51. To what things dismai as the depth of hell Wilt thou provoke me? Beau, and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

They have some tradition that Solomon's house and gar-dens were there; but it is a very bad situation, and there is no prospect from it but of the dismal hills on the other side. Pococke, Description of the East, 11. L 43.

2. Gloom; melancholy; dumps: usually in the plural, in the phrase in the dismals. [Colloq.]

Dismal, a mental disease, probably melancholy. Polwart. (Jamieson.) He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up in the dismals. What can be the matter now? Foote, The Liar, ii.

3. pl. Mourning-garments.

As my lady is decked ont in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint. Foote, Trip to Calais, iii. 4. A name given in the southern Atlantic States, in the region bordering on the sea and sounds, and especially in North Carolina, to a tract of land, swampy in character, often cov-ered by a considerable thickness of half-deered by a considerable Unickness of half-de-cayed wood and saturated with water. Some of the so-called dismals are essentially peat-swamps or bogs. They often inclose island-like knobs and hummocks of firm land. The soil and forest-growth of the dismals vary in different regions. The Great Dismal Swamp lies on the border of North Carolina and Virginia. Much of this is a peat-bog, and a very large part is covered by a stunted growth of shrubs and dwarfed trees.

5t. The devil.

Y^e dismall, devill, [L.] diabolus. Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 13, 1. 20.

Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Har-rington, and Linley, and O! how I dismalled in hearing them. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 344.

dismality (diz-mal'i-ti), n.; pl. dismalities (-tiz). [< dismat + -ity.] The quality of being dis-mal; that which is dismal. Davies.

What signifies dwelling upon such dismalities ? Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 14.

dismally (diz'mal-i), adv. In a dismal manpressingly.

dismalness (diz'mal-nes), n. The state of being dismal.

There is one pleasure . . . that your deepest dismalness will never resist. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2. disman (dis-man'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-manned, ppr. dismanning. [≤dis- priv. + man.] 1. To deprive of men; destroy the male popu-lation of. Kinglake.—2†. To deprive of humanity; unman.

Though, indeed, if we consider this dissolution, man by death is absolutely divided and disman'd. Feltham, Resolves, i. 47.

dismantle (dis-man'tl), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-mantled, ppr. dismantling. [(OF. desmantcller, take off one's cloak, raze or beat down the wall of a fortress, dismantle, F. démanteler = Sp. Pg. desmantelar = It. dismantellare, smantel-lare; as dis- priv. + mantle: see dis- and man-tle.] 14. To deprive of dress; strip; divest; undress.

- Take your sweetheart's hat, And pluck it o'er your brows; muffle your face; Diemantle you. Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 2. To loose; throw open or off; undo. [Rare.]
- That she who even but now was your best object, . . . The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle So many folds of favour. Shak., Lear, i. 1.

Specifically — 3. To deprive or strip of appa-ratus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or the like: as, to dismantle a ship, a fortress, a town, etc.

When Ptolemais was taken, Saladine, fearing the Chris-tians further proceeding, dismantles all the best Towns that were near it. Baker, Chronicles, p. 63. that were near it. Baker, Chronicles, p. 63. None but an accomplished military engineer could at-tempt to give an account of the remains of all the fortin-cations, Venetian and English, dismantled, ruined, or al-together blown up. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 360.

4t. To break down; make useless; destroy.

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground; Ilis nose, dismantled, in his mouth is found; His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.

Dryden.

1670

dismal
A Highlander, says Mr. Pennant, never begins any Thing of Consequence on the Day of the Week on which the Third of May falls, which he calls the dismal Day. Bourne's Pop. Antig. (1777), p. 219.
Full well the busy whisper, circling round, Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 204.
II. n. 14. See extract and etymology. In the work, know noti wel how that began, Ful evel rehersen hit I can, And eek, as helpe me God withal, I trow hit was the woundes of Egipte. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 1206.
2. Gloom; melancholy; dumps: usually in the

dismaskt (dis-mask'), v. t. [< OF. desmasquer, F. démasquer (= Pg. desmasearar = It. disma-scherare, smascherare; cf. Sp. desenmasearar), < des- priv. + masquer, mask: see dis- and mask, v.] To strip a mask from; uncover; remove that which conceals; unmask.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in their bud; *Dismask'd*, their damask sweet commixture shown, Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown. *Shak.*, L. L., v. 2.

dismast (dis-mast'), v. t. [=F. démáter (cf. Pg. desmastrear); as dis- priv. + mast'.] To de-prive of a mast or masts; break and carry away the masts from: as, a dismasted ship.

We lay

Leaky, dismasted, a most hopeless prey To winds and waves. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 63. dismastment (dis-måst'ment), n. [= F. dé-måtement (cf. Pg. desmastreamento); as dismast + -ment.] The act of dismasting, or the state of being dismasted. [Rare.] dismawt (dis-må'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + maw1.] To disgorge from the maw.

 Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 13, 1, 20.
 How suld he kyth mirakil, and he sa evil?
 Never bot hy the dysmed, or the devil.
 Priest's Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems Repr., I. 17).
 dismal (diz'mail), v. i.; pret. and pp. dismaled dismay (dis-mā'), v. [< ME. dismayen, desord and that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entraits.
 Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. vil.
 dismal, a.] To feel dismal or melancholy.
 Davies. [Rarc.]
 Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Harrington, and Linley, and O! how I dismalled in hearing them.
 Mime. D'Arblay, Diary, 1. 344.
 To disgorge from the maw.
 Now, Mistress Rodrignez, you may unrip yourself and Now, Mistress Rodrignez, you may unrip yourself and Now, Mistress Rodrignez, in pp. dismayer, as adj. (equiv. to esmayer, *dismayer, in pp. dismayer, as adj. (equiv. to esmayer, esmoyer = Sp. desmayar = It. dismaggare, lose courage. I conserve and standard and the service of now smagare, lose courage, trans. terrify, dis-may, $\langle L. dis-priv. + Goth. *magan = OHG. magan, G. mögen = AS. *magan (pres. ind. mag, E. may¹), have power; cf. OHG. magēn, be$ strong, unmagēn, become weak, and see may¹]I. trans. 1. To break down the courage of, as by sudden danger or insuperable difficulty; over-come with fear of impending calamity or failure; fill with despairing apprehension; utt dishearten: usually in the past participle. ; utterly

Than thei toke the queene and ledde hir to hir chambre ore affraled, and thei badde hir he nothinge dismayed. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 465.

Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed. Josh. 1. 9.

Be not dismay'd, for succour is at hand. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Shak, 1 Hen. VI., 1. 2. Thisbe . . . saw the lion's shadow ere himself, And ran dismay'd away. Shak, M. of V., v. 1. The guests in silence prayed and shook, And terror dimmed each lofty look, But none of all the astonished train Was so dismayed as Deloraine. Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 27.

21. To defeat by sudden onslaught; put to rout. When the bold Centaures made that bloudy fray With the fierce Lapithes which did them dismay. Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 13.

3t. To disquiet; trouble: usually reflexive. And dismaye yow not in no maner, but trust verely in god, and often repeireth to me, for I duell not fer hens. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

"Madame," quod she, "*dismay yow* neuer a dele, Be of good chere, hurt not yow to soore." *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 743.

Generyues (E. D. Y. S., K. F. S., K. S., K.

Syn. 1. To appal, daunt, dispirit, deject, frighten, par-yze, demoralize.

alyze, demoralize. II.† intrans. To be daunted; stand aghast with fear; be confounded with terror.

Dismay not, princes, at this accident, Nor grieve that Ronen is so recovered. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., Hi. 3.

dismay (dis-mā'), n. [< dismay, v. Cf. F. émoi, anxiety, flutter, < OF. esmoi (= Pr. esmai = It. smago), < esmoyer, esmayer, v.: see dismay, v.] 1. Sudden or complete loss of courage; dc-spairing fear or apprehension; discouraged or terrified amazement; utter disheartenment.

And each In other's countenance read his own dismay. Milton, P. L., 11. 422.

He who has learned to survey the labor without diemay has achieved half the victory. Story, Mise. Writings, p. 532. Ask how thou such sights May'st see without dismay. M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

21. Ruin; defeat; destruction.

Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Upon a rocke with horrible dienay. Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

=Syn. 1. Apprehension, Fright, etc. (see alarm); discouragement. dismayedness; (dis-mād'nes), n. The state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward dismayedness, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. Sir P. Sidney.

All the time of the storm few of our people were sick, ... and there appeared no fear or dismayedness among them. Winthrop, Hist. New England, 1. 12.

dismayful (dis-mā'fùl), a. [< dismay + -ful, 1.] Full of dismay; causing dismay.

Greatly queld, And much dismayd with that dismayfull sight. Spenser, F. Q., V. xi, 26.

dismaying[†] (dis-mā'ing), n. [Verbal n. of dis-may, v.] Dismay. He says it was pure dismaying and fear that made them (the captains of the ships) all run upon the Galloper, not having their wits about them; and that it was a miracle they were not all lost. Pepus, Diary, II. 409.

dismaylt, v. t. Same as dismail.

dismaylt, v. t. Same as dismail.
dismet, n. An obsolete form of dime.
dismeasuredt (dis-mezh'ūrd), a. [< dis- + measured+ -cd², after OF. desmesure (F. démesuré = Sp. Pg. desmesurado = It. dismisurato, smisurato), pp. of desmesure, go beyond measure, be unrestrained, < des- priv. + mesurer, measure.]
1. Not rightly measured; mismeasured. Worcester.-2. Without measure; unrestrained.

I will not that my penne hee so dismeasured to reprove so muche the aunciente men, that the glorie all onely shoulde abyde with them that be present. Golden Boke, Prol.

dismember (dis-mem'ber), v. t. [< ME. dismem-bren, desmembren, demembren, < OF. desmembrer, F. démembrer (= Pr. Sp. Pg. desmembrar = It. dismembrare, smembrare), < ML. dismembrare (equiv. to demembrare: sec demember), dismem-ber, < L. dis- priv. + membrum, member.] 1. To separate the members of; divide limb from limb; tear or cut in pieces; dilacerate.

Whan this kynge saugh hym self so dismembred he fill swowne. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195. in swowne. Dysmembre that heron. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Fowls obscene dismembered his remains. Pope. 2. To strip of members or constituent parts; sever and distribute the parts of; take a part or parts from: as, to dismember a kingdom.

Any philosophy reported entire, and dismembered by ar-cles. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 181. ticle The only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that mighty empire [Spain]. Buckle, Civilization, II. i.

The settlers of the western conntry . . . have gone to add to the American family, not to dismember it. Everett, Orations, I. 348.

3. To withdraw or exclude from membership, as of a society or body; declare to be no longer a member. [Rare.]

since I have dismembered myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics. Walpole, Letters (1769), III. 290. =Syn. 1 and 2, To disjoint, pull apart, bresk up. **dismembered** (dis-mem' berd), a. [< dis-+ mem-ber + -ed².] In her.: (a) Same as déchaussé, (b) Having a principal part eut away, as the legs and tail: said of an animal used as a bear-ing. Also démembré [Pane]

dismemberer (dis-mem'bèr-èr), n. One who dismembers.

dismembers. dismemberment (dis-mem'bèr-ment), n. [OF, desmembrement, F. démembrement (= Pr. des-membrament = Sp. desmembramiento = Pg. des-membramento = It. dismembramento, smembra-mento, < ML. * dismembramentum, < dismembrare, dismember: see dismembra and -ment.] 1. The act of dismembering, or the state of being dis-membcred; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; severance of limbs or parts from the main body: as the dismemberment of an animal main body: as, the dismemberment of an animal or of a country.

After the three dismemberments of the old kingdom, the name of Poland was chiefly retained by the part of the divided territory annexed to Russia. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 306.

2. Severance of membership; a breaking off of connection as a member. [Rare.]

The aversion of the inhabitants to the dismemberment of their country from the Aragonese monarchy, Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

dismembrator (dis-mem'brä-tor), n. [= Sp. Pg. desmembrador, < ML. dismembrator (a plun-derer), < dismembrare, pp. dismembratus, dis-member: see dismember.] A device for sepa-rating flour from bran. See the extract.

rating flour from bran. See the extract, In some mills a machine called a dismembrator is used, ... It has two steel disks, one stationary and one revolv-ing, each carrying a multitude of needles, which work like the pins on a threshing-machine. The effect is to knock off pieces of flour and middlings attached to bran. The Century, XXXII, 45.

dismettledt (dis-mot'ld), a. [< dis- priv. + mettled.] Without mettle or spirit. Llevellen. dismiss (dis-mis'), v. t. [First in early mod. E., being modified, after L. pp. dismissus, < ME. dis-mitten : see dismit, dimit, demit?.] 1. To send away; order or give permission to depart.

Acts xix. 41. He dismissed the assembly.

With thanks, and parden to you all, I do dismiss you to your aeveral countries. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 0. They abode with him 12 dales, and were dismiss'd with rich presents. Milton, Hist, Eng., v. 2. To diseard; remove from office, service, or

employment.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan, Divorced from my experience, will be chaff To every gust of chance. Tennyson, Trinces, iv. The existence of the king gives our llouse of Commona the existence of the king grees of the executive govern-the power of practically dismissing the executive govern-ment, as soon as it simply ceases to approve of its policy. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 880.

3. To put aside; put away; put out of mind: as, to dismiss the subject.

Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, But God will never. Cowper, The Task, vi. 442. 4. In law, to reject; put out of court: as, the complaint was dismissed for lack of proof; the appeal was dismissed for irregularity.=Syn. 1. To let go.-2. To discharge, turn off, turn out, cashler. dismisst (dis-mis'), n. [$\langle dismiss, v. \rangle$] Dis-charge; dismissal.

It is majesties servants, with great expressions of grief for their dismiss, poured forth their prayers for his ma-jesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed, Sir T. Herbert, Threnodia Carolina, I. 14.

dismissal (dis-mis'al), n. [$\langle dismiss + -al.$] 1. The act of dismissing, or the state or fact of being dismissed. (a) Command or permission to depart.

He wept, he prayed For his dismissal. Wordsworth. (b) Discharge; displacement from employment or office. (c) The act of discarding, or the state of being discarded.

In Mohammedan law, . . . in ordinary divorce or dis-missal the wile claims her dowry. W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 92.

2. Liberation; manumission. [Rare.] All those wronged and wretched creaturea By his hand were freed again; ... He recorded their dismissal, ... And the mork replied, "Amen!" Longfellow, The Norman Baron. dismission (dis-mish'on), n. [< dismiss + -ion, after dimission, demission? < L. dimissio(n-), < dimittere, dismiss: see demission?, dimissio(n-).
the act of sending away; leave or command to depart; dismissal: as, the dismission of the organd user. of the grand jury.

You must not stay here longer, your dismission Is come from Cæsar. Shak., A. and C., i. 1.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high, It seems a soft dismission from the sky. Dryden, Hind and Panther, 1. 346.

As any of y° reat came over them, or of y° other returned upon occasion, they should be reputed as members with-out any further *dismission* or testimonial. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 42.

2. Removal from office or employment; dischargo; in universities, the sending away of a student without all the penalties attending expulsion. Thus, the dismissed student may take a degree at another university, and in some cases even reënter the

same university. 3. In *law*, a decision that a suit is not or cannot be maintained; rejection as unworthy of being noticed or granted.

being noticed or granted.
dismissivet (dis-mis'iv), a. [<dismiss + -ire.]
Giving dismission; dismissory: as, "the dismissive writing," Miltan, Tetrachordon.
dismissory (dis-mis'o-ri), a. [<dismiss + -ory.
Cf. dimissory, demissory.] 1. Sending away;
dismissing to another jurisdiction.—2. Granting leave to depart.—Letter dismissory. See dimissory letter, under dimissory.
dismitt (dis-mit'), v. t. [ME. dismitten, dismytten, < OF. desmettre, desmettre (= lt. dismettere, semettere, as if < L. *dismitter), var. of demetre, tre, demetre, F. démettre = Pr. demetre = Sp. dimittr = Pg. dimittre, p. dimissus, send away, dismiss: see demit² and dimit, doublets of dis-

1671 mit, and cf. dismiss, which has taken the place of dismit.] To send away; dismiss.

When any one dismounts on the read, the way of getting up is on the back of the Arab, who atoopa down, and so they climb up the neck of the camel. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 131.

II. trans. 1. To throw or bring down from an elevation, or from a place or post of author-ity. [Rare or obsolete.]

Samuel, . . . ungratefully and injuriously dismounted from his authority. Barrow, Works, I. xxv. 2. To throw or bring down from a horse; unhorse: as, the soldier dismounted his adversary.

When the fight became visible, half the knights on each aide were diemounted, some by the dexterity of their ad-versary's lance, some by superior weight and strength of opponents, which had borne down both horse and man.

3. To remove or throw down, as eannon or other artillery from their earriages, or from a parapet or intrenchment; destroy the mount-ings of, so as to render useless. — 4. To remove from a frame, setting, or other mounting: as, to from a frame, setting, or other mounting: as, to dismount a picture or a jewel.—Dismounting bat-tery (milit), a battery placed and directed to breach or destroy the parapet of a fortification, and disable the enemy's cannon. Dismounting batteries employing direct fire are generally termed breaching batteries or counter-bat-teries; when employing flank or reverse fire, enfilading batteries.

disna (diz'nä). Scotch for does not.

Ha disna (di z haj. Secten for does not. Ha disna like to be disturbed on Saturdays wi husiness. Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi. disnaturalize (dis-nat/ū-ral-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. disnaturalized, ppr. disnaturalizing. [= F. dénaturaliser = Sp. Pg. desnaturalizar; as dis-priv. + naturalize.] To make alien or nunat-ural; denaturalize. [Rare.]

ural; denaturanze. [Avare.] There is this to be said in favour of retaining the usual form and pronunciation of this well-known name [Joh], that if it were disnaturalized and put out of use, an ety-mology in our language would be lost sight of. Southey, The Doctor, cxv.

disnature (dis-nā'tūr), r. t.; pret. and pp. dis-natured, ppr. disnāturing. [< ME. disnāturen, < OF. desnaturer, F. dénaturer = Pg. desnaturar = It. disnaturare; as dis- priv. + nature.] To change the nature of ; make unnatural. [Rare.]

Ymage repaired and *disnatured* fro kynde, holde thy pees, ne enquere no mo thinges, for nought will I telle the but be-fore the Emperour. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

If she must teem, Create her child of spleen, that it may live, And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her ! Shok, Lear, i. 4.

Remembered his departure, and he felt Feelings which long from his disnatured breast Ambition had expelied. Southey.

disnest (disnest'), v. t. $[\langle dis- priv. + nest.]$ 1. To free from use or occupation as if for a nest.

Auy one may see that our author's chief design was to disnest heaven of so many immeral and debauched deities. Dryden, Life of Lucian.

To dislodge as if from a nest. 2. To dislodge as if from a nest.
disobedience (dis-ō-bō'di-ens), n. [< ME. disobedience (dis-ō-bō'di-ens), n. [< ME. disobedience, < OF. desobedience (= Sp. Pg. desobediencia = 1t. disobbedienza, disubbidienza), </p>
desobedient, disobedient: see disobedient.] 1.
The fact of being disobedient; lack of obedience; negleet or refusal to obey; violation of a command, injunction, or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbiddeu; disregard of duty prescribed by authority.
By one mana disobedience many were made supers.

By one man's disobedience many were made sinners. Rom. v. 19.

Theu, Pesthumus, that didst set up My disobedience 'gainst the king my father. Shak., Cymboliue, iii. 4.

Because no disobedience can ensue, Where no submission to a judge ia due. Dryden, Hind and Pauther, 1, 485.

mit, and ef. dismony, dismit.] To send away; disme..
Bretheren dismitteden Poul and Silas in to Beroan. Byelif, Acts xvil. 10 (0xt).
dismortgage (dis-môr'gāj), v. t.; pret. and pp. dismortgage.] To redeen from mortgage.
He dismortgaged the crown demesnes, and left behind him a great mass of gold. Howell, Dodona's Greve, dismontare, etc.),
He dismontare, C. Mi.. dismontare, dismount, t. tare, smontare, < Mi.. dismontare, dismount, b. L. dis- priv. + ML. montare (F. monter, etc.), mount: see mount2.] I. intrans. 14. To descend from a height; eome or go down. Now the bright Sume gymeth to dismount. Spenser, Shep. Cal., May. Weth, as a rider from the sad-twoous to dis
He disobedient to the laws.
He dischedient to the laws.

Thon knowest since yesterday How disobedient slaves the forfeit pay. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 264. 2. Not yielding to exciting force or agency;

not to be influenced; insensible.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system disobe-dient to stimuli. Dr. E. Darwin.

disobediently (dis-o-bo'di-ent-li), adv. In a disobedient manner.

He disobedientlie refused to come, pretending aome feara ef bodille harm, through the malice of some that were about the king. Holinshed, Edw. 111., an. 1340.

about the king. Holinshed, Edw. 111., an. 1970. sout, Ivauhee, xii. disobeisancet, n. [(OF. desobeissance, F. déso-béissance, < desobeissant, disobedient: see dis-obeisant. Cf. obeisance.] Disobedienee.

For lacke of whiche dylygence, thei that were disposed to do disobeysannee were incoraged and inboldened. Hall, Hen. VI., an. 4.

disobeisant, a. [ME. disobeisaunt, disobeysaunt, < OF. desobeissant, F. désobéissant, < des-priv. + obeissant, obedient: see dis- and obeisant.] Disobedient.

And if that I to hyre be founde vntrewe, Disobeysaunt, or wilful necligent. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 428.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 428. Theme they all with one voyce answered, we wyll that this be done, for surely he is disobeyosant and a rebell agaynst you. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., xlili. **disobey** (dis-ō-bā'), v. [< ME. disobeyon, dis-obeien, < OF. desobeir, F. désobéir (= Pr. des-obedir = It. disobbedirc, disubbidire; ef. Sp. Pg. desobedeeer), disobey, < des- priv. + abeir, obey: see dis- and abey.] I. trans. To neglect or re-fuse to obey; transgress or violate a command or injunction of: refuse submission to: as, chilor injunction of; refuse submission to: as, children disobey their parents; men disobey the laws.

I needs must disobey him for his good; How should I dare obey him to his harm? Tennyson, Gersint. II. intrans. To refuse obedience; disregard authority or command; violate rules or regulations.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to disobey. Sir P. Sidney.

disobeyer (dis- \bar{o} -bā'er), n. One who disobeye. disobligation† (dis-o-bi-gā'shon), n. [= Pg. desobrigação = It. disobligazione; as disoblige + -ation: see disoblige.] 1. Freedom from obligation.

If it [the law] had been de facto imposed, it could not oblige the conscience; then the conscience is restored to liberty and disobligation. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, 11I. vi. § 3.

2. The act of disobliging; an act showing disregard of obligation, or unwillingness to oblige.

regard of obligation, or unwillingness to oblige. Ite [Selden] intended to have given his owne library to the Vniversity of Oxford, but received disobligation from them, for that they would not lend him some MSS. Aubrey MSS., in Selden's Table-Talk, p. 7. If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a disobligation to the prince... that he would never forget it. Clarendon, Civil War, I. I. 16. **disobligatory**† (dis-ob'li-gā-tō-rī), a. [As dis-oblige + -atory.] Releasing from obligation. King Charles, Letter to Henderson. **disoblige** (dis-ō-blīj'), r. t.; pret. and pp. dis-obliget, ppr. disobliging. [< OF. desobliger, F. désobliger (= Sp. desobligar = Pg. desobrigar = It. disobbligare), disoblige, des- priv. + obliger, oblige : see dis- and oblige.] 1. To refuse or neglect to oblige; fail to accommodate. convenience of; fail to accommodate.

My plan has given offence to some genilemen whom it would not be very safe to disoblige. Addison.

Your sister here, that never disobliged me in her life, Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i, 2. To incommode; put to inconvenience. [Col-

loq.] "I am rambling about the country," said he, "and pur-aue whatever is novel and interesting, and hope my pres-ence, Madam, will not disoblige you." S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

3[†]. To release from obligation.

The taking of priestly orders disobliges the suscipient from receiving chrism or confirmation. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 401.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 401. No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that re-lation, or disoblige us from the duties annexed thereto. Barrow, Sermons, I. xxx. **disobligement** (dis-5-blij'ment), n. [< diso-blige + -ment.] The act of disobliging. Milton. To the great disobligement (said Mr. Bacon), as we had reason to know, of some of his [Gallatin's] strong political friends at that time. H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, p. 450. disobliger.(dis-5-bl'/ar) n. One who disobliges.

friends at that time. H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, p. 450. disobliger (dis-ō-bli'jier), n. One who disobliges. disobliging (dis-ō-bli'jing), p. a. [Ppr. of dis-oblige, v.] Not obliging; not disposed to please or to gratify the wishes of another; unaccom-modating: as, a disobliging landlord. disobligingly (dis-ō-bli'jing-li), adv. In a dis-obliging manuer; churlishly. He could not but well remember how foully that busi.

He could not but well remember how foully that busi-ness had been managed, and how disobligingly he himself had been treated by that ambassadour, Clarendon, Civil War, I. 14.

disobligingness (dis- \bar{o} -blī'jing-nes), n. Unwill-ingness to oblige; want of readiness to please or accommodate.

disoccident (dis-ok'si-dent), v. t. [$\langle dis$ -priv. + occident.] 1. To throw out of reckoning as to the west. Hence-2. To confuse as to direction in general.

Perhaps some roguing boy that managed the puppets turn'd the city wrong, and so disoccidented our geographer. Marvell, Works, III. 39.

disoccupation (dis-ok- \bar{n} -pā' shon), n. [= F. désoccupation = Sp. desocupacion = Pg. desoccu-pação = It. disoccupacione; as dis- priv. + oc-cupation.] Want of occupation; the state of being unoccupied.

He graced the curbstone there with the same lily-like disoccupation, and the same aweetness of aspect. Howells, The Century, XXIX. 493.

Disoma (dī-sō'mä), *n*. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta i \sigma \omega \mu \omega_{5}$, double-bodied, $\langle \delta_{i-}, two., + \sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu a$, body. Cf. disomatous.] A genus of chaetopodous annelids, of the family Nerinidæ. **disomatous** (dī-sō'mā-tus), *a*. [\langle Gr. $\delta i \sigma \omega \mu a$ - $\tau \circ c$, double-bodied, $\langle \delta_{i-}, two., + \sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu a \langle \tau - \rangle$, body.] Having two bodies ; double-bodied. **disopinion** (dis- \tilde{o} -pin'yon), *n*. [\langle dis- priv. + *opinion*.] Difference of opinion ; want of be-lief. [Rare.]

opinion.] Diff lief. [Rare.]

Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and disopin-bin. Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, iv. **disorb** (dis-ôrb'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + orb.] To throw out of orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove, Or like a star dis-orb'd. Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. disordenet, a. [ME., also disordeyn, commonly desordenet, a. [ME., also disordeyn, commonly desordene, adj. (equiv. to disordinate, q. v.), < OF. desordene, pp. of desordener, throw into dis-order: see disorder, v., and cf. disordinate.] Disorderly: vicious Disorderly; vicions.

Disorderly; vicions.
The desordence covetyse of men. Chaucer, Boëthlus, il. meter 2.
disorder (dis-ôr'dèr), n. [< OF. desordre, F. désordre = Pr. desorde = Sp. desórden = Pg. desordem = It. disordine, disorder, < I., dis-priv.
+ ordo (ordin-), order: see dis- and order, n.]
1. Lack of order or regular arrangement; ir-regularity; indiscriminate distribution; con-fusion: as, the troops were thrown into disor-der; the papers are in disorder der; the papers are in disorder.

Light shone, and order from *disorder* sprung. Milton, P. L., iii. 713.

The Achæana are driven in *disorder* to their ships. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 461.

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; breach of public order or law.

elecy; oreach of public order of law. It is said that great disorders had been committed here by the Greeks at the time of his [St. Polycarp's] festival. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 38, You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting, With most admir'd disorder. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. Neglect of rule; disregard of conventionality.

From vulgar bounda with brave disorder part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. Pope, Essay on Criticiam, i. 152.

4. Morbid irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; physical or mental derangement; properly, a diseased state of either mind or body that does not wholly disable the facul-tics; but it is often applied more comprehensively.

The following lines upon delirious dreams may appear very extravagant to a reader who never experienced the disorders which sickness causes in the brain. Thompson, Sickness, iii., note.

A specific or particular case of disorder; a disease; a derangement, mental or physical: as, gont is a painful disorder.-6. Mental perturbation; temporary excitement or discomposure; agitation.

When there is such disorder in my wit. Shak., K. John, ill. 4.

Shak., K. John, ili. 4. She looked with wistful disorder for some time in my face. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 112. =Syn. 1. Disarrangement, disorganization, disarray, jum-hle.-2. Commotion, turbulence, riotousness.-4 and 5. Illness, alment, complaint, malady. disorder (dis-ôr'dèr), v. t. [< OF. desorderer, var. of desordener, desordoncr, desordonner = Sp. Pg. desordenar = It. disordinare, < ML. disordinare, (< ML.

disorder disordinare (found also as disordonare, countermand), throw into disorder, $\langle L. dis- priv. + ordinare, order, regulate: see dis- and order, v., and cf. disordinate.] 1. To destroy or derange the order of; derange; disturb the regular disposition or arrangement of; throw into confu$ sion; disarrange; confuse.

Thou daign'st to shake Heav'na solid Orbs so bright; Th' Order of Nature to dis-order quight? Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The incursions of the Gotha and other barbarous nations disordered the affairs of the Roman Empire. Arbuthnot. 2. To derange the physical or mental health of; bring into a morbid condition of body or mind; indispose.

The monks are so strongly possessed with the notion of he bad air that they told me several persona had been uch disordered, and some had even died, by going to the ead Sea. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 38. much disore Dead Sea. 3. To produce mental disturbance in; unsettle the mind of; perturb; agitate.

He said, he looked, he did — nothing at all Beyond his wont, yet it disordered me. Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1. To derange the natural or regular functions 4 of; throw out of order or balance; unsettle the normal condition of: as, to *disorder* one's liver; his mind is disordered.

A man whose judgment was so much disordere spirit

It is a great Folly to disorder our selves at the Pleasure of our Enemies, or at such Accidents which we can neither prevent nor remove. Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii. 5t. To depose from holy orders.

Let him be stripped and disordered. I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the in-side of a friar. Dryden, Spanish Friar.

disordered (dis-ôr'derd), p. a. [\langle disorder + -cd².] 1. Thrown into disorder; disarranged; irregular in state or action; confused.

Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shows like a riotous inn. Shak., Lear, i. 4. 2. Deranged.

The story he had told of that disordered maid affected me not a little. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 109. disorderedness (dis-ôr'derd-nes), n. A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion. Knolles. disorderliness (dis-ôr'der-li-nes), n. The state of being disorderly.

A child who finds that disorderliness entails the subac-quent trouble of putting things in order . . . not only ex-periences a keenly-felt consequence, but gains a know-ledge of causation. II. Spencer, Education. **disorderly** (dis-ôr'der-li), a. [\langle disorder + -ly¹.] 1. Being without proper order or dis-position; confused; unmethodical; irregular:

as, the books and papers are in a disorderly state. His forces seemed no army, but a crowd, Heartless, unarm'd, disorderly, and lond. Cowley, Davideis, iv.

2. Not kept in restraint; unrestrained; tumultuous; turbulent.

If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others. Stillingfleet, Sermons, III, i.

othera. Stittingfleet, Sermons, 111. 1. 3. Lawless; violating or disposed to violate law and good order, or the restraints of moral-ity; specifically, so conducted as to be a nui-sance; disreputable: as, a disorderly house. In criminal law disorderly is a technical term, which by statute covers a variety of offenase against the public peace, order, morals, or ancty. 4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; un-ruly: as, disorderly eattle.—5. Not acting in an

ruly: as, disorderly cattle .- 5. Not acting in an

orderly or regular way, as the functions of the

body. = Syn. 1. Confused, jumbled. — 2 and 3. Rictons, vicions. See *irregular*. **disorderly** (dis-ôr'dèr-li), *adv.* [< *disorderly*, *a.*] 1. Without order, rule, or method; irreg-ularly; confusedly; in a disordered manner. Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh*.

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw yourselves from every hrother that walketh isorderly. 2 Thes, iii, 6. disorderly.

disordinancet, n. [ME. disordinance, < OF. des-ordenance, desordonnance (= Pg. desordenança = It. disordinanza), < desordener, disorder: see disorder, v., and ef. disordinate and ordinance.] Disarrangement; disturbance.

For right as reson is rebel to God, right so is sensualitee rebel to reson, and the body also, and certea this *disordi-nance*, and this rebellion, our Lord Jesu Christ abought upon his precious body ful dere. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale. disordinate (dis-ôr'di-nāt), a. [< ME. disordinato, nat = Sp. Pg. desordenado = It. disordinato, thrown into disorder, < ML. disordinatus, pp. of disordinare: see disorder, v.] 1. Out of right order; unregulated; disorderly. [Rare.]

Our popular style . . . has been artificial, by artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet at the very same time careless and disordinate. De Quincey, Style, 1.

2+. Extreme : inordinate.

With a disordinate desire he began to affect her. Greene, Never too Late (ed. Dyce), Int., p. xxi.

Though not disordinate, yet causeless suffering, The punishment of dissolute daya. Milton, S. A., 1. 701. disordinately; (dis-ôr'di-nāt-li), adv. In a disordinate manner. (a) Irregularly.

The temporal landes deuoutely genen, and disordinate, y spent. Hall, Hen. V., an. 2. ly apent.

(b) Inordinately. The sorrow don so disordinatly Off that wurde which he pronounced openly ! Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3560. (1) A di päichon), n. [= Sp.

Itom of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3560.
disordinationt (dis-ôr-di-nā'shon), n. [= Sp. desordenacion = It. disordinazione, < ML. as if *disordinatio(n-), < disordinarc, disorder: see disorder, v., disordinate] Disarrangement.
disorganization (dis-ôr³ga-ni-zā'shon), n. [= F. desorganização; as disorganization ; disorganizacion = Pg. desorganização; as disorganize + -ation.] 1. Destruction of organization; dismion or disruption of constituent parts: a breaking un of Destruction of organization; disunion or dis-ruption of constituent parts; a breaking up of order or system: as, the disorganization of a government or of an army.—2. The absence of organization or orderly arrangement; disarrangement; disorder; confusion.

The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total disorgani-zation. Scott,

disorganize (dis-ôr'ga-nīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. disorganized, ppr. disorganizing. [= F. désor-ganiser = Sp. Pg. desorganizar = It. disorganiz-zare; as dis-priv. + organize.] To destroy tho organization, systematic arrangement, or order-by compation of the protect of theorem. ly connection of the parts of; throw into confusion or disorder.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentiona the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to disorganize the church. Eliot's Biog. Dict.

disorganizer (dis-ôr'ga-nī-zer), n. One who disorganizes; one who destroys regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

disorient (dis-ō'ri-ent), v. t. [= F. désorienter
= Sp. Pg. desorientar; as dis- priv. + orient.]
1. To turn from the east; throw out of direction with respect to the east. Hence - 2. To confuse as to direction in general; canse to here ou's heaving and a billion of the east of the east. to lose one's bearings.—3. Figuratively, to cause to lose the knowledge of the direction in which the truth lies; cause to lose one's reckoning with respect to the truth: the east being taken metaphogically for the truth. metaphorically for the truth.

I doubt then the learned professor was a little disori-ented when he called the promisea in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. Warburton, Divine Legation, v.

disorientate (dis-5-ri-en'tāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disorientate (dis-5-ri-en'tāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disorientated, ppr. disorientating. [\leq dis-priv. + orientate.] To disorient. disourt, n. [ME., \leq OF. disour, diseor, diseur, a speaker, talker, story-teller, a pleader, advo-cate, arbiter, judge, F. diseur, a talker, \leq dire, \leq L. dicere, speak, say: see diction.] A story-teller; a jester. teller; a jester.

Nomeliche atte mete suche men eschuwe, For thei hen the deucles disours I do the to vudurstonde. Piers Plouman (A), vil. 50. **disown^I** (dis-on'), v. t. [$\langle dis$ -priv. + own^1 , v.] To refuse to acknowledge as belonging or pertaining to one's self; deny the ownership of or responsibility for; not to own or acknowledge; repudiate.

They discoun their principles out of fear. Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

Through a faise shame, we discoun religion with our lips, and next our words affect our thoughts. J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 306.

disown² (dis-on'), v. t. [$\langle dis- priv. + own^2$. A different word from $disown^1$ (as own^2 from

 own^1), but now hardly distinguished in use.] 1. To deny; not to allow; refuse to admit.

Then they, who brothers' better claim disown, Expel their parents, and usurp the throne. Dryden, Æneid.

Nor does the village Church-clock's iron tone The time's and season's influence disown. Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, i.

2. Specifically, in the Society of Friends, to remove from membership; dismiss.

The monthly meeting to which he belongs may discoun him if the case require it. Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 94.

=Syn. To disavow, disclaim, disallow, renonnce. disownment (dis-on'ment), n. [< disown² + -ment.] The act of disowning; repudiation; -ment.] The act of disowning; repudiation; specifically, expulsion from membership in the Society of Friends. J. J. Gurney.

The monthly meeting . . . is at liberty . . . to proceed even to the discomment of the offender. Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 91.

disoxidate (dis-ok'si-dāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disoxidated, ppr. disoxidating. [{ dis- priv. + oxidate.] Same as deoxidate.

disoxidation (dis-ok-si-dā'shon), n. [< disoxi-date: see -ation.] Same as deoxidation. disoxygenate (dis-ok'si-je-nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disoxygenated, ppr. disoxygenating. [< dis-priv. + oxygenate.] To deoxidate.

priv. + oxygenate.] To deoxidate. disoxygenation (dis-ok'si-je-nā'shon), n. [< disoxygenate: see -ation.] Dooxidation. dispace; (dis-pās'), v. [One of Spenser's man-ufactured words, appar. < dis-, in different di-rections, + pace, walk; or else meant for di-space, < L. dis-, di-, apart, + spatiari, walk, walk about: see space and expatiate.] I. intrans. To range or wander about. To range or wander about.

When he spide the joyons Butterfile, In this faire plot dispacing too and fro. Spenser, Muiopotmos, 1. 250.

II. trans. To cause to wander or walk about.

Thus wise long time he did himselfe dispace There round about. Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, 1. 265. dispackt (dis-pak'), v. t. [< OF. despacquer, < des- priv. + pacquer, pack: see pack.] To un-pack.

When God the mingled Lump dispackt, From Fiery Element did Light extract. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, i. 1.

dispaint (dis-pant'), v. t. [Improp. for depaint. Cf. OF. despeindre, paint out, efface.] To paint.

dischamber was dispainted all within With souldry colours. Spenser, F. Q., H. ix. 50.
 dispairt (dis-pär'), v. t. [\langle disparate, part, of similar formation: see disparate.] To dissociate, as the members of a pair. [Rare.]

Forgive me, lady, I have . . . dispair'd two doves. Beau. and FL, Four Plays in One.

Beau, and FL, Four Plays in One.
dispandt (dis-pand'), v. t. [= OF. despandre, <
L. dispandere, spread out, expand, < dis-, apart, + pandere, spread out; expand.] To spread out; display. Bailey, 1727.
dispansiont (dis-pan'shon), n. [<L. as if *dispansiont (dis-pan'shon), n. [<L. as if *dispansiont (dispandere, pp. dispansus, spread out: see dispand.] The act of spreading out or displaying. Bailey, 1731.
disparadise (dis-par'a-dis), v. t.; pret. and pp. disparadised, ppr. disparadiseg. [< dis- priv. + paradise.] To remove from paradise. Cockeram. [Rare.]

+ paradise.] To remove from paradise. Cockeram. [Rare.] disparaget, n. [< ME. disparage, < OF. desparaget, a unequal matriage, < des-priv. + parage, equal rank, rank: see parage, peerage. Cf. dis-parage, v.] Disparagement; disgrace result-ing from an unequal match.

Him wolde thinke it were a disparage To his estat, so lowe for falyghte, And voyden hir as sone as ever he myghte, *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, 1. 852. To match so high, her friends with counsell sage Dissuaded her from such a disparage. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vill. 50.

disparage (dis-par'āj), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-paraged, ppr. disparaging. [\ME. disparagen, desparagen, < OF. desparager, desparagier, mar-ry to one of inferior condition or rank, offer un-worthy conditions, disparage, < des- priv. +

parage, equal rank, rank: see disparage, n.] 1t. To marry to one of inferior condition or rank; degrade by an unequal match or marriage; match unequally.

1673

Alias! that any of my nacioun Sholde evere so foule disparaged be. Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 213. And that your high degree Is much disparag d to be match'd with me. Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 381.

2. To injure or dishonor by a comparison, especially by treating as equal or inferior to what is of less dignity, importance, or value.

I advert to these considerations, not to disparage our country. Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

Hence-3. To undervalue; eriticize or censure unjustly; speak slightingly of; vilify. Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms. Milton, S. A., 1. 1130.

We are to consider into what an evil condition sin puts ns, for which we are . . . disgraced and disparaged here, marked with disgraceful punishments, despised by good men. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 729.

We shall not again disparage America, now that we see what men it will bear. Emerson, Misc., p. 322. 4. To bring reproach on; lower the estimation

or credit of; discredit; dishonor.

Ilis religion sat. . . gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes disparage the actions of men sincerely pions. Bp. Atterbury. If I utter fallacles, I may have the sympathy of men who how how security in upor these where the sympathy of men who

now how easy it is, in matters where head and heart are alike engaged, to *disparage* truth by exaggeration. Stubbs, Medicval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

=Syn. 3. Depreciate. Detract from. etc. See decry. disparageablet (dis-par'āj-a-bl), a. [$\langle disparage + -able.$] Tending to disparage; unequal; unsuitable.

2 Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. Hence -3. The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation character of a person or thing; the act of depreciating; detraction.

The attending to his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his disparagements, but may be used as a duty and a part of religion. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 757. He chil'd the popular praises of the King, With silent smiles of slow disparagement. Tennyson, Ouinevere.

4. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor: as, poverty is no disparagement to greatness.

To have commandment over galley-slaves is a disparage-ment rather than an honour. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

And low disparagements I had put upon him. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, il. 1.

B. Jonson, Every shan in his futuredin, in L. It can be no disparagement to the most skilful Pilot to have his Vessel tossed upon a tempestions Sea; but to escape with little damage when he sees others sink down and perish shews the great difference which wisdom gives in the success, where the dangers are equal & common. Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. z.

=Syn. 3. Derogation, depreciation, dehasement, degra-dation.

disparager (dis-par'āj-er), n. One who dis-parages or dishonors; one who belittles, vilifies, or disgraces.

disparagingly (dis-par'āj-ing-li), adv. In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

Why should he speak so disparagingly of many books and much reading? Peters, On Job, p. 428.

and much reading? Preters, On Job. p. 428. disparate (dis'pa-rāt), a. and n. [= F. dispa-rate = It. disparato, sparato, <L. disparatus, pp. of disparare, separate, < dis- priv. + parare, make equal. < par, equal. Cf. compare², and see disparity, dispair.] I, a. Essentially different; of different species, unlike but not opposed in pairs; also, less properly, utterly unlike; in-eapable of being compared; having no common genus. Sir William Hamilton and his school define disdisparklet (dis-pär'kl), v. t. and i. [Also dis-parcle; a modification of the older and imper-fectly understood disparple (q. v.), with refer-ence to sparkle taken in the sense of 'scatter.'] parate predicates as hose which belong to a common sub-ject or similar subjects.

If the office of an evangelist be higher (than that of a bishop), then as long as they are not disparate, much less destructive of each other, they may have leave to consist in subordination. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 169. Ills (the geometrician's) subject matter is perfectly homogeneous, instead of being made up of perfectly dis-parate orders of existence. Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 31.

disparkle

We can severally form concepts of a word-termination, of a word-root, and of the process of budding; but the three concepts are wholly disparate, and refuse to unite into a thinkable proposition. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 66.

II. n. One of two or more things or characters of different species; something that is opposite but not contrary.

Disparates are those of which one is opposed to many after the same manner. So man and horse, and white and blue, are disparates; because man is not only opposed to horse, but also to dog, lion, and other speeles of beasts; and white not only to blue, but also to red, green, and the other mediate colours, in the same manner — that is, in the same genus of opposition. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman. disparately (dis'pa-rāt-li), adv. In a disparate manner; unequally.

After the retina is destroyed . . . the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move disparately. G. S. Hail, German Culture, p. 251.

disparateness (dis'pa-rāt-nes), n. The state or quality of being disparate.

There is a disparateness between hearing clicks and counting, as there is between hearing the beli and seeing the index. Mind, XI. 60.

In 1838, Wheatstone, in his truly classical memoir on hinocular vision and the stereoscope, showed that the dis-parateness of the points on which the two images of an object fail does not . . affect its seen singleness. W. James, Mind, XII. 337.

disparclet, r. See disparkle. disparition (dis-pa-rish'ou), n. [$\langle F. dispa-rish'ou \rangle$, n. [$\langle F. dispa-rish'ou \rangle$, $\langle disparcre$, rition, $\langle ML$. as if "disparitio(n-), $\langle disparcre$,

Unsultation.
They diadained this marriage when disparageable and most unworthy of the blond royan disparageable and most unworthy of the blond royan disparageable and most unworthy of the blond royan disparagement (dis-par'āj-ment), n. [<OF. desparager, marry to one of inferior endition: see disparager, marry to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.
And thought that match a fowle disparagement. Spenser, F. Q., III. vili. 12.
Grace. Now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this Grace. Now he will marry me to his wif

You not consider, sir, The great disparily is in their bloods, Estates, and fortunes. Fletcher and Rowcley, Maid in the Mill, il. 2. There must needs be a great disparity between the first Christians and those of these latter ages. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, 11. xiv.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermone, A. A. Though in families the number of males and females differs widely, yet in great collections of human beings the disparity almost disappears. Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refnted.

(b) Dissimilitude ; extreme unlikeness ; specifically, a de-gree of unlikeness so great that it renders comparison im-possible.

Just such disparily As is 'twixt air and angels' purity, 'Twixt woman's love and man's will ever be. Donne, Air and Angels. 2+. One of two or more unlike things; a disparate.

parate.
There may be no such vast chasm or gulf between disparities as common measures determine.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., 1. 27.
=Syn. Dissimilarity, etc. (see difference), disportion.
dispark (dis-pärk'), v. t. [\lambda dis-priv. + park.]
1. To divest of the character or uses of a park;
throw onen to common use a land forming.

throw open to common use, as land forming a park.

You have fed upon my seignories, Dispark'd my parks, and feil'd my forest woods. Shak., Rich. 11., iii. 1.

The gentiles were made to be God's people when the Jews' enclosure was disparked. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 774.

A great portion of the Frith... had formerly been a Chase.... Since the Reformation, however, it had been disparked. Earham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 132. 2. To set at large; release from inclosure or

confinement. Hereupon he disparks his sensitio, and flies thence to Potan with Asaph-Chawn's lovely daughter only in his company. Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 87.

When the inhabitoures that dwelled in cottages dis-parkled thereabouts saw men comming whome they judged to be their e enemies, . . . [they] fied to the wilde moun-taynes that were full of snowe. J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

To scatter abroad; disperse; divide.

disparkle

The sect of Libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn dis-parkled over all lands. R. Clerke, Sermons (1637), p. 471. soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn aspeakled over all lands. R. Clerke, Sermons (1637), p. 471.
disparplet (dis-pär'pl), r. [Sometimes also disperple; also by apheresis sparple, sperple; < ME. disparplen, desparplen, also disparpoilen, disparblen, divide, seatter, intr. disparse,
desparpeillier, desparplen, also disparpoilen, disparbellier, desparpaillier, desparpeiller, desparpeile; et also by apheresis sparple, sperple; < ME. disparplen, disparse, also with different but equiv. prefix es., OF. esparpeiller, F. éparpiller = Pr. esparpadiare; also with different but equiv. prefix es., OF. esparpeiller, F. éparpiller = Pr. esparpalhar), seatter, disperse, appar. orig. flutter about, as a butterfly, des., in different directions, + "parpeille (F. papillon) = Pr. parpalho = It. dial. parpaja, parpaj, It. parpaglione, a butterfly, a popular variation of L. papilio(n-), a butterfly: see papilio and pavilion. So mod. Pr. esfarfalná, scatter, < farfalla, a butterfly, another variation of L. papilio(n-).]
I. trans. To scatter; disperso.

The wolf ravyschith and disparplith, or scaterith the heep. Wyclif, John x. 12. scheep. I bath'd, and odorous water was Disperpled lightly, on my head, and necke. Chapman, Odyssey, x.

II. intrans. To be scattered; be dispersed. As a flock of scheep without a schepperde, the which departeth and desparpleth. Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Her way'ring hair *disparpling* flew apart In seemly shed. Hudson, Judith, iv. 339.

In seemly shed. Hudson, Jûdith, iv. 339. dispart (dis-pärt'), v. [< OF. despartir, F. dź-partir = Sp. Pg. despartir = It. dispartire, spar-tire, < L. dispartire, dispertire, distribute, di-vide, < dis-, apart. + partire, part, divide: see part. Cf. depart.] I. trans. 1. To divide into parts; separate; sever. When all three kinds of love together meet, And doe dispart the hart with powre extreme. Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 1. Disparted Britain mourn'd their [Heroes'] doubtful Sway. Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 6. Once mere

Once more Were they united, to be yet again Disparted — pitable lot ! Wordsworth, Vandracour and Julia.

Whilst thus the world will be whole, and refuses to be disparted, we seek to act partially, to sunder, to appro-priate. Emerson, Compensation. 2. In gun.: (a) To set a mark on the muzzle-

2. In gun:: (a) to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of, as a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to tho axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. (b) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim.

Every gunner, before he shoots, must trnly dispart his piece.

II. intrans. To separate; open; break up.

The silver clouds disparted. Shelley, Queen Mab, f. The wild rains of the day are abated : the great single cloud disparts and rolls away from heaven. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

dispart (dis-part'), n. [$\langle dispart, v.$] In gun.: (a) The difference between the semi-diameter of the base-ring at the breech of a gun and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. (b)

A dispart-sight. dispart-sight (dis-pärt'sīt), n. In gun., a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

dispassion! (dis-pash'on), n. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + passion.] Freedom from passion; an undis-turbed state of the mind; apathy.

Called by the Stoics apathy, or dispassion. Sir W. Temple, Gardening. dispassionate (dis-pash'on-āt), a. [< dis-priv. + passionate. Cf. Sp. desapasionado = Pg. des-apassionado = It. disappassionato.] 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; un-moved by strong emotion; cool: applied to per-sons. sg. dispassionate mon applied to persons : as, dispassionate men or judges.

The hazard of great interests cannot fail to agitate strong passiona; we are not disinterested; it is impossi-ble we should be dispassionate. Ames, Works, II. 38. Quiet, dispassionate, and cold. Tennyson, A Character.

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: applied to ac-tions or sentiments: as, dispassionate proceedings; dispassionate views.

Reason requires a calm and dispassionate situation of the mind to form her judgments aright. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. xxi. Cranmer had a greater capacity than either Henry or Crumwel; he had much of the dispassionate quality of the statesman. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., fil. = Syn. Cool, serene, temperate, moderate, collected, un-utiled, solver.

dispassionately (dis-pash'on-āt-li), adv. With-out passion; calmly; coolly.

 They dispute without strife, and

 ately the events and the characters of the pro-Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng.

 ispassioned (dis-pash 'ond), a. [<dispassion + -ed². Cf. dispassionate.] Free from passion.

 Yet ease and joy, dispassion'd reason owns, As often visit cottages as thrones.

 As often visit cottages as thrones.

 Cauthorn, Equality of Iluman Conditions.

 t dispatch, dispatcher, etc. See despatch, ote.

 I = F. dispathy (dis 'pa-thi), n.; pl. dispathics (-thiz).

 I = F. dispathy of natural dis-causting deep affliction, < inco. insensible,

 insensinistered.

 i bility, infinites in resisting deep amotion, $\langle \delta v \sigma \pi a \theta \dot{\eta}_{S}$, hardly feeling, impassive, insensible, $\langle \delta v \sigma, hard, + \pi \dot{a} \theta \phi_{S}$, feeling. The word would thus be spelled properly **dyspathy*, but it is prob. regarded by its users as $\langle dis$ - priv. + -pathy, as in apathy, sympathy, etc.] Want of sympathy; antipathy; an opposite taste or lik-ing; uncongeniality. [Rare.]

It is excluded from our reasonings by our dispathies. Palgrave, Hist. Norm. and Eng. (1857), II. 110.

dispauper (dis-pâ'pêr), v. t. [< dis- priv. + pauper.] To decide or declare to be no longer pauper, and thus to be disqualified from suing as a pauper, or in forma pauperis; deprive (one who has been permitted to sue in forma pauperis) of the right or privilege of continuing

As well as hy that of many highly panperized districts in more recent times, which have been dispanperized by adopting strict rules of peor-law administration. J. S. Mill.

dispeace (dis-pēs'), n. [< dis- priv. + peace.] Want of peace or quiet; dissension. *Russell.* dispeedt (dis-pēd'), r. t. [For *disspeed, < dis-+ speed; perhaps suggested by dispatch.] To despatch; dismiss.

To that end he *dispeeded* an embassadour to Poland. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

Thus having said, Deliberately, in self-possession still, Himself from that most painful interview Dispeeding, he withdrew. Southey.

Dispetering, he withdrew. **dispel** (dis-pel'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dispelled, ppr. dispelling. [2 L. dispellere, drive away, disperse, $\langle dis$, apart, away, + pellere, drive: see pulse. Cf. depel.] To drive off or away; scatter or disperse effectually; dissipate: as, to dispel vapors, darkness, or gloom; to dispel fears, cares, sorrows, doubts, etc.; to dispel a tumor, or humors. tumor, or humors.

r humors. I iov'd, and iove dispell'd the fear That I should die an early death. *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter. The dreams of idealism may, I think, be thus effectually dispelled by a therough analysis of what is given us in perception. Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 122. =Syn. Disperse, Scatter, etc. (see dissipate), hanish, re-

move. dispeller (dis-pel'ér), n. One who or that which dispels: as, the sun is the dispeller of darkness. dispend((dis-pend'), v. t. [< ME. dispenden, despenden, < OF. despendre = Sp. Pg. despender = It. dispendere, spendere, < ML. dispendere, by apheresis spendere (> AS. ā-spendan, E. spend = D. spenderen = G. spendiren = Dan. spendere - Sw. spenderen), expend. L. dispendere, weigh = Sw. spendera), expend, L. dispendere, weigh out, dispense, < dis-, apart, + pendere, weigh: see pendent. Cf. spend, expend.] To pay out; expend.

Oure godys, oure golde vngaynly dispendit, And oure persons be put vnto pale dethe. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 9333. This nest of gallants . . . can dispend their two thon-sand a-year out of other men coffers. Middleton, The Black Book.

Had wemen navigable rivers in their eyes, They would dispend them all. Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

dispendert (dis-pen'dèr), n. [< ME. dispendour, despendour, < OF. despender, despendeour, des-pendeur, < despendre, dispend: see dispend and -cr¹.] One who dispends.

The gretter riches that a man hath, the moo despendours he hath. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

dispensability (dis-pen-sa-bil'i-ti), n. [< dis-pensable: see -bility.] The quality of being dispensable in any sense; capability of being dispensed or dispensed with, or of receiving, or

dispensation

There are some things, which indeed are piens and re-ligious, but dispensable, voluntary, and commutable. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

Dispensable, at least, if not avperfunons. Coleridge, Lit. Remains, IV. 259. Not a tene of colour, not a note of ferm, is misplaced or dispensable. Swinburne, Essays, p. 118.

3. Capable of receiving or being the subject of dispensation; hence, excusable; pardonable.

If straining a point were at all dispensable, it would certainly be so rather to the advance of unity than in-crease of contradiction. Swift, Tale of a Tub, vi.

dispensableness (dis-pen'sa-bl-nes), n. The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed or dispensed with. Hammond. dispensary (dispensed of dispensed with. Hammond. (-riz). [= F. dispensare, a dispensary (cf. OF. despensaire, expense), < ML. dispensarius, adj. (as a noun, a steward, spencer: see dispenser), \$\langle dispense, provisions, a buttery, larder, spence: see spence, and dispend, dispense.] 1. A room or shop in which medicines are dispensed or served out: as, a hospital dispensary.

The dispensary, being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor. *Garth*, Dispensary, Pref.

Garth, Dispensary, Pref.
2. A public institution, primarily intended for the poor, where medical advice is given and medicines are furnished free, or sometimes for a small charge to those who can afford it. **dispensation** (dis-pen-sā'shon), n. [= D. dis-pensatie = G. Dan. Sw. dispensation, < OF. des-pensation, F. dispensation = Sp. dispensacion = Pg. dispensação = It. dispensazione, < L. dis-pensatio(n-), management, charge, direction, < dispensarça, pp. dispensatus, manage, regulate, distribute, dispense: see dispense, v.] 1. The act of dispensing or dealing out; distribution: as, the dispensation of royal favors; the dispen-sation of good and evil by Divine Providence. A dispensation of water... indifferently to all parts

A dispensation of water . . . indifferently to all parts of the earth. Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. A particular distribution of blessing or af-fliction dispensed by God to a person, family, community, or nation, in the course of his deal-ings with his creatures; that which is dispensed or dealt out by God: as, a sad dispensation; a merciful dispensation merciful dispensation.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dispensations to each private man. Rogers.

The kind and chief design of God, in all his severest dispensations, is to melt and soften our hearts to such degrees as he finds necessary in order to the good pur-poses of his grace. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xvi. **3.** In *theol.*: (a) The method or scheme by which God has at different times developed his purposes, and revealed himself to man; or the body of privileges bestowed, and duties and re-sponsibilities enjoined, in connection with that scheme or method of revelation: as, the old or Jewish dispensation; the new or Gospel dispen-sation. See grace. (b) A period marked by a particular development of the divine purpose and revelation: as, the patriarchal dispensation (lasting from Adam to Moses); the Mosaic dispensation (from Moses to Christ); the Christian dispensation.

There is, perhaps, no part of divinity attended with so much intricacy, and wherein orthodex divines as much differ, as the stating the precise agreement and difference between the two dispensations of Moses and of Christ. Edwards, Works, I. 160.

Personal religion is the same at all times; "the just" in every dispensation "shall live by faith." J. H. Neuman, Parochial Sermons, i. 247.

4t. Management; stewardship; an act or action as manager or steward.

God . . . hath seen so much amiss in my dispensations (and even in this affair) as calls me to be humble. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 279.

5. A relaxation of the law in some particular case; specifically, a licenso granted (as by the pope or a bishop) relieving or exempting a per-son in certain circumstances from the action, obligations, or penalties of somo law or regulation. The ecclesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic Church give to the pope the power of granting dispensa-tions in certain cases, and of deputing this power to bish-ops and others. In universities a dispensation is a per-mission to omit some exercise.

The Jewe in general drink no Wine without a Dispen-ation. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14. sation.

Vet appeals did not cease, and the custom of seeking dis-pensations, faculties, and privileges in matrimonial and clerical causes increased. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

The necessity of dispensation arises from the fact that a law which is made for the general good may not be bene-ficial in this or that special case, and therefore may be rightly relaxed with respect to an individual, while it continues to bind the community. Rom. Cath. Dict.

dispensational (dis-pen-sā'shon-al), a. [< dis-pensation + -al.] Of or pertaining to a dispensation.

The limits of certain dispensational periods were re-vealed in Scripture. Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 237.

dispensative (dis-pen'sā-tiv), a. [$\langle OF. dispensatif, F. dispensatif = Sp. Pg. It. dispensativo, <math>\langle ML. dispensativus, \langle L. dispensatus, pp. of dispensatc, dispense: see dispense, v.] 1. Pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations: as, dispensative power.—2t. Dispensablo; eapablo of being dispensed with.$

All pointes that be dispensative, Rede Me and Be not Wrothe (ed. Arber), p. 55. dispensatively (dis-pen'sā-tiv-li), adv. By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held be-fore but dispensatively. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquize, p. 323.

dispensator (dis' pen-sā-tor), n. [= F. dispen-sateur = Pr. Sp. Pg. dispensador = It. dispen-satore, spensatore, < L. dispensator, < dispensare, p. dispensatus, dispense: see dispense, v.] dispenser.

The Holy Spirit is the great dispensator of all such graces the family needs. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 276.

dispensatorily (dis-pen'sā-tō-ri-li), adv. By dispensation; dispensatively. Goodwin. dispensatory (dis-pen'sā-tō-ri), a. and n. [= OF. dispensatorie = Pg. It. dispensatorio, $\langle LL$. dispensatorius, relating to dispensing or man-aging (as a noun, in neut., ML. dispensatorium, a distributing pipe for water, NL a dispensa-tori). L dispensatorie are relationed dispensatory), $\langle L. dispensator, one who dispenses: see$ dispensator.] I. a. Relating to dispensing;having the power to dispense, or grant dispensations.

II. n.; pl. dispensatories (-riz). A book con-taining an account of the substances used as medicines, and of their composition, uses, and action; properly, a commentary upon the pharmacoposia.

The description of the whole oyntment is to be found in the chymicall dispensatory of Croillns. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 997.

I confess, I have not without wonder, and something of indignation, seen, even in the publick dispensatories. I know not how many things ordered to be distilled with others in baineo. Boyle, Works, II. 126.

dispensatressi (dis-pen'sā-tres), n. [< dispen-sator + -ess; = F. It. dispensatrice.] A female dispenser.

dispenser. dispenser. dispense (dis-pens'), v.; pret. and pp. dispensed, ppr. dispensing. [Formerly also dispense; ME. dispensen = D. dispenseren = G. dispensi-ren = Dan. dispensere = Sw. dispensera, despenser, despencer, F. dispenser = Pr. Sp. Pg. dispensar = It. dispensare, spensare, L. dis-pensare, weigh out, pay out, distributo, regu-late, manage, control, dispense, freq. of dis-pendere, pp. dispensus, weigh out, ML. expend: see dispend.] I. trans. 1. To deal or divide out; give forth diffusively, or in some general way; practise distribution of: as, the sun dis-penses heat and light; to dispense eharity, medi-eines, ete. cines, etc.

Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol dispence To vynes sette agayne his influence. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Wine can dispense to all both Light and Heat. Congreve, Init. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

With balmy sweetness soothe the weary sense, And to the sickening soul thy cheering ald dispense. Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

He is delighted to dispense a share of it to all the com-Scott, pany.

2. To administer; apply, as laws to particular cases; put in force.

When Rotten States are soundly mended from head to foot, proportions duly almeasured, Justice justly dis-penced; then shall Rulers and Subjects have peace with God. N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 85.

We find him . . . seattering among his periods ambigu-ons words, whose interpretation he will afterwards dis-pence according to his pleasure. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

While you dispense the faws and guide the state. Dryden.

3. To relieve; excuse; set free from an obliga-tion; exempt; grant dispensation to.

On; the state of t Longinus dispenses himself from all investigations of this nature, by telling his friend Terentianus that he al-ready knows everything that can be said upon the ques-tion. Macsulay, Athenian Orators. 4t. To atone for; seeure pardon or forgiveness

for His sinne was dispensed de. Gower, Conf. Amant., III.

With golde. = Syn. 1. Dispense, Distribute, Allot, Apportion, Assign. Dispense is to be distinguished from the others in that it expresses an indiscriminate or general giving, while they express a particular and personal giving: as, to distribute gifts; to assign the parts in a play, etc.

The great luminary ... Dispenses light from far. Milton, P. L., iil. 579. It is but reasonable to suppose that God should call men to an account in that capacity; and to distribute re-wards and punishments according to the nature of their scilous. Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. 1v.

Now distant soever the time of our death may be, since It is certain that we must die, it is necessary to allot some portion of our life to consider the end of it. Addison, Guardian, No. 18.

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was appor-tioned among the people according to the rate at which they had been assessed. Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

How we might best fulfil the work which here God hath assign'd us. Milton, P. L., ix. 231.

II. intrans. 1+. To make amends; compensate.

One loving howre For many yeares of sorrow can dispence. Spenser, F. Q., I. Ili. 30. 21. To bargain for a dispensation; compound.

Canst thou dispense with Heaven for such an oath? Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Hence — **To dispense with.** (a) To permit the neglect, disregard, or omission of, as a law, a ceremony, or an oath : as, the general *dispensed with* all formalities.

He [the pope] hath dispensed with the oath and duty of subjects against the fifth commandment. Bp. Andrews. Don't you shudder at such perjury? and this in a re-public, and where there is no religion that dispenses with oaths ! Walpole, Letters, II. 15. public

Sympathizing too little with the popular worship, they worship by themselves and dispense with outward forms, J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 119.

(b) To give up the possession or use of; do without: as, to dispense with all but the bare necessaries of life; I can dispense with your services.

He will dispense with his right to clear information Jeremy Collier.

Switzerland has altogether dispensed with the personal chief whom both Britain and America have kept in dif-ferent shapes. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 382. (ct) To give up the observance or practice of; do away with; disregard.

I have dispens'd with my attendance on The dnke, to bid yon welcome. Shirley, Grateful Servant, l. 2.

I never knew her dispense with her word but once. Richardson.

(dt) To put up with; allow; condene. I pray be pleased to dispense with this slowness of mine, In answering yours of the first of this present. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

About this Time Cardinal Wolsey obtained of Pope Leo Authority to dispense with all offences against the Spirit-ual Laws. Baker, Chronicles, p. 265. Conniving and dispensing with open and common adul

tery. Milton. (et) To excuse; exempt; set free, as from an obligation.

She [Lady Cutts] would on no occasion dispense with herself from paying this duty [private prayer]: no basi-ness, no common accident of life, could divert her from it. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

I could not dispense with myself from making a voyage Caprea. Addison, Travels in Italy. to Caprea. (f) To do or perform; as, to dispense with miracles. Waller. (g) To dispose of; consume.

We had celebrated yesterday with more glasses than we could have dispensed with, had we not been beholden to Brooke and Hellier. Steele, Spectator, No. 362. Brooke and Reiner. Steele, Spectator, No. 362.
 [The last two are erroneous and unwarrantable uses, though still occasionally met with in careless writing.]
 dispenset (dis-pens'), n. [Also, dispence; < ME. dispense, despense, also dispence; despense, < OF. despense (also despens), F. dispense (> Sw. dispense) = Pr. despensa (also despens) = OSp. despesa = Pg. despesa, despeca = It. dispensa, < ML. dispensa, expense, provision, also a buttery, larder, spence (see spence, which is an abbr. of dispense), < L. dispendere, pp. dispensus, dispend, expend: see dispend.] 1. Dispensation.

For wraththe hath no Conscience, He makith ech man otheris foo; Ther-with he getith his dispense. Hymns to Virgin, elc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Then reliques, beads, Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, buils, The sport of winds. Milton, P. L., iii. 492.

2. Expense; expenditure; profusion.

Aboue alle women, in bediem whan she lay, At cristis byrth, no cloth of gret dispence, She weryd a keuerche. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivali), p. 47.

Tourica Forms, tex for great dispence, It was a vant ybnilt for great dispence, With many raunges reard along the walt. Spenser, F. Q., H. ix. 29.

Spenser, F. Q., H. ix. 29. **3.** A larder; a spence. Mabbe. **dispenser** (dis-pen'sèr), n. [\langle ME. despenser, des-pencer, \langle OF. despensier, despencier, \langle ML. dispen-sarius, manager, steward, \langle dispensa, provision, buttery, larder; cf. equiv. OF. dispenseor, dispen-sour, a steward, \langle L. dispensator, one who dis-pencees are dimensioner and dimension. Hence sour, a steward, < I. *dispensator*, one who dis-penses: see dispensator and dispense, n. Henee by apheresis spenser, spencer. In mod. use dis-penser is regarded as dispense, v., + -erI.] 1‡. A manager; a steward.—2. One who dispenses or distributes; one who administers: as, a dis-penser of medicines; a dispenser of gifts or of favors; a dispenser of justico.

The good and merciful God grant, through the great steward and dispenser of his mercies, Christ the Right-cous. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. H.

The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good, O'er the nute city stole with folded wings. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

dispensing (dispensing), p. a. 1. Of or per-taining to dispensation or the granting of dis-pensations; that may be exercised in relaxing the law, or in releasing from some legal obli-gation or penalty: as, the dispensing power of the new 2. That dispension power of

gation or penalty: as, the dispensing power of the pope. -2. That dispenses, deals out, or dis-tributes: as, a dispensing chemist or druggist. **dispeople** (dis-pé'pl), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-peopled, ppr. dispeopling. [$\langle OF. despenyler, F.$ dépeupler (= Sp. despoblar = Pg. despovoar), var., with prefix des., of depeupler, depopler, de-populer, $\langle L. depopulari, ravage, depopulate :$ see depeople and depopulate.] To depopulate; emuty of inhabitants. empty of inhabitants.

Lest his heart exalt him in the harm Already done, to have dispeopled heaven. Milton, P. L., vii. 151. France was almost dispeopled. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 3, 1685.

dispeopler (dis- $p\tilde{o}'pl\tilde{e}r$), n. [$\langle dispeople + -erl$. Cf. Sp. despoblador = Pg. despowador.] One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

Thus then with force combinid, the Lybiau swains Have quashid the stern dispeopler of the plains. W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, lx.

disperancet, n. Same as desperance.

disperance; n. Same as desperance; disperget (dis-pèrj'), v. t. [= Pr. dispergere = It. dispergere, spergere, \langle L. dispergere, seatter about, disperse: see disperse.] To sprinkle. dispermatons (di-spèr'ma-tus), a. [\langle Gr. δ_i , two-, + $\sigma \pi \epsilon \rho \mu a(r-)$, seed, + -ous.] Same as di-spermous. Thomas.

dispermous (dī-spēr'mus), a. [(Gr. d.-, two-, +

aπέρμα, seed, + -ous.] In bot., containing only two seeds: applied to fruits and their cells.
 disperplet (dis-pér'pl), v. Same as disparple.
 dispersal (dis-pér'sal), n. [< disperse + -al.]

Dispersion.

In several places Republican meetings were frightened into dispersal by an aggressive display of force. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, 11, 279.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, H. 279. **disperse** (dis-pers'), *v*.; pret. and pp. dispersed, ppr. dispersing. [< F. disperser = Sp. Pg. dis-persar, < L. dispersus, pp. of dispergerc, seatter abroad, disperse, < dis, di-, apart, + spargere, pp. sparsus, scatter: see sparse.] I. trans. 1. To seatter; separate and send off or drive in different directions : acues to senarate in diff different directions; canse to separate in dif-ferent directions: as, to *disperse* a crowd.

Two lions in the still dark night A hord of beeves disperse. Chapman. And now all things on both sides prepard, the Spanish Navy set forth out of the Groyne in May, but were dis-pers'd and driven back by Weather. Baker, Chronicles, p. 375.

Her feet disperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke. Wordsworth, Lncy Gray.

21. To distribute ; dispense. Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which disperseth that blood. Eacon.

1675

The goods landed in the store houses hee sent from thence, and dispersed it to his workemen in generall. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, H. 136.

3. To diffuse ; spread.

The lins of the wise disperse knowledge. Prov. xv. 7. He hath dispersed good sentences, like Roses scattered on a dung-hill. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 255.

If the admiral gave order that the sick Men should be scattered into divers Ships, which dispersed the Con-tagion exceedingly. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 17.

It was the end of the adversary to suppresse, but Gods to propagate the Gospel; theirs to smother and put out the light, Gods to communicate and disperse it to the utmost corners of the Earth. T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

4t. To make known; publish.

The poet entering on the stage to disperse the argument.

Their own divulged and dispersed ignominy. Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. 5. To dissipate; cause to vanish: as, the fog is dispersed.

111 disperse the cloud That hath so long obscur'd a bloody act Ne'er equall'd yet. Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, il. 2. =Syn. 1 and 5. Dispel, Scatter, etc. See dissipate.-3. Fo distribute, deal ont, disseminate, sow broadcast. II. intrans. 1. To separate and move apart

in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered: as, the company dis-persed at 10 o'clock.

The clouds disperse in fumes, the wondering moon Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own. Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

The cadi went away, and the mob dispersed, and we di-rected a Moor to cry, That all people should in the night-time keep away from the tent, or they would be fired at. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 110.

21. To become diffused or spread; spread. Th' Almighties Care doth dinersly disperse Ore all the parts of all this Vniverse. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

3. To vanish by diffusion; be scattered out of sight.

Glory is like a circle in the water

Which never cease th to enlarge itself, Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to nought. Shak, I Hen. VI., i. 2.

The dust towered into the air along the road and dis-persed like the smoke of battle. R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 84.

disperset, a. [ME. dispers, < OF. dispers, dispars, < L. dispersus, scattered, pp. of disper-gere, scatter: see disperse, v.] Scattered; dis-

persed. Gover. dispersed (dis-perset), p. a. [Pp. of disperse, v.] Scattered: specifically, in entom., said of spots, punctures, etc., which are placed irregularly, but near together—scattered being applied to spots that are both irregular and far apart.-

spots that are both irregular and far apart.— Dispersed harmony. See harmony. dispersedly (dis-per'sed-li), adv. In a dispersed manner; separately. Bailey, 1731. dispersedness (dis-per'sed-nes), n. The state of being dispersed or scattered. Bailey, 1728. disperseness; (dis-pers'nes), n. A scattered state; sparseness; thinness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of habitations or towns in Africk. Brerewood, Languages.

disperser (dis-per'ser), n. One who or that which disperses: as, a *disperser* of libels.

which disperses: as, a *disperser* of fibels. The disperser of this copy was one Munsey, of that col-lege, whom (as he thought) they made their instrument. Strype, Abp. Whitgift (1595). An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the dis-perser, is placed over each fire [In brewing] to disperse the heat and prevent the malt immediately above from taking fire. Encyc. Brit., IV. 260.

dispersion (dis-per'shon), n. [= F. dispersion = Pr. dispersio = Sp. dispersion = Pg. dispersion = It. dispersione, spersione, < LL. dispersio(n-), a scattering, dispersion, < L. dispergere, pp. dis-persus, scatter: see disperse, v.] 1. The act of dispersion or scattering dispersing or scattering.

Norway . . . was the great centre of dispersion of the tec lof the glacial epochl, and here it has been found that the sheet attained its greatest thickness. J. Croll, Clinate and Cosmology, p. 247.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad: as, the *dispersion* of the Jews.

He appeared to men and women, to the Jews. He appeared to men and women, to the clergy and the haity, . . to them in conjunction and to them in disper-sion. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 63. Thus, from the first, while the social structure of New England was that of concentration, the social structure of Virginia was that of dispersion. M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 85.

3. In optics, the separation of the different col-ored rays in refraction, arising from their different wave-lengths. The point of dispersion is the 1676 point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When 8 ray of sunlight is made to pass through prisms of different substances, but of such angles as to produce the same mean deviation of the ray, it is found that the spectra formed are of different lengths. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism; the oil of cassia is therefore said to disperse the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater dispersive power. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the colored spaces have to one an-other ratios differing from the ratios of the lengths of the spectra which they compose; and this properly has been called the *irrationality of dispersion* or of the colored spaces in the spectrum. See prism and refraction. Dispersion has been accounted for by the different speeds

Dispersion has been accounted for by the different speeds light of different wave-lengths in the same refracting dium. Tait, Light, § 72. medium.

In consequence of . . . dispersion of the colours in va-rious directions of vibratiou, white light becomes broken up in a mode which is comparable with the dispersion of colour by ordinary refraction, and on this account has re-ceived the name of circular or rotary dispersion. Lonnmel, Light (trans.), p. 334.

4. In med. and surg., the scattering or remov-al of inflammation from a part and the resto-ration of the part to its natural state -5. In math., the excess of the average value of a function at less than an infinitesimal distance from a point over the value at that point, this excess being divided by $\frac{1}{10}$ of the square of the limiting infinitesimal distance. Abnormal dispersion, in *optics*, a phenomenon exhibited by solutions of some substances, as fuchs, which give spectra different solutions. See cone. Dispersion of the bisectrices in *erystal*, the separation of the bisectrices to different colors observed in many monoclinic and triclinic crystals when the position of the three axes of the bisectrices when the acute bisectrix coincides with the orthorization of the acute bisectric solution of the colors in the acute bisectric solution of the colors in the dispersion of the optic axes or bisectrices is generally marked by the arrangement of the colors in the bisectric crystals, when the colors in the bisectric colors of the optic axes or bisectrices is generally marked by the arrangement of the colors in the bisectric crystals, when the optic axes or bisectrices is when the same for red rays is greater or less in monoclinic crystals, when the axis angles we different values; it is usually described as $\rho > v$, or spont, the sparsion of the Bay dispersion. Seeving the the orthorization of the sector bisectric size is the dispersion. The dispersion, the Jews dispersion of Asia Minor; the Egyptian dispersion; the dispersion of Asia Minor; the Egyptian dispersion of the dispersion of Asia Minor; the Egyptian dispersion; the dispersion of Asia Minor; the color and the the orthoria dispersion of the optic action for the target and the optic action of the optic acti math., the excess of the average value of a function at less than an infinitesimal distance

The epistle [of James] is addressed "to the twelve tribes which are of the dispersion." Encyc. Brit., XIII. 553.

dispersive (dis-per'siv), a. $\int = OF. F. dispersif;$ as disperse + -ive.] Pertaining to dispersio; dispersing; separating and scattering.

By its dispersive power [that of a particular kind of glass, as fint, crown, etc.] is meant its power of separating the colors so as to form a spectrum, or to produce chromatic aberration. Neucomb and Holden, Astron., p. 61.

dispersively (dis-per'siv-li), adv. In a disper-sive manner; by dispersion: as, dispersively refracted light.

dispersiveness (dis-per'siv-nes), n. Dispersive quality or state.

dispersonalize (dis-per'son-al-īz), v. t.; pret. aud pp. dispersonalized, ppr. dispersonalizing. [< dis- priv. + personal + -izc.] To disguise the personality of; render impersonal; dispersonate. [Rare.]

I regret that I killed off Mr. Wilbur so soon, for he would have enabled me... to dispersonalize myself into a vicarious egotism. Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

dispersonate (dis-per'son-at), v. t.; pret. and pp. dispersonated, ppr. dispersonating. [< dis-priv. + personate. Cf. ML. dispersonare, pp. dispersonatus, treat injuriously, insult.] To di-

aspersonatus, treat injuriously, insult.] To divest of personality or individuality; dispersonalize. Hare. [Rare.] dispersonification (dis-per-son[#]i-fi-kā'shon), n. [\langle dispersonify: see -fy and -ation.] The act of divesting an animate object of whatever personal attributes had been ascribed to it. [Rare.]

The ascription of social actions and political events en-tirely to natural causes, thus leaving out Providence as a factor, seems to the religious mind of our day as seemed to the mind of the pious Greek the dispersonification of Hellos and the explanation of celestial motions otherwise than by immediate divine agency. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispersonify (dis-per-son'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. dispersonified, ppr. dispersonifying. [< dis-priv. + personify.] To divest of ascribed per-sonality or personal attributes. [Rare.]

displacement

When the positive spirit of inquiry had made considerthe three point is spirit of industry had nave consistent and able programs, Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for dispersonifying Hellos, and trying to assign invariable laws to the solar phenomena. *Grote*, quoted in H. Spencer's Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispillt, v. t. [< dis-, apart, + spill.] To spill.

For I have holdly blood full pitcously dispilled. The World and the Child (1522) (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 251). dispirit (dis-pir'it), v. t. [For disspirit, < dis-priv. + spirit.] 1. To depress the spirits of; deprive of courage; discourage; dishearten;

deject; cast down. Not dispirited with my afflictions. Druden.

Our men are dispirited, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them. Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 268.

by fighting with them. Ludlow, Memoirs, I, 268. The debilitating effect of the sirocco upon the system, and its lowering and dispiriting influence upon the mind, are due to a heated atmosphere surcharged with moisture. Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 382.

To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigor of. [Rare.]

He has dispirited himself by a debauch. Collier

=Syn. 1. To damp, depress, intimidate, daunt. dispirited (dis-pir'i-ted), p. a. [Pp. of dispirit, v.] 1. Indicating depression of spirits; discouraged; dejected.

Arribato . . . sees Revulgo at a distance, on a Sunday morning, ill-dressed, and with a *dispirited* air. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 233.

2. Spiritless; tame; wanting vigor: as, a poor, dispirited style.

Dispirited recitations. Hammond, Works, IV., Pref. dispiritedly (dis-pir'i-ted-li), adv. In a dispirit-

ed manner; dejectedly. dispiritedness (dis-pir'i-ted-nes), n. Depres-sion of spirits; dejection.

Arsenical appensa have ... caused, in some, great faint-ness and dispiritedness. Boyle, Works, V. 45. dispiritment (dis-pir'it-ment), n. The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited or dejected; discouragement.

You honestly quit your tools; quit a most muddy, con-fused coil of sore work, short rations, of sorrows, dispirit-ments, and contradictions, having now done with it all. Carlyle.

There are few men who can put forth all their muscle in a losing race; and it is characteristic of Lessing that what he wrote under the *dispiritment* of failure should be the most lively and vigorous. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 328.

dispiset, v. t. An obsolete form of despise. dispitet, n. and v. An obsolete form of despite. dispiteoust, a. See despiteous.

dispitousi, dispitouslyi. See despitous, despitously.

pitousty.
displace (dis-plās'), v. t.; pret. and pp. displaced, ppr. displacing. [< OF. desplacer, F. déplacer, displace, < des-priv. + placer, place: see place.]
1. To remove to a different place; put out of the usual or proper place: as, to displace books or papers or papers.

The greenhouse is my summer seat: My shrubs displac'd from that retreat Enjoy'd the open air. Courper, The Faithful Bird. 2. To remove from any position, office, or dignity; depose: as, to *displace* an officer of government.

Liable not only to have its acts annulled by him, but to he displaced, as regards the individuals composing it, or annihilated as an institution. Broughans. The wish of the ministry was to displace Hastings, and to put Clavering at the head of the government. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

To disorder; disturb; spoil.

Yon have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting, With most admir'd disorder. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

4. To take the place of; replace.

Each kingdom or principality had its bishop, who in no way displaced the king or ealdorman, but took his place alongside of him. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

=Syn. 2. To dislodge, oust, dismiss, discharge. displaceable (dis-plā'sa-bl), a. [< displace + -able.] Susceptible of being displaced or re-moved. Imp. Dict. displaced (dis-plast'), p. a. [Pp. of displace, v.]

Removed from a particular regiment, but at liberty to serve in some other corps: applied to certain officers in the British service when so transferred by reason of misconduct, or for

displacement; dis-plās 'ment), n. [= F. dé-placement; as displace + -ment.] 1. A putting out of place; removal from a former or usual or proper place, or from a position, dignity, or office.

The displacement of the centres of the circles. Asiatic Researches.

Unnecessary displacement of funds. A. Hamilton. Before we can ascertain the rate of motion of a star from its angular displacement of position in a given time, we must know its absolute distance. J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 312.

A putting in the place of another or of something elso; substitution in place; replacement by exchange.

The French term remplacement is usually but inaccu-rately rendered replacement; the true meaning of the lat-ter word is putting back into its place, and not displace-ment or substitution, which conveys the meaning of the French word more correctly. H. A. Miller, Chemistry, III. § 1072.

If. A. Miller, Chemistry, III. § 1072.
3. In hydros., the quantity of a liquid which is displaced by a solid body placed in it. If the weight of the displacement is greater than or equal to that of the body, the latter will float; it will sink to the bottom, as a stone. A buoyant material sinks to a level where the pressure of the fluid displaced is sufficient to counterbalance tis weight. The term is most frequently used in connection with ships: as, a ship of 3,000 tons displacement.

displacement.
A. In phar., a method by which the active principles of organic bodies are extracted from them. The hody, reduced to a powder, is subjected to the action of a liquid which dissolves the soluble matter. When this has been sufficiently charged, it is displaced or replaced by n quantity of the same or of another liquid. Same as percolation.
5. In mech., the geometrical difference or exact relation between the position of a body at any moment and its initial position.

The curve which represents the history of the displace-ments of all particles at the same time represents also the history of the displacement of any one particle at different times. Minchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, 1, 10,

ulmes. Minchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, 1, 10. Genter of displacement. See center1.—Composition of displacements. See composition.—Displacement diagram or polygon. See diagram.—Displacement of the zero, in thermometer of then observed a considerable length of time after it has been made, and regarded as due to a gradual change in the bulb, produced by the atmo-spheric pressure.—Electric displacement, the quanti-tative measure of the electric glanziation of a dielectric. The quantity of electricity which flows across any plane in a delectric due to a change of the electric forces is the electric displacement across that plane. Further, he [Maxwell] has recarded the electric charge

Further, he [Maxwell] has regarded the electric charge of the system as the surface manifestation of a charge which took place in the inclum when the electrifica-tion was set up. This change he has called *Electric Dis*-

placement. A. Gray, Absol. Meas. in Elect. and Mag., I. 133.

A. Gray, Absol. Meas. in Elect. and Mag., I. 133. Tangential displacement of a carre, the Integral of the tangential components of the displacement of elements of the curve. It makes a difference whether this be reekon-cd tangentially to the initial or to the final position of the curve, and it depends not merely on the positions of the curve, but also on the corresponding points. displacency (dis-plā'sen-si), n. [< ML. dis-placentia, restored form of L. displicentia (> E. displicence, displicency), dislike, dissatisfac-tion, < displicence, the displicence, ML. also displacere, displease: see displease. Cf. dis-plicence, displeanes: see displease. Cf. dis-plicence, displeaney, displeasance, doublets of displacency.] Dislike; dissatisfaction; displea-sure.

A displacency at the good of others, because they enjoy it though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity. Sir 7. Bronne, Christ. Mor., 1. 12. displacer (dis-plā'ser), n. 1. One who or that which displaces.—2. In chem., an apparatus used in the chemical process of displacement or new addition: a percedator.

used in the entimetal process of displacement or percolation; a percolator. **displant** (dis-plant'), v. t. [$\langle OF. desplanter$, F. déplanter = Sp. Pg. desplantar = 1t. displantare, tare, spiantare, $\langle ML. as$ if "displantare, $\langle L.$ dis-priv. + plantare, plant: see plant, v.] 1.To pluck up; dislodgo from a state of beingplanted, settled, or fixed.

Unless philosophy can make a Julict, "Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom. Shak., R. and J., iii. 8.

But after the Ionians and Greeks had planted certain Colonies thereabout, and *displanted* the barbarous, it [the Black Sea] was called Euxine. Sandys, Travalles, p. 30. 2. To strip of what is planted, settled, or estab-lished : as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants.

apart, + plicare, fold: see plait, plicate. Hence attractive than the ordinary text-type. Also by apheresis splay, q. v.] I. trans. 1. To un-fold; lay open; spread out; expand; diselose, displet (dis'pl), v. t. [Contr. of disciple, v.] To discipline.

1677

Berthe up his fethrys displayed like a sayle. Lydgate, Minor Poema, p. 156. Dysplaye that crane. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

So having said, ettsoones he gan display His painted nimble wings, nud vanisht quite away. Spenser, F. Q., H. vill, 8. The Sunne no sooner displayed his beames, than the Tartar his colours. Capt. John Smith, Truo Travels, I. 27. 2. To show; expose to the view; exhibit to the eyes; especially, to show ostentationsly; parado flauntingly.

For then the choice and prime women of the Cliy, if the deceased were of note, do assist their obsequies, with bosons displaid. Sandys, Travailes, p. 65. Proudly displaying the insignia of their order. Prescott.

It spoke, and one among his gentlewomen Display'd a splendid slik of foreign loom, Where fike a shoaling sea the lovely blue Play'd into green. Tennyson, G

Tennyson, Geralnt. 3. To exhibit to the mind; make manifest or apparent; bring into notice: as, to display one's ignorance or folly.

Ignorance or folly.
 Ilis growth now to youth's full flower, displaying All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve
 Things highest, greatest.
 Milton, P. R., 1. 67.
 Palut the Reverse of what you've seen to Day, And in bold Strokes the vielous Town display.
 Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.
 Nothing can be more admirable than the skill which Secrated displays in the conversations which Plato has reported or invented.
 Macaulay, History.

It is in the realising of grand character that the strength of historical genius chiefly *displays* itself. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 98.

In fact, we may say that the great mass of purely blo-logical phenomena may be displayed for some time by an organism detached from its medium, as by a fish out of water. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 54.

4t. To discover; descry.

And from his seat took pleasure to display The city so adorned with towers. Chapman, Iliad, xi. 74.

5. In printing, to make conspicious or attrac-tive; give special prominence to, as particular **displeasantly** (dis-plez'ant-li), *adv*. Unpleas-words or lines, by the use of larger type, wider antly; offensively.

space, etc.=Syn. 2. To parade, show off. II. intrans. 1. To lay anything open, as in earving or dissecting.

He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder. Spectator. 2. To make a show or display .- 3. To make a great show of words; talk demonstratively.

The very fellow which of late Display'd so saucily against your highner

Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

display (dis-pla'), n. [< display, v.] An open-ing, unfolding, or disclosing; a spreading of anything to the view, commonly with the sense of ostentation or a striving for effect; show; exhibition: as, a great display of banners; a display of jewelry.

He died, as erring men should die, Without display, without parade. Byron, Parisina, xvil.

Human nature, it is true, remains always the same, but the displays of it change. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 223.

syn. Show, Parade, etc. Sce ostentation.
displayed (dis-plād'), p. a. [Pp. of display, v.]
1. Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; manifested; disclosed.—2. In her.: (a) Having the wings expanded: said of a bird

used as a bearing, especially a bird of prey. Compare disclosed. (b) Gardant and extendant: said of a beast used as a bearing. [Rare.] Also extendant.—3. In printing, printed in larger or more prominent type, or con-spicuously arranged to attract

2. To strip of what is planted, settled, or established: as, to displant a country of inhabitants. They (the French) bad them tell all the plantations, are as a for a strip degree, that they would come with eight ships, next year, and eight does new ith eight ships, next year, and eight does new ith eight ships, next year, and eight does new ith eight ships, next year, and eight does new ith eight ships, next year, and eight does new ith eight ships, next year, and eight does new ith eight ships, next year, and eight does new ith eight ships, next year, and eight does new ith the wings extended and with the head on tward, as if flying out of the field: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the ways extended and with the head on tward, as if flying out of the field: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the ways errors and, in her, having the wings ercased behid the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back; when in this generally represented showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back is and of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back is a back, when in this generally represented showing the back is a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back is a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back is a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back is a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back is a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back is a bearing. The bird is generall

display-toto play-type. display-stand (dis-plā'stand), n. A rack, shelf, or other contrivance for showing goods in a window or on a counter. which displeases. displeasing (dis-plē'zing), p. a. [Ppr. of dis-please, v.] Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disagreeable.

And bitter Pensunce, with an yron whip, Was wont him once to disple every day. Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 27.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 27. displeasancet (dis-plez'ans), n. [Early mod. E. also displeasannee; < ME. displeasance, dis-pleasaunee, < AF. displeasance, OF. displeisance, desplaisance, F. déplaisance = Pr. desplazensa = Sp. Pg. displicencia = It. displacentia (> E. displacenzi, spiacenza, < ML. displacentia (> E. displacency), a restored form of L. displicentia (> E. displicence), displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent: see displacency, displeasant, dis-please, and cf. pleasance.] Displeasure; dissat-isfaction; discontent; annoyance; vexation. isfaction; discontent; annoyanee; vexation.

Such greues & many other happyth vnto the hunter, whyche for displeasance of theym y² love it I dare not reporte. Jul. Berners, Treatyse of Fysshyage, fol. I, back.

Cordeill said she lov'd him as hehoov'd: Whose simple nuswere, wanting colours fayre To paint it forth, him to displeasaunce moov'd. Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 28.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 23. **displeasant**; (dis-plcz'ant), a. [< ME. *dis-plcsant, < AF. *displcsant, restored form of OF. desplaisant, F. déplaisant, < ML. displa-cen(t-)s, L. displicen(t-)s, ppr. of displicere, ML. also displacere, displease: see displease. Cf. pleasant.] Unpleasant or unpleasing; show-ing or giving displeasure. The King's highnesse at his untisplay and complay

The King's highnesse, at his upriseing and comeing thereunto, may finde the said chamber pure, cleane, wholisome, and meete, without any *displeasant* aire or thing, as the health, commodity, and pleasure of his most noble person doth require. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

If it were God's pleasure to give them into their ene-mies' hands, it was not they that ought to show one dis-pleasant look or conntenance there against. Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 202).

That no man would invite

The poet from us, to sup forth to night, If the play please, If it *displeasant* be, We do presume that no man will. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

He thought verify the Emperor should take it more dis-pleasantly than it his holiness had declared himself. Strype, Hen. VIII., an. 1528.

Strype, Hen. VIII., an. 1528. **displease** (dis-plēz'), v.; pret. and pp. dis-pleased, ppr. displeasing. [< ME. displesen, desplesen, < AF. *displeser, OF. desplaisir, later desplaire, mod. F. diplaire = Pr. desplaizer = Sp. desplacer = Pg. desprazer = It. displacere, spiacere, < ML. displacere, restored form of L. displicere, displease, < dis- priv. + placere, please: see please.] I. trans. 1. To fail to please ; offend; be disagreeable to; excite aversion in: as, aerid and raneid substances displease the tasto; glaring colors displease the eye; his conduct displeased his relatives. God was displeased with this thing; therefore he smote

God was displeased with this thing; therefore he amote Israel. 1 Chron. xxl. 7.

If strange meats displease, Art can deceive, or hunger force my taste. Donne, Satires.

Soon as the unwelcome news From earth arrived at heaven-gate, displeased All were who heard. Milton, P. L., x. 22.

All were who heard. Adversity is so wholesome, . . . why should we be dis-pleased with it? Milton, P. L., x. 22. Milton, P. L., x. 102. Barrow, Works, HI. vii. Always teasing others, slways teas'd, His only pleasure is - to be displeas'd. Couper, Conversation.

21. To fail to accomplish or satisfy; fall short of.

I shall displease my ends else. Beau, and FL [Frequently followed by to in old English.] Syn. 1. To snooy, chafe, provoke, plque, fret. II. intrans. To excite disgust or aversion.

Foul sights do rather displease in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

displeasedly (dis-plē'zed-li), *adv*. In a displeased or disapproving manner; in the manner of ono who is displeased.

He looks down displeased, He looks down displeased, upon the earth, as the re-gion of his sorrow and banishment. *Ep. Hall*, The Happy Man. **displeasedness** (dis-plö'zed-nes), *n*. Displea-sure; uneasiness. *W. Montaque*. **displeaser** (dis-plö'zer), *n*. One who or that ublich displased

It is position is never to report or speak a displeasing thing to his friend. Steele, Tatler, No. 208.



Eagle Displayed.

displeasingly

From their retreats Cockroaches crawl displeasingly abroad. Grainger, Sugar Cane, i.

Grainger, Sugar Cane, i. displeasingness (dis-plē'zing-nes), n. Dis-tastefulness; offensiveness; the quality of giv-ing some degree of annoyance or offense. displeasurable (dis-plez'ūr-a-bl), a. [< dis-priv. + pleasurable.] Not pleasurable; giving or imparting no pleasure. The pleasure man give below to the

or imparting no pleasure.
The pleasures men gain by labouring in their vocations, and receiving in one form or another returns for their services, usually have the drawback that the labours are in a considerable degree displeasurable.
II. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.
displeasure (dis-plez'ūr), n. [< AF. displeasure (F. déplaisir), < *displeaser, OF. desplaisir, F. déplaire, displease: see displease, and cf. displeased; specifically, a feeling of intense or indignant disapproval, as of an act of disobedience, injustice, etc.: as, a man incurs the displeasure of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the displeasure of indignant user, dience, injustice, etc.: as, a man displeasure of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the displeasure of his master by neglect or disobedience; we ex-perience displeasure at any violation of right or decorum. The States return answer, That they are heartily sorry The States return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, that they are heartily sorry the states return answer, and they are heartily sorry the states return answer, and they are heartily sorry the states return answer, and they are heartily sorry the states return answer, and they are heartily sorry the states return answer, and they are heartily sorry the states return answer, and they are heartily sorry the states return answer, and they are heartily sorry the states return answer, and they are heartily sorry the states return answer at any sorry states return answer at any sorry the states return answer at any sorry states return answer at any sorry the states return answer at any sorry states return answer at any sorry states return and the stat

They even meet to complain, censure, and remonstrate, when a governor gives displeasure. Brougham. 2. Discomfort; uneasiness; dolefulness: opposed to pleasure. [Archaic.]

A feeling . . . as distinct and recognizable as the feel-ing of pleasure in a sweet taste or of displeasure at a tooth-ache. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, 11, 126.

3. Offense; umbrage. [Archaic.]

King Lewis took displeasure that his Daughter was not crowned as well as her Husband. Baker, Chronicles, p. 54. 4. A displeasing or offensive act; an act which causes, or is fitted to cause or rouse, a feeling of dissatisfaction, annoyance, or resentment; an ill turn or affront: generally preceded by do.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a displeasure. Judges xv. 3. 5t. A state of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. Peacham, Music.

=Syn. 1. Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, vexation, indignation, resentment, annoyance. displeasure (dis-plez' \bar{u} r), v. t. [\langle displeasure, n.] To displease; be displeasing or annoying

n.] To displease; be displeasing of allowing to: as, it displeasures me to see so much waste. [Archaic.]

When the way of pleasuring and *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. Bacon, Ambition.

displenish (dis-plen'ish), v. t. [$\langle dis-priv. + plenish.$] To disfurnish; deprive of plenishing; dispose of the plenishing of; render void or destitute: as, a *displenishing* sale (that is, one in which the entire household furniture is displayed by the plenishing bard. posed of). [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It was admitted, indeed, that large areas of forest-land had been displenished. Geikie, Ice Age, p. 1.

displenishment (dis-plen'ish-ment), n. 1. The act of displenishing.-2. The condition of being displenished.

displicence, displicency (dis'pli-sens, -sen-si), n. [$\langle L. displicentia, displeasure, dissatisfac-$ tion: see displacency, displeasure, doublets ofdisplicence, displicency.] Displeasure; dislike.[Rare.]

He, then, is the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguings, to clear to himself these obscure inter-jections of displicence and ill-humour. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, i.

Hence arose, . . . I will not say a grudge against them, for they had no sin, yet a kind of *displicency* with them, as mere creatures. *Goodwin*, Works, I. i. 135.

In so far as a man's life consists in the abundance of the things he possesseth, we see then why it dwindles with these. The like holds where self-complacency or dis-plicency rests on a sense of personal worth or on the hon-onr or affection of others. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

displode; (dis-plod'), v. [< L. displodere, pp. displosus, spread out, burst asunder, < dis-, asunder, + plaudere, strike, clap, beat. Cf. applaud, explode.] I. intrans. To burst with a loud report; explode.

Like rubbish from disploding engines thrown. Young, Night Thoughts, v. II. trans. To cause to burst with a loud report; explode.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row, In posture to displode their second tire Of thunder. Milton, P. L., vi. 605.

displeasingly (dis-plē'zing-li), adv. In a dis-pleasing, annoying, or offensive manner. From their retreats From their retreats explosion.

explosion. The vast displosion dissipates the clouds. Young, Night Thoughts, lx.
displosivet (dis-plo'siv), a. [< L. displosus, pp. of displodere, displode, + -ive.] Explosive.
displume (dis-plön'), v. t.; pret. and pp. displumed, ppr. displuming. [< OF. desplumer, F. déplumer = Jt. spiumare, strip of feathers, < L. dis- priv. + plumare, feather: see plume, v. Cf. deplume.] To strip of deprive of plumes or feathers; hence, to strip of honors, or of badges of honor.
You have sent them to ns... so displumed, degraded,

You have sent them to us. . . so displamed, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them. Burke, Rev. in France. The sun shone wide over open uplands, the displamed hills stood clear against the sky. R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 17.

dispoint (dis-point'), v. t. $[\langle dis-priv. + point, n.]$ To deprive of a point or points.

hexameter. **dispondee** (di-spon'dē), n. [\langle L. dispondēus, LL. also dispondius, \langle Gr. $\delta\iota \sigma \tau \delta \nu \delta \epsilon \sigma c$, a double spondee, $\langle \delta \epsilon$, two-, $+ \sigma \pi \sigma \nu \delta \epsilon \delta c$, spondee: see spondee.] In pros., a double spondee; two spon-dees regarded as forming one compound foot. dees regarded as forming one compound foot. dispondeus (dī-spon-dē'us), n.; pl. dispondei (-i). [L.: see dispondee.] Same as disponde, dispone (dis-pōn'), v.; pret. and pp. disponde, ppr. disponing. [Formerly also dispon; < ME. dispone, < OF. disponer, dispose, despondre, expose, expound, explain, F. dial. depondre, dispor = It. disporre, disponer = Pg. dispor = It. disporre, disponere = Sw. dispo-nere = Sw. disponere = Lo. disponeren = G. disponer < L. disponere = Sw. dispo-dispose < L. disponere = Dg. disponere = Sw. dispo-dispose < L. disponere = Sw. disponere = Sw. dispoarea, dispose, ζ L. disponere, pp. dispositus, set in different places, distribute, arrange, set in order, dispose, settle, determine, ζ dis-, apart, in different dimensioned area area and a set of the dispose in different dimensioned area and a set of the dispose in different dimensioned area and a set of the dispose in different dimensioned area and a set of the dispose in different dimensioned area and a set of the dispose in different dimensioned area and a set of the dispose in different dimensioned area and a set of the dispose in different dimensioned area and a set of the dispose in different dimensioned area and a set of the dispose in different dimensioned area and a set of the dispose and a set of the dispose in different dimensioned area and a set of the dispose and a set of the dispose in dispose and dispose area and a set of the dispose and the dispose and a set of the dispose and a set of the dispose and a set of the dispose and the dispose and a set of the dispose and the dispose in different directions, + ponere, set, place: see ponent, and cf. dispose.] I. trans. 1⁺. To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Syn God seth every thing, out of doutance, And hem disponeth thorugh his ordinaunce. Chaueer, Troilns, iv. 964.

In Scots law, to make over or convey to an-2 other in a legal form.

He has disponed . . . the whole estate. Scott. II.; intrans. To make disposition or arrange-

ment; dispose: absolutely or with of.

Of my molle thon dispone Right as the semeth best is for to done. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 300. Man propons but God *dispons*. *Ray*, Proverbs, 2d ed. (1678), p. 384.

disponee (dis-pô-nē'), $n. [\langle dispone + -ee^{1}.]$ In Scots law, one to whom anything is disponed or made over.

disponent (dis-pô'nent), a. [= Pg. It. dispo-nente, < L. disponen(t-)s, ppr. of disponere, dis-pose: see dispone.] Disposing or fitting for the end in view. Disponent form, in metaph. See form. disponer (dis-po'ner), n. In Scots law, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

disponget (dis-punj'), v. t. [< dis- + sponge.] To discharge, as from a sponge; distil or drop. Also dispunge.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy, The poisonous damp of night disponge upon me. Shak., A. and C., iv. 9,

The poisonous damp of high disponde upon me. Shake, A. and C., iv. 9. disport (dis-port'), v. [< ME. disporten, *despor-ten, divert, play, < OF. desporter = It. *disportar (in deriv.) (< ML. as if *disportare), var. of de-porter, depporter, bear, support, manage, dis-pense, spare, banish, divert, amuse, refl. divert or amuse one's self, also forbear, desist, cease, F. déporter, earry away, transport, refl. desist, = Pr. Sp. Pg. deportar = It. diportare, deport, divert, < L. deportare, earry away, transport, ML. also bear, suffer, forbear, also (by a turn of thought seen also in similar senses of dis-tract, divert, transport), divert, amuse, < de, away, + portare, carry. See deport. Hence by apheresis sport, q. v.] I. trans. 1†. To carry away; transport; deport. And in the first parliament of his raigne there was this at de indomnit merced.

And in the first parliament of his raigne there was this act of indemnity passed, That all and singular persons comming with him from beyond the seas into the realme

of Englande, taking his party and quarrell, in recovering his just title and right to the realme of England, shall be utterly discharged quite, and nupunishable for ever, by way of action, or otherwise, of or for any murther, slay-ing of men, or of taking and disporting of goods, or any other trespasses done by them. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iil, 45.

2. To divert; cheer; amuse sportively or gai-ly: usually with a reflexive pronoun.

Bisily they gonnen hire conforten, And with hire tales wenden hire disporten. Chaucer, Troilus, 1v. 724. Tho was this wolull wile comforted By alle wales and *disported*. *Gover*, Conf. Amant., I. 75.

3. To display in a gay or sportive manner;

sport. The new varieties of form in which his genius now dis-ported liself were searcely less striking. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 241.

II. intrans. To play; sport; indulge in gai-

ety. With that entred the Emperour in to his chamber and the sauage man and his prive connseile, and ther their rested and disported, and spake of many thinges. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 428.

That cup-board where the Mice disport, I liken to St. Stephen's Court. Prior, Erle Robert's Mice.

Prior, Erle Robert's Mice. Where light disports In ever-mingling dyes. Pope, R. of the L., ii. 66. disport (dis-port'), n. [< ME. disport, disporte, desporte, < OF. *desport, disport, deport = Pg. desporto (obs.) = It. disporto (ML. disportus), disport; from the verb. Hence by aphoresis sport, q. v.] Diversion; amusement; play; sport; pastime; merriment. Non other Cytee is not hybe in commarison to it. of

Non other Cytee is not lyche in comparisonn to it, of faire Gardynes, and of faire Desportes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.

Than com the kynge Arthur and his companye from theire disporte. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

All prepare For revels and *disport*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, Ill. 3. Thy feathered lieges bill and wings In love's disport employ. Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning. **disportment** (dis-pört'ment), n. The act of dis-porting; play; amusement. [Obsolete or rare.] **disposable** (dis-pö'za-bl), a. [< dispose + -able.] Subject to disposal; that may be dis-posed of; free to be used or employed as occa-sion may require; available: as, disposable prop-erty; the whole disposable force of an army. To whom should the informer community

To whom should the infant community, . . . as yet not abounding In *disposable* means—to whom should they look? *Everett*, Orations, I, 347. look?

look? Everett, Orations, I. 347.
 The English law has always enjoyed even more than its fair share of the disposable ability of the conntry. Maine, Cambridge Essays, p. 23.
 disposal (dis-pō'zal), n. [< dispose + -al.] 1.
 The act of disposing or placing; a setting or arranging; disposition or arrangement: as, the disposal of the troops in two lines; the disposal of books in a library.—2. A disposal of a daughter in marriage; the disposal of a daughter in marriage; the disposal of a daughter in marriage; the disposal of an estate by sale; the disposal of from publick dissertations by a domes-

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domes-tick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my slster Jenny for life. Tatler, No. 75. 3. Regulation, ordering, or arrangement, by right of power or possession; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived; And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise. *Milton*, S. A., 1. 210.

4. Power or right to dispose of or control: preeverything is left at, in, or to his disposal; the results are at or in the disposal of Providence. Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his disposal Bp. Atterbury.

I am at your disposal the whole morning. Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Of all the tools at Law's disposed, sure That named Vigilisrum is the best— That is, the worst—to whose has to bear, Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74. =Syn, 1 and 2, Disposition, distribution. — 3 and 4. Con-trol, ordering, direction. dispose (dis-pōz'), v.; pret. and pp. disposed, ppr. disposing. [$\langle ME. disposen, \langle OF. disposer,$ dcsposer, F. disposer, dispose, arrange, order, $accom. after poser, set, place (see pose³), <math>\langle L.$ disponerc, pp. dispositus, arrange, dispose, etc.: see dispone, and cf. disposition, etc.] I. trans. 1. To set in order; place or distribute in a par-ticular order; put; arrange: as, the ships were disposed in the form of a crescent; the trees are disposed in the form of a quincunx.

1679 This brow was fashion'd To wear a kingly wreath, and your grave judgment Olven to dispose of monarchles. Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 1.

Fletcher (and another), False One, I. I. When I went first to give him Joỳ, he pleased to give me the disposing of the next Attorney's Flace that falls void in York. Howell, Letters, I. v. 32. A planet disposes of any other which may be found in its essential dignities. Thus, if \odot be in τ , the house of β , then β disposes of \odot , and is asid to rule, receive, or govern him. W. Lilly, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 340.

Disposing mind and memory. See memory. disposet (dis-poz'), n. [< dispose, v.] 1. Dis-posal; power of disposing; management.

All that la mine I leave at thy dispose. Shak., T. O. of V., II. 7.

I rest most dutions to your dispose. Marston, The Fawne, I. 2.

There, take the mald ; she is at her own dispose now. Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 3. 2. Dispensation; act of government; manage-

ment.

But such is the dispose of the sole Disposer of empires. Speed, The Saxona, VII. xxxi. § 2. 3. Cast of behavior; demeanor.

Cast OI Denavior, data a smooth dispose, lie hath a person, and a smooth dispose, To be suspected, fram'd to make women false. Shak., Othello, i. 3.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carries on the stream of his dispose, Without observance or respect of any. Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

disposed (dis-pōzd'), p. a. [Pp. of dispose, c.] 1. Characterized by a particular tendency of disposition, character, or conduct: with such adverbs as well, ill, etc.: as, an ill-disposed person.

God send rest and conmfort, be ye sure, To every wele disposid creature, Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1043.

2. Characterized by a particular condition of body or of health: with well or ill.

And wel I wot, thy breach ful acure stinketh, That sheweth wel thou art not wel disposed. Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol., L 33. That now you cannot do : she keeps her chamber, Not well disposed, and has denied all visits. Beau, and Fl., Custom of the Country, ili. 1.

My Lord Sunderland is still ill disposed. Howell, Letters, 1. v. 33.

3. Inclined; minded; in the mood.

Iter Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] . . . is well and excel-lently disposed to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback and continues the sport long. Quoted in Strutt's Sports and l'astimes, p. 71.

disposedly (dis-po'zed-li), adv. With arrangement; in good order; properly.

She . . . paced along . . . gravely and disposedly. Whyte Melville, The Queen'a Marlea.

disposedness (dis-po'zed-nes), n. Disposition;

inclination. [Rare.] disposer (dis-po'zer), n. One who or that which disposes; a distributer, bestower, or director.

The gods appoint him The absolute *disposer* of the earth, That has the abarpees aword. *Fletcher* (and another?), Prophetess, v. 1.

Forget not those virtues which the great Disposer of all bids thee to entertain. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 27. Leave events to their Disposer. Boyle.

I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff.

Wotton disposingly (dis-po'zing-li), adv. In a manner

disposingly (dis-pō'zing-li), adv. In a manner to dispose, regulate, or govern.
disposition (dis-pō-zish'on), n. [< ME. disposition, disposicion, disposicion = D. dispositie = G. Dan. Sw. disposition, < OF. disposition, F. disposition = Sp. disposition = Pg. disposição = It. disposizione, < L. dispositio(n-), arrangement, etc., < disponee, pp. dispositus, arrange: see dispone and dispose.] 1. A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution: as, the disposition of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the disposition of the disposition of the disposition. position of the trees in an orchard; the dispo-sition of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the *disposition* of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

Disposicion is a certain bestowing of thinges, and an apt declaring what is meete for every parte, as tyme and place doe beste require. Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1553). No diligence can rebuild the universe in a model, by the best accumulation or disposition of details. Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 408.

A big church . . . fooked out on a square completely French, a square of a fine modern disposition, . . . em-bellished with trees . . . and allegorical statues. II. Janues, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.

McPherson brought np Logan's division while he de-ployed Crocker's for the assault. Sherman made aimilar dispositions on the right. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 504.

dispositor

2. Disposal; plan or arrangement for the disposal, distribution, or alienation of something; definite settlement with regard to some matter; ultimate destination: as, ho has made a good disposition of his property; what disposition do you intend to make of this picture

Indeed I will not think on the *disposition* of them which have sinned before death, before judgment, before de-atruction: but I will reside over the *disposition* of the righteons, and I will remember also their pligrimage and the salvation and the reward that they shall have, 2 Esd. viii. 38, 39.

3. In arch., the arrangement of the whole de-sign by means of ichnography (plan), orthogra-phy (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). It differs from *distribution*, which alguities the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

4. Guidance; control; order; command; de-cree: as, the dispositions of the statute.

I putte me in thy proteccioun, Dyane, and in thi disposicioun. Chaucer, Knight'a Tale, 1. 1506. Who have received the law by the disposition of angels. Acts vii. 58.

Acts vil. 55, Appoint [i. e., arraign] not heavenly disposition, father; Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me But justly. Milton, S. A., 1, 373.

5. Aptitude; inclination; tendency; readiness to take on any character or habit: said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood. When the accident of alckness and the natural disposi

When the accident of alckness and the natural disposi-tion do second the one the other, this disease should be more forcible. Bacon, Nat. Iffst., § 64. Disposition is an habit begun, but not perfected: for example, of the disposition that a man bath to learn-ing, he is said to be atudious: but of perfect habit, got-ten by continual atudy in learning, he is said to be learn-ed, which imported a perfection which is more than a disposition. Elundeville.

I have ever endeavoured to neurish the merciful dis-position and humane inclination I borrowed from my parents. Sir T. Browne, Retigio Medici, il. t.

6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; iunate tem-per: as, an amiable or an irritable disposition.

Thei that purposen to be good and trewe, Weel sette by noble disposicioun, Contynue in good condicioun, Thei are the first that fullen in damage. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77. I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the vil-lainons inconstancy of man's disposition is able to bear. Shak., M. W. of W., tv. 5.

This is not the first day wherein thy wisdom is mant-feated; but from the beginning of thy days all the people have known thy understanding, because the *disposition* of thine heart is good. Judith vill. 20.

I am in love with your Disposition, which is generous, and I verily think you were never guilty of any pusilani-mous Actin your Life. Howell, Lettors, I. v. 11.

7. In Scots law, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially herit-able property, is conveyed.—8. Health; bodi-ly well-being. [A Gallicism, perhaps.]

Grace, and good disposition, 'tend your ladyahip. Shak., T. N., Ilt. 1.

9. Maintenance; allowance.

I crave fit disposition for my wife; Due reference of place, and exhibition; With auch accommodation, and besort, Aa levela with her breeding. Shak., Othelio, 1.3.

As levels with her breeding. Shak, othello, 1.3. Disposition and settlement, in Scots law, the name usually given to a deed by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death. = Syn. 1 and 2. Adjustment, regulation, bestowment, classification, grouping, ordering. - 5 and 6. Inclination, Tendency, etc. See bent!. dispositional (dis-po-zish on-al, a. [< disposi-tion + -al.] Pertaining to disposition. dispositivet (dis-pox'i-tiv), a. [= OF. F. dis-positif = Sp. Pg. It. dispositivo, < ML. disposi-tivus, < L. dispositus, pp. of disponere, dispose : see dispone, dispose.] 1. Relating to disposal; disposing or regulating. Without his eye and hand, his dispositive wisdom and

Withom his eye and hand, his dispositive wisdom and power, the whole frame would dishand and fall into con-fusion and ruin. Bates, Great Duty of Resignation. 2. Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition.

Conversation . . . so impertinent and extravagant as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and re-ligion; no, not under any intentional plety, and habitual or dispositive hollness. *Jer. Taylor* (7), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 84.

Dispositive clause. See clause. dispositive ly; (dis-poz'i-tiv-li), adv. 1. In a dispositive manner; distributively. Sir T. Browne.-2. By natural or moral disposition.

One act may make us do dispositively what Moses is recorded to have done literally, . . . break all the ten commandments at once. Boyle, Works, VI. 10. dispositor (dis-poz'i-tor), n. [= OF, despositor, dispositour = Pg, dispositor = It, dispositore, <

reflexive. The planters (not willing to run any hazard of conten-tion for place in a country where there was room enough) gave over their purpose, and disposed themselves other-wise. Winthrop, Hist. New England, 11. 308.

3. To place, locate, or settle suitably: chiefly

dispose

As for the Pools, they are three in number, lying in a row above each other; being so dispos'd that the waters of the uppermost may descend into the second, and those of the second into the third. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 88.

In the Orang the circumvaliate papilite of the tongue are arranged in a V, as in Man. In the Chimpanzee they are disposed like a T, with the top turned forward. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 412.

She wore a thin, black ailk gown, charmingly disposed about the throat and shoulders. J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 188.

Specifically-2. To regulate; adjust; set in

There were in these quarters of the world, sixteen hun-dred years agn, certain speculative men, whose authority disposed the whole religion of those times. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

The knightly forms of combat to dispose. Dryden, Fables.

Benign Creator, let thy plastic Hand Dispose its own Effect. Prior, Solomon, ill.

Job xxxiv, 13.

Who hath disposed the whole world?

right order.

The xxxth day x pounde hony dispose In it wel scoumed first, and use it soo. Palladius, fitnabondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Do you proceed into the Funitory, . . . and so dispose yourself over the burning heap that the smoke will reach your whole bedy. S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 5.

4. To give direction or tendency to; set, place, or turn (toward a particular end, consequence, or result, or in a particular direction); adapt.

Dispose thi youth aftir my doctryne, To all norture thi corage to enclyne. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 20. But If thee list unto Court to throng,

And there to hunt after the hoped pray, Then must thou thee dispose another way. Spenser, Mother Ilnh. Tale, 1. 504.

Endnre and conquer ; Jove will soon dispose To future good our past and present woes. Dryden.

5. To incline the mind or heart of.

He was disposed to pass into Achala. Acts xviii, 27. Suspicions . . . dispose kings to tyranny, hushands to jealonsy, [and] wise men to irresolution and melancholy. Bacon, Suspicion.

Fribourg . . . lies in the prettlest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which at first sight dispose a man

to be serious. Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bolin), I. 517. 6t. To make over or part with, as by gift, sale, or other means of alienation; alienate or bestow: as, "he disposed all church preferments to the highest bidder," Swift.

You should not rashly give away your heart, Nor must you, without me, dispose yourself. Shirley, The Traitor, il. 2.

Some were of opinion that, if Verln would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the church should dispose her to some other man who would use her better. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 341.

You have disposed much in works of public picty. Bp. Sprat.

Disposing form. See form.=Syn. 1. To range, rank, group.-2. Order, regulate, fit.-5. Lead, induce. II. intrans. 1. To make disposition; deter-mine the arrangement or settlement of some-thing. thing.

Man proposes, God disposes. Old proverb.

To whom you shall leave your goods it is hid from you; for you may purpose, but God will dispose. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 236.

You did suspect She had dispos'd with Cæsar. Shak., A. and C., iv. 12. Shak., A. and C., iv. 12. To dispose of. (a) To make a disposal of; part with, get rid of, or provide for, as by bestowal, alienation, sale, arrangement, contrivance, occupation, etc.: as, he has dis-posed of his house advantageously; he disposed of his daughter in marriage; he has disposed of this books among his friends; I have disposed of that affair; more corre-spondence than one can dispose of; they knew not how to dispose of their time.

A rural judge disposed of beauty's prize. Waller. Ilearing that Mrs. Sarah is married, I did joy her and kiss her, she owning of it; and it seems it is to a cooke. I an glad ahe is *disposed of*, for she grows old and is very painfull. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 347.

Well, Blddy, since you would not accept of your Cousin, I hope yon han't disposed of yourself claewhere. Steele, Tender Husband, v. I.

But, air, as I understand you want a few hundreds im-medlately—ia there nothing you could dispose of ? Sheridan, School for Scandal, lii. 3.

(b) To exercise control over; direct the disposal or course of: as, they have full power to dispose of their possessions.

The lot is cast luto the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord, Prov. xvi. 33,

The dramatist creates; the historian only disposes. Macaulay, On History. 2t. To bargain ; make terms.

dispositor

dant, it is a good sign. Raymond Lully (trans.). dispossess (dis-po-zes'), v. t. [< OF. desposses-ser, deposseser = Pr. despossezir = It. disposses-sare, spossesare; as dis-priv. + possess, v. Cf. OF. desposser (cf. Pg. despossar, desapossar), < ML. dispossidere, dispossess, < dis-priv. + possidere, possess: see dis- and possess.] 1. To put out of possession; deprive of actual occu-paney, particularly of real property; dislodge; disseize: usually followed by of before the thing possessed: as, to disposses a tenant of his holding. Ye shall disposses the inhabitants of the base

Ye shall disposses the inhabitants of the land, and well therein. Num. xxxiii. 53. dwell therein.

dweif therein. The christians were ntterly dispossest of Judea by Sa-ladine the Aegyptian Sultan. Sandys, Travailes, p. 113. It will be found a work of no small difficulty to dispos-sess and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. South, Sermons.

Descession begins to press press mean arrowed down for all communication with Richmond to the single line of road running east from Vicksburg. To disposees them of this, therefore, became a matter of the first importance. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 383.

2. To relieve or free from or as if from demoniac possession.

They have three ministers, (one a Scotchman,) who take great pains among them, and had lately (by prayer and fasting) dispossessed one possessed with a devil. *Winthrop*, Hist, New England, I, 159.

Withtrop, Hill, New England, 1, 109. Dispossess proceedings, proceedings at law aumma-rily to eject a tenant, as for non-payment of rent. [Colloq.] — Dispossess warrant, a warrant awarded in such pro-ceedings, to eject the occupant. [New York.] dispossessed (dis-po-zest'), a. [$\land dis- + (self-)$ possessed.] Having lost one's self-possession or self-command. [Rare.]

Misa Susan, deeply agitated, and not knowing what to say or do, atood also, *dispossessed*, looking from the child to the woman, and from the woman to the child. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

dispossession (dis-po-zesh'on), n. [= F. de-possession; as dispossess + -ion. Cf. posses-sion.] 1. The act of putting out of possession, or the state of being dispossessed.—2. The act of polymer for provide the state of being disposed.

dispost (dis-post'), v. t. [$\langle dis$ -priv. + post².] To remove from a post; displace.

Now, thinke then see'st this Soule of sacred zeale, This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie, Disposted all in post. Davies, Holy Roode, p. 12.

disposuret (dis-pö'zür), n. [< dispose + -ure.
Cf. L. dispositura, disposition, arrangement.]
1. Disposal; the power of disposing; control; direction; management.

3. Distribution; allotment.

A life that knew nor noise nor strife; But was, hy sweetening so his will, All order and *disposure* still. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, x. 5. Natural disposition.

Ills sweet disposure, As much abhorring to behold, as do Any unnatural and bloody section. Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1. dispraisablet (dis-prā'zā-bl), a. [< dispraise + -able.] Unworthy of praise. Rev. T. Adams.

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Inspondential} \\ \text{Insp$ censure.

1680

I dispraised him before the wicked.

Shak., 2 Hen, IV., ii. 4. Of such

To be dispraised is the most perfect praise. B. Jonson, Cynthia'a Revels, lii, 2.

dispraise (dis-prāz'), n. [(dispraise, v.] Dis-paraging speech or opinion; animadversion; censuro; reproach.

Their language is one, and yet exceedingly diversified, according as they [the Japanese] differ in State or Sexe : or as they speake in praise or dispraise, vsing a divers Idiom. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 524. The general has seen Moors

The general has seen Moors With as bad faces; no dispraise to Bertran'a. Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. There is a luxury in self-dispraise; And inward self-disparagement afforda To meditative spleen a grateful feast. Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever hissing dispraise, Because their natures are little. Tennyson, Maud, iv. 9.

esyn Disparagement, opprobrium. dispraiser (dis-prā'zer), n. One who dispraises. Bailey, 1727.

dispraisingly (dis-prā'zing-li), adv. By way of dispraise; with disapproval or some degree of reproach. Shak.

dispread (dis-pred'), v.; pret. and pp. dispread, ppr. dispreading. [For *disspread, < dis-, in different directions, + spread.] I. trans. To extend or spread in different ways or direc-tions; expand to the full width. [Rare.]

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes dispread Upon that town.

Fairfax. II. intrans. To expand or be diffused; spread widely. [Rare.]

Hest, dispreading through the sky, With rapid sway his burning influence darts On man, and heast, and herb, and tepid stream. Thomson, Summer.

of relieving or freeing from density of relieving or freeing from disposession, or the like. That heart [Mary Magdalene's]... was freed from Batan by that powerful disposession. By Hall, Contemplations, iv. disprejudicet (dis-prej'ö-dis), v. t. [< dis-priv. + prejudice.] To free from prejudice. Those ... will easilie be so far disprejudiced in point of the doctrine as to seek the acquainting their under-standings with the grounds and reasons of this religion. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vii, § 5. (dis-priv. + (dis-prej'ŏ-dis), v. t. [< dis-priv. + (dis-prej'ŏ-dis), v. t. [< dis-priv. + (dis-priv. dispreadert (dis-pred'ér), n. One who dis-preads; a publisher; a divulger. Milton. dispreiset, v. t. A Middle English form of dis-

dispreparet (dis-prē-pār'), v. t. [\langle dis- priv. + prepare.] To render unprepared.

The kingdom of darkness. . . is nothing else but a con-iederacy of deceivers . . . that . . . endeavour . . . to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to disprepare them for the kingdom of God to come. Hobbes, The Kingdom of Darkness.

disprison (dis-priz'n), v. t. [< OF. desprisoner, desprisonner, disprisonner (= It. sprigionare), < des- priv. + prisoner, prisonner, imprison: see dis-and prison, v.] To loose from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

Bib chas worn as good [gowns], they ait so apted to her, And she is so great a mistress of disposure.
 Nu so great a mistress of disposure.
 Would you have me, Would you have me, My estate to his disposure?
 My estate to his disposur

But now, on the poet's dis-privacied moods, With do this and do that the pert critic intrudes. Lowell, Fable for Critics.

 Massinger, City and and truly-loving knight's liberty ought to be enchained to the disposure of his lady.
 Loweu, rande to the disposure of his lady.

 2. Posture; disposition; state.
 Ford, Honour Triumphsut, i

 disprivileged, ppr. disprivileging.
 [< dis- priv. + privilege.]</td>

 To deprive of a privilege.
 [Kate]

So acting and believing disprivileges them for ever of that recompence which is provided for the faithful. Penn, Liberty of Conscience, iv.

3. Distribution; allotment.
In my disposure of employments of the brain, I base thought fit to make Invention the master. Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 94.
4. A state of orderly arrangement.
A life that knew nor noise nor strife; But was, by sweetening so his will, All order and disposure still.
A life that disposure still.
A life that here work and the strife state of the strike strike state of the strike strike

Nor is 't the time alone is here disprised, But the whole man of time, yea, Cresar's self, Brought in disvalue. E. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

disprofesst (dis-pro-fes'), v. t. [{ dis- priv. + profess.] To renounce the profession of.

Ilis srines, which he had vowed to disprofesse, She gathered up, and did about him dresse. Spenser, F. Q., HI. xi. 20,

disproportionality

disprofitablet (dis-prof'i-ta-bl), a. [< OF. desproufitable, desproufitable, < des- priv. + profitable, profitable.] Unprofitable.
It is said, that the thing indifferent is to be left free to use it or not use it, as it shall seem profitable or disprofitable unto the conscience of the user.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 377.

disproof (dis-pröf'), n. [Early mod. E. also disproofe, disproufe; < disprove (as if < dis- priv. + proof), after prove.] Proof to the contrary; confutation; refutation: as, to offer evidence in disproof of an allegation.

Bent as he was To make disproof of scorn, and strong in hopea. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field. **disproperty**; (dis-prop'ér-ti), v. t. [< dis-priv. + property.] To deprive of property; dispossess. He would Have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders, And dispropertied their freedoms. Shak., Cor., II. 1. **disproportion** (dis-prō-pōr'shon), n. [< OF. disproportion, F. disproportion = Sp. despro-porcion = Pg. desproporção = It. disproporzione, sproporzione: as dis- priv. + proportion, n. 1 sproporzione; as dis- priv. + proportion, n.] Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of the same thing; lack of symmetry; absence of conformity or due rela-tion in size, number, quantity, etc.: as, the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body, or of means to an end; the disproportion between supply and demand.

Faultless does the Maid appear; No disproportion in her soul, no strife. Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 23.

The simple Indiana were often puzzled by the great dis-proportion between bulk and weight. . . Never was a package of furs known to weigh more than two pounds in the market of Communipas. Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 102.

He had yet enough of growing prosperity to enable him to increase his expenditure in continued disproportion to his income. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

his income, George Ettol, Mill on the rose, m. . Disproportion, some say, is the cause of the keenest misery in the world: for instance, the disproportion he-tween the powers, capacities, and aspirations of man and his circumstances—especially as regards his physical Helps.

disproportion (dis-pr \tilde{p} -p \tilde{p} r'shon), v. t. [= F. disproportionner = Sp. Pg. desproporcionar = It. sproporzionare, \langle ML. disproportionare; as dis-priv. + proportion, v.] To make unsuita-ble in dimensions or quantity; mismatch; join unfith

unfitly. To shape my legs of an unequal size; To disproportion me in every part. Shak, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. He can perform whatever he stremously attempts. His words never acem disproportioned to his strength. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 179.

disproportionable (dis-proport' shou-a-bl), a. [$\langle disproportion + -able.$] Disproportional; disproportionate. [Rare.] Disproportional;

Such disproportionable and unlikely matches can wealth and a fair fortune make. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

How great a monster is human life, since it consists of ao disproportionable parts, Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 362.

disproportionableness (dis-pro-por'shon-a-bl-nes), n. The state of being out of proportion. nes), n. [Rare.]

Considering my own great defects, the incompetency and disproportionableness of my strength. Hammond, Works, III., Advertisement.

disproportionably (dis-pro-por'shon-a-bli), adv. Disproportionally; without regard to just proportion. [Rare.]

Hath the sheriff rated Mr. Hampden disproportionably, according to his estate and degree? If he hath, let him tell. State Trials, John Hampden, an. 1637.

disproportional (dis-pro-por'shon-al), a. [= F. disproportionnel; as disproportion + -al.] Not having due proportion, absolutely or relatively; destitute of proportion, absolutely of least unconformable or unequal in dimensions or quantity: as, the porch is disproportional to the building; disproportional limbs; disproportional tasks. Nay rather the perfection consists in this, that out of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly disproportional arises the goodly and grace-ful symmetry that commends the whole pile and struc-ture. Milton, Areopagitca

disproportionality (dis-prō-pōr-shon-al'i-ti), n. [< disproportional + -ity.] The quality of

The world so's setten free From that untoward disproportionalitie. Dr. II. More, Psychathanssia, III. iii. 60.

being disproportional.

disproportionally

disproportionally (dis-pro-por'shon-al-i), adv. Without proportion ; uneonformably ; unequally.

qually. disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt), a. [= F. disproportionate = Sp. Pg. desproporcionado = It. disproportionato, sproporzionato, < ML. disproportionatus, pp. of disproportionare: see disproportion, v., and ef. proportionate.] Out of proportion; unsymmetrical; without due pro-portion of parts or relations: as, a dispropor-tionate development; means disproportionate to the end the end.

It is plain that men have agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth.

The United States are large and populous nations in comparison with the Greelan commonwealths, or even the Swiss cantous; and they are growing every day more dis-proportionate, and therefore less capable of being held to-gether by simple governments. J. Adams, Works, IV. 287.

disproportionately (dis-pro-por'shon-at-li), adv. In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately or excessively. Boyle.

- want of proportion. **dispropriate**; (dis-prö'pri-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. dispropriated, ppr. dispropriating. [< ML. "dispropriatus, pp. of "dispropriate (> OF. des-proprier), dispropriato, < L. dis- priv. + pro-priare, appropriate, < proprius, one's own, prop-er: see proper, appropriate, expropriate, etc.] To destrey the appropriation of; disappropri-te ate.

And who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not supplant these Supplanters, and dispropriate them of that which in a luster proprietle was given them in their first foundations? Purchas, Pilgrinage, p. 133.

disprovable (dis-prö'va-bl), a. [< disprove + -able.] Capable of being disproved or refuted. Formerly also spelled disproveable. Bailey, 1727.

disproval (dis-prö'val), n. [$\langle disprove + -al.$] The act of disproving; disproof.

The disproval of Koch's theories must come from actual work upon the subject [cholern bacillus], and not from Science, V. 63. literary efforts.

disprove (dis-pröv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-proved, ppr. disproving. [< ME. disproven, usnally despreven, < OF. desprover, desprouver, refute, eontradict, disprove, < desprouver, + prover, prouver, provo: see dis- and prove.] 1. To provo to be falso or erroneous; eonfuto; re-fute es to disprove eccenting encounting encounter. fute: as, to disprove an assertion, an argument, or a proposition.

I cannot assert that, nor would I willingly undertake to isprove it. Everett, Orations, I. 414. disprove it.

The revelation of the interdependence of phenemena greatly increases the improbability of some legends which it does not actually disprove, Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 376. 2. To prove not to be genuine, real, or just; set aside by contrary proof; invalidate: as, to disprove a person's claim to land.

The apostles opened their heavenly commission, and executed it publicly, challenging those who looked on, with all their euriosity, subtlety, and spite, to disprove or blemish it. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. III.

That formidable armada, so vainly arrogating to itself a title which the very elements joined with human valour to disprove. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18, to disprove. 3t. To convict of the practice of error. Hooker.

-4+. To disapprove; disallow. This jest also, when they saw the Cardinall not disprove

It, every man toke it gladly, sauyng only the Frear Sir T. More, Utopla (ed. Arber), p. 53.

Some things are good ; yet in so mean a degree of good-ness that men are only not disproved nor disallowed of God for them. Hooker. St. Ambrose neither approves nor disproves li. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 202.

disproveable, a. See disprovable. disprovement (dis-pröv'ment), n. [< disprove + -ment.] The act of disproving; confutation.

The scientific discovery . . . around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centered was the disprovement of Liebig's mineral-ash theory. Pop. Sei. Mo., XXVIII. 695.

disprover (dis-prö'ver), n. One who disproves confutes.

disprovide! (dis-pro-vīd'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + provide.] To fail to provide or furnish with. This makes me sadly walk up and down in my labora-tory, like an impatient intanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether disprovided of strings. Boyle, Works, VI. 40.

dispunct¹ (dis-pungkt'), v. t. [$\langle L. dispunetus, pp. of dispungere, eheek off an account, etc.: see dispunge¹.] To point or mark off; separate; set aside. [Rare.]$ 106

I desire the reader so to take me as though I doe not here deale withall, nor speake of the matter, but ntterly to have pretermitted and *dispuncted* the same. *Poxe*, Martyrs, p. 646.

Even the Mediterranean extent of Africa must have been unknown to Herodotna, since all beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc., would wind up into a small incon-siderable tract, as being dispuncted by no great states or colonies. De Quincey, Herodotns.

dispunct²[†] (dis-pungkt'), a. [A forced form, which may be regarded as short for *dispunc-tilious, < dis- priv. + punctilious.] Wanting in punctilious respect; discourteous; impolite.

Aso. I' faith, master, let's go; nobody comes. Amo, Stay. That were dispunct to the ladies. B. Jonson, Cynthla's Revels, v. 2. dispunge¹; (dis-punj'), v. t. [With imputed sense of expange (!), q. v., but in form < L. dis-pungere, check off an account, examino, setflo, < dis-, apart, + pungere, prick.] To expunge; erase.

Then that hast dispond it my score, And dying wast the death of Death. Sir J. Wotton, Itymn in Tlate of Siekness.

disproportionateness (dis-pro-por' shon-at- dispunge² (dis-punj'), r. t. Same as disponge. nes), n. The state of being disproportionate; dispunishablet (dis-pun' ish-a-bl), a. [$\langle dis-$ want of proportion. (here intensive) + punishable.] Punishable; liable on an accusation.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not dispunishable of waste. Last Will of Dean Swift.

dispurpose (dis-per'pos), r. t.; pret. and pp. dispurposed, ppr. dispurposing. [<dis-priv. + purpose.] 1. To dissuade; turn from a pur-pose.—2. To eross, as a purpose; frustrate. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

She, but in a contrary manner, seeing her former plots dispurposed, sends me to an old witch called Acrasia, to help to wreck her spite upon the senses. A. Brewer (?), Lingua, iv. 8.

dispurset (dis-pers'), v. t. [Cf. burse, purse.] Same as disburse.

dispurvey; (dis-per-vā'), v. t. [< OF. *despour-veier, desporvoir, despourvoir, F. dépourvoir, de-prive, < des- priv. + pourveier, purvey: seo dis-and purvey.] To deprive of provision; empty; strip.

For not couly the patrone, but al the pylgrymes and also the galyotes, were clerely dyspurueyde of brede, wyne, and all other vytaylle. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

They dispurvey their vestry of such treasure As they may apare.

dispurveyancet (dis-per-va'ans), n. [< dispur-vey + -anec.] Want of provision; lack of food. disputations (dis-pū-tā'shus), a. [< disputa-Dally slege, through dispurvayannee long tion + -ous.] 1. Pertaining to or character-

Henrood

Dally slege, through dispurvayaunce long And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive. Spenser, F. Q., III, x. 10. disputability (dis-pū-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< disput-able: see -bility.] The quality of being disput-able or controvertible.

abio or controvernolo. disputable (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-ta-bl), a. [= F. disputable = Sp. disputable = Pg. disputavet = It. disputabile, $\langle L. disputabilis, disputable, \langle disputare, dispute; see dispute, r.] 1. That may$ be disputed; liable to be called in question,controverted, or contested; controvertible: ns.disputable dispute rests are controvertible: ns.disputable statements, propositions, arguments, points, or eases.

Faith, 'tis a very disputable question ; and yet I think hou canst decide it. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, I. I. the

He let down a shower of tears, weeping over undone Iernsalem in the day of his triumph, leaving it disputable whether he felt more joy or sorrow. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 298.

21. Disputatious; contentious.

And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too disputable for my company: I think of as many matters as he; but I give heaven thanks, and make no boast of them. Shak., As you Like it, il. 5.

disputableness (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-ta-bl-nes), n. The state of being disputable. disputacity; (dis-pū-tas'i-ti), n. [Improp.

form, < disputations, on the supposed analogy of audacity, audacious, etc.] Proneness to dis-pute. pute.

Lest they should dull the wits and hinder the exercise of reasoning [and] abate the *disputacity* of the nation. *Bp. Ward*, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.

disputant (dis'p \bar{n} -tant), a. and n. [$\langle F. disputant$ (dis'p \bar{n} -tant), a. and n. [$\langle F. disputant, \langle 1. disputan(t-)s, ppr. of disputare, dispute: see dispute, v.] I. a. Disputing; debating; engaged in controversy.$

There wast found Among the gravest rabbles, disputant On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. Mütton, P. R., Iv. 218.

II. n. One who disputes or debates; one who argues in opposition to another; a debater. A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious disputant. Macaulay.

dispute

test respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, or proposition.

Merlyn hym ansuerde to alle the questions that he asked the very trouthe as it was, and so indured longe the *disputacion* be-twene hem tweyne, Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 139,

Our Lord and Savieur himself did hope by disputation to do some good, yea by disputation not only of, but against the truth, albeit with purpose for the truth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ill. 8.

2. An exercise in which parties debate and argue on some question proposed, as in a school gue on some question proposed, as in a school or college. The medleval logics, under the head of ob-ligations, give minute raics for these excesses. The first party, the respondent, undertakes to defend a given the-sis. The second party, the opponent, begins by giving a number of arguments against the thesis. If there are sev-eral opponents, they all offer arguments. The respondent then gives positive reasons in syllogistic form, after which he responds briefly to all the arguments of the opponents in order. The latter may or may not be allowed to reply. Finally, the moderator sums up and renders his decision. *Doctrivid disputation* concerns a matter of certain know-ledge, dialectical disputation is matter of oppinion. Tenta-tive disputation is intended to try the knowledge of the parties, or of one of them. Sophistical disputation is in-tended to deceive. fended to deceive.

All the disputation of the learned never brought to light effect of nature before unknown. Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (1590), Works, V111. 124.

Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (1500), Worka, V111. 124.
 Academleal disputations are two-fold, ordinary sud extraordinary. Ordinary disputations are those which are privately performed in colleges every day... in termitime; extraordinary disputations it call those that are performed in the public schools of the university as requisite qualifications for degrees.
 Amburst, Terræ Filins (March 24, 1721), No. xx.
 At Cambridge, in my day [1823-27], ... every B. A. was obliged to perform a certain number of disputations, ... Some were performed in earnest; the rest were hind-diled over. ... The real disputations were very severe excretes. I was badgered for two hours with arguments given and answered in Latin ... against Newton's first section, Lagrange's derived functions, and Locke on innate principles. De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 305.

[< disputaized by disputation; controversial; polemical; contentious: as, a disputatious temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recom-mendation of the new religion to the wita and philoso-phera of that disputations period. Bucknisster, They began to contract a disputations turn, which Frank-lin says he had already caught by reading his father's books of dispute on religion. Everett, Orations, II, 17.

2. Inclined to dispute or wranglo; apt to debate, envil, theologian. eavil, or controvert: as, a disputations

Religions, moral, both in word and deed, But warmly disputations in his creed, Crabbe, Works, VII, 67.

I shall not, therefore, I think, rightly be thought rash or disputations if I venture to express difference from those modern political schools with which I feel that I cannot sympathise at all. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 225.

disputatiously (dis-pū-tā'shus-li), ade. In a disputatious manner.

disputations manner. disputations manner. disputations (dis- \bar{n} -tā'sbus-nes), n. The quality of being disputations. disputative (dis- \bar{n} 'ta-tiv), a. [= It. disputa-tiro, \langle LL. disputativus, \langle L. disputatus, pp. of disputare, dispute: seo dispute, v.] Given to or eharacterized by disputation; disputations; argumentative. [Obsolete or archaic.] The Phylosopher (sayth hee) teacheth a disputative ver-tue, but I doe an active. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie. UI have then a destar:

I'll have thee a doctor; Thon shalt be one, thou hast a doctor's look, A lace disputative, of Salamarca. B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

It is a sign of a peevish, an angry, and quarrelling dis-position, to be disputative, and busy in questions. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 744.

Disputative science, logic. Disputative science, logic.
dispute (dis-pūt'), v.; pret. and pp. disputed, ppr. disputing. [
KE. disputen, desputen,
OF. desputer, F. disputer = Sp. Pg. disputar = It. disputare = G. disputiren = Dan. disputere = Sw. disputera,
L. disputera,
L. disputer, disputer, dispute, discuss, experimentary of the optimized science of the amine, compute, estimate, $\langle dis$, apart, + pu-tare, reckon, consider, think, orig. make clean, clear up, related to *purus*, pure: see *pure*. Cf.

dispute

compute, count^I, impute, repute, amputate, etc.] I. intrans. 1. To engage in argument or dis-cussion; argue in opposition; oppese another in argument: absolutely or with with or against.

There shalbe one who shall readc and teache bothe Logick and Rethorick, and shall weekcly, on certen dayes therefore apointed, see his schollers dispute and exercize the same. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2. Therefore disputed he in the synagogue with the Jews. Acts xvii, 17.

He doth often so earnestly dispute with them Jews] that he hath converted some of them to Christianity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 156.

Hence-2. To engage in altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

Mrs. Fidget and Mrs. Fescue disputed above half an hour for the same chair. Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

3. To strive or contend in opposition to a com-

petitor; compete: as, to *dispute* for the prize. **II**. trans. **1**. To argue about; discuss. What was it that ye *disputed* among yourselves by the way? Mark ix. 33.

The rest I reserve until it be disputed how the magis-trate is to do herein. Milton.

2. To argue against; attempt to disprove or overthrow by reasoning; controvert; deny: as, to dispute an assertion, opinion, claim, or the like.

like.
We do not dispute that the royal party contained many excellent men and excellent citizens. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist. Dispute the claims, arrange the chances; Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win? Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.
There has never been a time when the necessity of realigion, in the broad sense of the word, has been so clear, if there has never been a time when its value in the narrow sense has been so much disputed. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 124.
To call in question: express doubt of or op-

3. To call in question; express doubt of or opposition to; object to.

Now I am sent, and am not to dispute My prince's orders, but to execute. Dryden, Indian Emperor. I had rather be unobserved than conspicuous for dis-nuted perfections. Steele, Spectator, No. 348. puted perfections. 4. To strive to gain or to maintain; contest:

as, to dispute a prize.

S, to aspute a prize. Our swords – our swords shall dispute our pretences. Steele, Lying Lover, iL 1

5[†]. To encounter; strive against.

Mal. Dispute it like a man. Macd. I shall do so;

Macd. But I must also feel it as a man. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Shak, Macbeth, IV. 3. To dispute the weather-gage, to manœuver, as two vessels or fleets, to get to windward of each other.=Syn. Debate, Discuss, etc. See argue. dispute (dis-kwī'et), a. and n. [< dis- priv. + quiet.] I. a. Unquiet; restless; uneasy. Bare.] I. Argumentative contention; earnest discus-sion of opposing views or opinions; contro-versiol strife versial strife.

This . . . produced a *dispute* attended with some acri-nony. Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

Disputes are multiplied as if everything were uncertain, and these disputes are managed with the greatest warnth, as if everything were certain. Hume, Human Nature, Int.

From expostnlations with the king, the matter of reli-gion turned into disputes among the priests, at which the king always assisted in person. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 196.

2. Wrangling; contention; strife; quarrel.

rangling; contention; surice, quarter, Could we forbear dispute and practise love, We should agree as angels do above. *Waller*, Divine Love, iii. Nor is it aught but just That he who in debate of truth hath won Should win in arms, in both disputes alike Victor. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 123.

3. A contest of any kind.

The four Men of War made sail for the forts, against which we anchored about one in the afternoon; and after four hours' dispute [firing], went to the westward. Retaking of the Island of Sainta Helena (Arber's Eng. [Garner, I. 6]).

Beyond, without, or past dispute, indisputably; incon-trovertibly.

rtibly. In prose and verse was owned without dispute Through all the realms of nonsense absolute. Dryden.

He . . . forged and falsified One letter called Pompilia's, past dispute. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 139. To bo in dispute, to be under discussion; be the subject of controversy. = Syn. Controversy, Dispute (see contro-versy), debate, discussion, altercation. disputer (dis-pū'tėr), n. One who disputes, or who is given to disputation or controversy. Where is the disputer of this world? 1 Cor. 1. 20. It is enough to weary the spirit of a disputer that he

It is enough to weary the spirit of a *disputer*, that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice, and his time, and

disputisont, n. A Middle English form of disnutation.

disqualification (dis-kwol"i-fi-kā'shon), n. F. déqualification (dis-kwor'l-i-ka shoi), w. 1= F. déqualification; as dis- + qualification. See disqualify.] 1. The act of disqualifying.-2. The state of being disqualified; want of quali-fication; absence or deprivation of ability, power, or capacity; any disability or incapacity.

I must still retain the conscionsness of those disqualifi-cations which you have been pleased to overlook. Sir J. Shore.

3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates : as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* for publie office.

It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, "God forgive him." Spectator.

In society, high advantages are set down to the individ-nal as disqualifications. Emerson, Society and Solitude. disqualify (dis-kwol'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. disqualify (dis-kwof'1-11), v. t.; pret. and pp. disqualified, ppr. disqualifying. [= F. déquali-fier; as dis- priv. + qualify.] To deprive of the necessary qualifications; deprive of natural or legal power, or the qualities or rights neces-sary for some purpose; disable; unfit: gen-erally with for, sometimes with from: as, ill health disqualifies the body for labor and the mind for study; a conviction of perjury dis-qualifies a man for being a witness.

Men are not disqualified by their engagements in trade from being received in high society. Southey.

In spite of the law disqualifying hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money. C. II. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.

Instead of educating himself to take his place in the world, he has *disqualized* himself for being anything but a student all his life. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

disquantity (dis-kwon'ti-ti), r. t.; pret. and pp. disquantitied, ppr. disquantitying. [< dis- priv. + quantity.] 1⁺. To diminish the quantity of; lessen. Be then desir'd . . . A little to disquantity your train. Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable.

a syllable. Horace Walpole's nephew, the Earl of Orford, when he was in his cups, used to have Statins read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipey tradesman, whose hiccoppings threw in here and there a kind of cresural pause, and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantitied syllables. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 218.

II. n. 1. Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.

son or a community; restuessness; unrest. His palms are folded on his breast; There is no other thing express'd But long disquiet merged in rest. *Tennyson*, The Two Voices. The usual elements of disquiet which always threaten danger to an established order of things. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist, Church of Eng., i.

A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [Archaic.]

[Archaic.] [They] rack and torture themselves with cares, lears, and disquiets. Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl. In the midst of these intestine disquiets, we are threat-end with an invasion. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 4. **disquiet** (dis-kwi'et), v. t. [$\langle disquiet, n.; or \langle dis-priv. + quiet, v.$] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harness: disturb. vor harass; disturb; vex.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? Pa vitin

disquieted within me? Next to the eldest reigned his second Son Ethelbert; all whose Redgn, which was only five Years, was perpen-ally disquieted with Invasions of the Danes, Eaker, Chronicles, p. 8,

disquietalt (dis-kwī'e-tal), n. [< disquiet, v., + -al.] Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest.

At its own fall Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume, And roars and strives 'gainst its disquietall, Like troubled ghost forc'd some shape to assume. Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. il. 21.

disquieter (dis-kwi'e-ter), n. Ono who or that which disquiets.

The archbishop, the disquieter both of the kingdom and the church. Holinshed, Hen. 11., an. 1164. the church.

sometimes the question too; and yet no man shall be of **disquietful**[†] (dis-kwī'et-ful), a. [< disquiet, n., his mind more than was before. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded. **disquietive**[†] (dis-kwī'e-tiv), a. [< disquiet, v., **disquitive**[†] (dis-kwī'e-tiv), a. [< disquiet, v., + -ive.] 'Tending to disquiet; disquieting.

Hawkin

Hawkins.
disquietly (dis-kwī'et-li), adv. 1. Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously: as, he rested disquietly that night.
-2. In a disquieting manner; in such a manner as to destroy quiet or tranquillity. [Rare in both uses.]

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us disquietly to our graves ! Shak., Lear, i. 2.

disquietment; (dis-kwi'et-ment), n. The act of disquieting, or the state of being disquieted. Such a peace of conscience is far worse and more dan-gerous than the most horrid troubles and disquietments of conscience can be. Hopkins, Sermons, xxvi.

of conscience can be. Hopkins, Sermons, xxvi. disquietness (dis-kwi'et-nes), n. The state of being disquiet; uurest. "All otherwise" (salde he) "I riches read, And deeme them roote of all disquietnesse." Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 12. Their disquietness and ranting will be insufferable. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388. disquietoust (dis-kwi'e-tus), a. [< disquiet, n., + -ous.] Causing uneasiness; disquieting. Concerning therefore this wayward subject against neal.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelaty, the touching whereof is so distastfull and disquietous to a number of men. Milton, Church Government, Pref., fl.

disquietude (dis-kwī'e-tūd), n. [< dis- priv. + quietude.] An uneasy or disturbed state of mind; a feeling of slight alarm or apprehen-sion; perturbation.

These people are under continual disquietudes, never enjoying a minute's peace of mind. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2. Such is the sad disquietude I share, A sea of doubts, and sell the source of all. Cowper, Vicissitudes Experienced in the Christian Life.

Cowper, Victssitudes Experienced in the Christian Life. disquiparancy, disquiparance (dis-kwip'a-ran-si, -rans), n. [< ML. disquiparantia, a word appearing early in the 14th century, appar. contr. from *disequiparantia, < L. dis- priv. + *aquiparantia, < æquiparan(i-)s, ppr. of æqui-parare, compare: see equiparancy.] The de-notation of two objects, as being related, hy different names. Thus, father and son, mas-ter and servant, are said to be "relates of dis-quiparancy." [Rare.] Relateds synonymous are navally called relateds of æqui-parancy. . . heteronymous, of disquiparancy. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, p. 22. disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'on). n. [= F. dis-

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, p. 22. disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'on), n. [= F. dis-quisition = Sp. disquisicion = Pg. disquisição = It. disquisizione, $\langle L. disquisitio(n-)$, an in-quiry, investigation, $\langle disquirere, pp. disquisitus,$ inquire, investigate, $\langle dis., apart, + quærere,$ seek: see query, question, acquire, inquire, etc., and cf. acquisition, inquisition, etc.] 1t. A seeking; search; investigation.

On their return from a disquisition as frnifless as soli-citons, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy whom he had taken into service. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 82.

2. A formal or systematic inquiry into or investigation of some problem or topic; a formal discussion or treatise; a dissertation; an essay: as, a disquisition on government or morals. Former times have had their disquisitions about the antiquity of it [angling]. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 37.

It was falsely said that he had spoken with continuely of the theological *disquisitions* which had been found in the strong box of the late king, and which the present king had published. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

disquisitional (dis-kwi-zish'on-al), a. [< dis-quisition + -al.] Relating to disquisition. disquisitionary (dis-kwi-zish'on-ā-ri), a. [< disquisition + -ary¹.] Same as disquisitional. Imp. Dict.

lisquisitive (dis-kwiz'i-tiv), a. [< L. as if "disquisitivus, < disquisitus, pp. of disquirere, inquire: sce disquisition.] I. Pertaining to or of the nature of disquisition.— 2. Inclined to discussion or investigation.— 2. disquisitive (dis-kwiz'i-tiv), a.

to discussion or investigation; inquisitive. **disquisitorial** (dis-kwiz-i-tô'ri-al), a. [As dis-quisitory + -al.] Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition; crit-ical Comberdard

ical. Cumberland. disquisitory (dis-kwiz'i-tộ-ri), a. [< L. dis-quisitus, pp. of disquirere, inquire (see disquisi-tion), + -ory.] Same as disquisitorial. Edin-burgh Rev.

disrank[†] (dis-rank[']), v. t. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + rank². Cf. derange.] 1. To reduce to a lower rank; degrade. - 2. To disorder the ranks of; throw out of rank or into confusion.

Nor hath my life Once tasted of exerbitant affects, Wilde longings, or the least of disranct shapes. *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

I stood The voiieys of their shot: I, i myself, Was ho that first disrank'd their woods of pikes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

disrate (dis-rat'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disrated, ppr. disrating. [< dis- priv. + ratel.] Naut., to reduce to a lower rating, as a petty officer,

or a non-commissioned officer of marines. disray (dis-rā'), n. [ME. disray, var. of deray, \langle OF. desrei, etc., disorder: see deray, and cf. disarray.] 1. Disorder; disarray.

Come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie . . and put it in disray. Holland, ir. of Ammianns, p. 368.

2. Confusion; commotion.

Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table it wisten thei gau make soche a disray amongo hem that noon a-bode other. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + regard.] To omit to regard or take notice of; overlook; specifically, to treat as unworthy of regard or notice.

Studious of good, man disregarded fame. Blackmore Conscience at first warns us against sin; but if we dis-regard it, it soon ceases to upbraid us. J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 51.

Noble, poor and difficult, Ungainiy, yet too great to disregard. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.

=Syn. Slight, etc. See neglect, v. t. disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), n. [< disregard, v.] Failure to regard or notice; specifically, de-liberate neglect of something considered unworthy of attention.

Disregard of experience. Whennell disregarder (dis-re-gär'der), n. One who disregards.

Ife [the social non-conformist] feels rather compliment-ed than otherwise in being considered a disregarder of pub-lic opinion. II. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 110. lic opinion.

disregardful (dis-rē-gärd'ful), a. [< disregard + -ful, 1.] Exhibiting disregard; negligent; + -ful, 1.] neglectful.

All social iove, friendship, gratilude, . . . drawa us out of ourselves, and makes us *disregardful* of our own con-venience and safety. *Shaftesbury*, Enquiry concerning Virtue.

disregardfully (dis-rē-gärd'ful-i), adv. In a disregardful manner; negligeutly; negleetful-ly. Bailey, 1731.

disregulart (dis-reg'ū-lär), a. [< dis- priv. + regular.] Irregular.

It remains now that we consider whether it be ilkely there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a true philosophique ilberty, and who (not having more disregular passions) despise honours, pleasures, riches. *Evelyn*, Liberty and Servitude.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), r. t. $[\langle dis- priv. + rel-$ ish.] 1. To dislike the taste of; hence, to dis-like for any reason; feel some antipathy to: as, to disrelish a particular kind of food; to disrelish affectation.

It is true, there is a sort of morose, deiracting, ill-bred people, who pretend utterly to disrelish these polite inno-vations. Swift, Taie of a Tub, vii. 2. To destroy the relish of or for; make un-

relishing or distasteful. [Rare.]

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *n*. [< *disrelish*, *v*.] 1. Disliko of the taste of something; hence, dislike in general; some degree of disgust or antipathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty. Burke, Appenl to Old Whigs.

2. Absence of relish; distastefulness. [Rare.] With hatefulest disrelish writhed their jaws, With soot and cinders fill'd. Milton, P. L., x. 569.

disrelishable; (dis-rel'ish-a-bl), a. [< dis- priv. + relishable;] Distasteful. Bp. Hacket. disrelishing (dis-rel'ish-ing), p. a. [Ppr. of dis-relish, v.] Offensive to the tasto; disgusting.

When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be dis-elishing. Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies. relishing.

disremember (dis-rē-mem'bêr), v. t. [< dis-priv. + remember.] Not to remember; to for-get. [Vulgar.]

Somebody told me, I'm sure ; I disremember who. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 294.

1683

disrepair (dis-rē-pār'), n. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + re-pair¹.] The state of being out of repair or in bad condition; the condition of needing re-disrespect; wanting in respect; manifesting pair. All spoke the master's absent care, All spoke neglect and disrepair. Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

Beyond an occasional chance word or two, . . . the friendship had outwardly fallen into disrepair. J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 202.

I have declared that there was nothing disreputable, in the public opinion here, in sending children to schools aupported at the public charge. Everett, Orstions, I. 314. disreputably (dis-rep'ų-ta-bli), adv. In a disreputable manner.

Propositions are made not only ineffectually, but some Propositions are used when the minds of men are with America. erly disposed for their reception. Burke, Conciliation with America. $\beta = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} \int$ when the minds of men are not prop-

disreputation; (dis-rep- \hat{u} -tā'shon), n. [ζ dis-priv. + reputation. See disrepute.] Privation of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishenor; disgrace; discredit.

I will teil you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no disreputation to follow. Bacon

disrepute (dis-rē-pūt'), n. [< dis- priv. + re-pute.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.

The belief in astrology was almost universal in the mid-die of the seventeenth century; . . . In the beginning of the eighteenth the art fell into general *disrepute*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iv.

The colony was fast falling into disrepute. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 117.

=Syn. Ili repute, low estcem, disrespect.

disrepute (disreput), v. t. [$\langle disrepute, n.$] To bring into disredit or disgrace.

Grant that I may so walk that I neither discrepute the honour of the Christian institution, nor stain the white-nesses of that innocence which thon didst invest my sonl withal. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 102.

disrespect (dis-re-spekt'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + respect, v.] To have or show no respect for; hold in disesteem. [Now chiefly colloq.] Ah, fool! that doat'st ou valu, on present toys, And disrespect'st those true, those future joys. Quarkes, Embleme, iii. 14.

I must teil you that those who could find in their Hearts to love you for many other Things do disrespect you for this [swearing]. Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

In the ship . . . he was much disrespected and unworthi-y used by the master, one Ferne, and some of the passen-ers. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 275. iy gers.

Neither can the exceitencies of heaven be discerned, hut **disrespect** (dis-rē-spekt'), n. [< dis- priv. + re-by a spirit disretishing the sottish appetites of the world. spect, n.] Want of respect or reverence; mani-Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 87. festation of disesteem; incivility. festation of disesteem; incivility.

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bear-ing the least affront or disrespect? Pope.

Such function of disrespect Such functions do we then affect, In luxury of disrespect To our own prodigal excess Of too familiar happiness. Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

ng or distasteful. [Kare.] Saveury fruits, of taste to please True appetite, and not disretish thirst Of nectarous draughts between. Milton, P. L., v. 305. sh (dis-rel'ish), n. [< disrelish, v.] 1. sh (dis-rel'ish), n. [< disrelish, v.] 1. disrespectable: see -bility.] 1. The character of being disrespectable. [Rare.] Ver taste for disrespectablility grew more and more re-ver taste for disrespectablity grew more and more re-ver taste for disrespectable grew work y and y a

Her tasie for disrespectability grew more and more re-markable. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxiv. 2. One who or that which is disreputable. [Hu-

morous.]

The demi-monde are a class to which we have no counter-part in America; they are respectable disrespectabilities, lead the fashions, and give the tone to the society in the outside, superficial world. S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 370. disrupt (dis-rupt'), e.t. [< L. disruptus, com-monly diruptus, pp. of disruptus, com-dirunter, break or burst asunder, < dis-, di-, apart, asunder, + rumpere, break: seo rupture. Cf. disrout.] To break or burst asunder; sepa-rate forcibly

disrespectable (dis-rē-spek'tā-bl), a. [< dis-priv. + respectable.] Not respectable; not wor-thy of any, or of much, consideration or esteem. [Rare.]

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous coswell before he can write a tolerable fife. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, i. Bo

disrespecter (dis-re-spek'ter), n. One who disrespects; a contemner. [Rare.]

I shali . . . take it for granied that there have been, and are, but too many witty disrespecters of the Scripture. Boyle, Works, II. 295.

disesteem or want of respect; irreverent; un civil: as, a disrespectful thought or opinion; disrespectful behavior.

disrupt

Sioveniy in dress, and disrespectful in manner, he was the last man to be leared as a rival in a drawing room. Godwin, Fleetwood.

=Syn. Disconrteeus, impolite, rude, ungentlemsnly, im-

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 202.
disreputability (dis-rep"ū-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [
disreputable: see -bility.] The state of being disreputable. Imp. Diet. [Rare.]
disreputable (dis-rep"ū-ta-bil), a. [< dis-priv.
+ reputable. See disreputable.] 1. Not reputable; having a bad reputation: as, a disreputable person.—2. Bringing into ill repute; discreditable person.—2. Bringing into ill repute; discreditable act.
be; dishonorable: as, a disreputable act.
L have decisred that there was nothing disregutable act.
Based disreputable disreputable act.
Based disreputable disreputable disreputable disreputable disreputable disreputable disreputable act.

manner or speech. disrespectivet (dis-rē-spek'tiv), a. [$\langle disrespect + ive; or \langle dis-priv. + respective.$] Disrespectful.

A disrespective forgetfulness of thy mereles. Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, ixii.

disrespondencyt, n. [< dis- priv. + respon-dency.] Lack of respondency. Sir Aston Cokain. disreverencet (dis-rev'e-rens), v. t. [< dis-priv. + reverence.] To deprive of reverence; treat irreverently; dishonor.

And also we should of our dutie to God rather forbeare the profyte that ourselfs might attayne by a masse, than to see his malestys disreversed, by the bold presumption of auch an odyous minister as he hath forboden to come about him. Sir T. More, Works, p. 227. **disrobe** (dis-rob'), r.; pret. and pp. disrobed, ppr. disrobing. [{OF. desrober, desrouber, F. dé-rober & des. prix + xobe a robe is see disp and

rober, $\langle des$ -priv. + robe, a robe: see dis- and robe, and cf. rob.] **I.** trans. **1.** To divest of a robe or garments; undress. Hence -2. To divest of any enveloping appendage; denude; un-cover: as, autumn disrobes the fields of verdure.

I am still myself, ... though disrob'd of sovereignty, and ravish'd Of ceremonious duty that attends it. Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

II. intrans. To divest one's self of a robe or of one's garments.

16's garmenus. Pallas disrobes, her radiant veil unty'd . . . Flows on the pavement of the Court of Jove. Pope, Hiad, v. disrober (dis-ro'ber), n. One who strips of

disroot (dis-röt'), v, t. [$\langle dis-$ priv. + root².] 1. To tear up the roots of; tear up by the roots.

Whate'er I was Disrooted, what I am is gratted here. *Tennyson*, Princess, il. Hence -2. To tear from a foundation : loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground disrooted from its situation by subterraneous inundations

disrout; (dis-rout'), v. t. [(OF. desrouter, desroter, disruter, desroupter, F. dérouter, break up, seatter, rout, < ML. as if *disruptare, < L. disruptus, pp. of disrumpere, break or burst asun-der: see disrupt.] To rout; throw into confusion.

The Black Prince . . . not outy disrouted their mighty armies, killing many and defeating all, but brought the King, Dauphin, and all the Prince Peers of the land, pris-oners. Eng. Stratagem (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

disrulilyt (dis-rö'li-li), adv. [ME. disrewlilye; (*disrewly, disruly, + -ly².] In a disruly manner.

It.

rate forcibly.

It . . . maketh hym iova yveile companye And lede his lyf disrewlilye. Rom, of the Rose, 1. 4900.

Disrulie, [L.] irreguiaris. Levins, Mauip. Vocab., col. 99, l. 47.

A convention, elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter feli. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 142. The charges necessary to disrupt the piers and roof from their connection with the bed-rock. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 441.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), a. [(L. disruptus, diruptus, pp.: see the verb.] Torn from or asunder:

or obsolete.] disruption (dis-rup'shon), n. [< L. *disrup-tio(n-), equiv. to diruptio(n-), < disrumpere, pp. disruptus, commonly dirumpere, pp. diruptus, disrupt: see disrupt, v.] A rending asunder; a bursting apart; forcible separation or division into parts; dilaceration. Sought savaged, ppr. dissavaging. [< dis- priv. + sav-age.] To tame; civilize. Those wild kingdoms Which I dissavaged and made nobly civil. Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, i. 1. discattert, v. t. [ME. deskateren; < des-, dis-, L. dis-, priv. + sav-age.] To tame; civilize. Those wild kingdoms Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, i. 1. discattert, v. t. [ME. deskateren; < des-, dis-, L. dis-, apart, + scatter.] To seatter abroad;

To make disruption in the Table Round. Tennyson, Guinevere. Rosalind . . . has since ordered her conduct according to the conventions of society, with the result that her in-ward being suffers disruption and all but moral ruin. E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 130.

E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 130.
Disruption of the Scottish Church, the rupture of the Established Church of Scotland In 1843, when about 200 commissionera, composed of ministers and eldera, presenting a protest against the General Assembly as a church court, at its meeting on May 18th, on the ground that it had been deprived of its just freedom and powers by the action of the government, chiefly through the enforement of lay patronage in the settlement of ministers, withdrew from it and organized the new Free Church of Scotland. About 470 ministers acceded, forfeiting benefices of fully £100,000 aggregate value. The controversy preceding the disruption is known as the "ten years' conflict."
disruptive (dis-rup'tiv), a. [< disrupt + -ive.]
1. Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending; bursting or breaking througb. Nor can we imagine a cohesive tenacity so great that it

Nor can we imagine a collesive tenacity so great that it might not be overcome by some still greater disruptive force such as we can equally well imagine. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 5.

It [hls death] let loose all the *disruptive* forces which Bedford had been able to keep in subjection. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 339.

2. Produced by or following on disruption: as, disruptive effects .- Disruptive discharge. See disdisruptiveness (dis-rup'tiv-nes), n. The state

or quality of being disruptive.

The character which was found to he fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., disruptiveness, is common to

both kinds of discharge, J. E. II. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 110.

disrupture (dis-rup'tūr), n. [< disrupt + -ure, after rupture. Cf. OF. desrouture, disruption.] Disruption; a rending asunder. [Rare.] disrupture (dis-rup'tūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. disruptured, ppr. disrupturing. [< disrupture, n.] To rupture; rend; sever by tearing, break-ing or bursting. [Rore]

ing, or bursting. [Rare.] diss (dis), n. An Algerian name for the Arundo tenax, a reedy grass, the fibers of which are used

for making cordage. dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak'shon), n. [$\langle dis$ satisfy: see satisfaction.] The state of being dissatisfied; lack of pleasure or content in some thing, act, or situation; nneasiness proceeding the want of gratification, or from disapfrom pointment.

The ambitious man . . . is subject to uncasiness and issatisfaction. Addison, Spectator. dissatisfaction.

=Syn. Discontentment, distaste, dislike, displeasure, dispersation, disappointment, annoyance. dissatisfactoriness (dis-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-nes), n. The quality of being dissatisfactory; inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

Sensible he must needs be not only of the shortness and uncertainty of sensible enjoyments, but also of their poor-ness, emptiness, insufficiency, dissatisfactoriness, Sir M. IIale, Enquiry touching Happiness.

dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak'to-ri), a. [< dis-priv. + satisfactory.] Not satisfactory; unsatisfying; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the dif-ferent states to one uniform rule would probably have been as dissatisfactory to some of the states as difficult for the convention. A. Hamilton.

dissatisfied (dis-sat'is-fid), p. a. 1. Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended. 1. Discon-The dissatisfied factions of the autocracy. Bancroft.

2. Arising from or manifesting dissatisfaction: as, a dissatisfied look.

The camels were groaning laboriously, and the horses were standing around in *dissatisfied* silence in the white heat of noon. O'Donovan, Merv, xxiv.

dissatisfy (dis-sat'is-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-satisfied, ppr. dissatisfying. [$\langle dis$ -priv. + sat-isfy.] To render discontented; displease; frus-trate or come short of one's wishes or expectations.

When a new government is established, by whatever means, the people are commonly dissatisfied. Hume, The Original Contract.

The Itaiian allies, who had borne so great a share of the burthen of Rome's conquests, and who had reaped so small a share of their fruits, were naturally dissatisfied with their dependent position. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lecta., p. 326.

severed by rending or breaking. Ash. [Rare dissavaget (dis-sav'āj), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-or obsolete.] [$\langle dis-$ priv. + sav-tions.] savaged, ppr. dissavaging. age.] To tame; civilize.

disperse.

That halvendel shal ben stole ar hit come togidere and acounted. Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 337

dissceptert, v. t. '[< OF. desceptrer, F. déscepter, deprive of a scepter, depose, < des- priv. + sceptre, scepter: see dis- and scepter, v.] To deprive of a scepter.

A hundred kings, whose temples were impail'd In golden diagems, set here and there With dlamonds, and gemmed every where, And of their golden virges none disceptred were. G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth. disseat; (dis-sēt'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + seat.] To unseat: overthrow. To unseat; overthrow.

Seyton! I am sick at heart When I behold — Seyton, I say — This push Will cheer me ever, or *dis-seat* me now.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. **dissect** (di-sekt'), v. t. [< L. dissectus, pp. of dissecare (> Sp. disecar = Pg. disscear = F. dis-sequer = D. dissekeren = Dan. dissekere = Sw. dissekera), cut asunder, cut up, $\langle dis$ -, asunder, + seeare, cut: see section.] 1. To cut in pieces; divide into parts with or as with a cutting instrument: as, to dissect a fowl. Specifically -2. To cut in pieces, or separate the distinct or elementary parts of, as an animal or a plant, for the purpose of studying its organization or the functions and morbid affections of its organs and tissues; anatomize.

Where, with blunted Knives, his Scholars learn How to dissect, and the nice Joints discern. Congreve, ir. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

Like following life through creatures you dissect, You lose it in the moment you detect. Pope, Moral Essays, i. 29.

Hence-3. To examine part by part or point by point; treat or consider piecemeal; analyze, as for the purpose of criticism; describe in de-tail: as, to *dissect* a man's character.

Chief mastery to dissect With long and tedious havoe fabled knights, In battle feign'd. Milton, P. L., Ix, 29,

Dissected map or **picture**, a map or picture mounted on a board and divided into more or less irregular parts, designed to be joined together as a puzzle.

Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a dissected maps ed map? Ruskin,

style, and all put it together at last like a dissection map Ruskin. Dissecting aneurism. See aneurism. dissected (di-sek'ted), p. a. [Pp. of dissect, v.] In bot, deeply cut into numerous segments: applied to leaves, etc. dissectible (di-sek'ti-bl), a. [\langle dissect + -ible.] Capable of being dissected. dissection (di-sek'shon), n. [= F. dissection = Sp. dissection = Pg. dissectão = It. dissection, \langle L. as if *dissectio(n-), \langle dissecare, pp. dissectus, cut up: see dissect] 1. The operation of cut-ting open or separating into parts. Specifically -2. The process of cutting into parts an animal or a plant, or a part of one, in such a way as to or a plant, or a part of one, in such a way as to show its structure or to separate one or more of its organs or tissues for examination: as, the dissection of a dog; the dissection of a hand or a flower.

In our dissection of lake ice by a beam of heat we no-ticed little vacuous spots at the centres of the liquid flowers formed by the beam. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 119.

Hence-3. The act of separating anything into distinct or elementary parts for the purpose of dissemblance² (di-sem'blans), n. [$\langle dissemble ace^{2}$, to of something in detail or point by point. but with sense due directly to dissemble.] The

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect dissection of human kind, is the work of extraordinary liligence. Granville. diligence.

4t. A segment; a division; a part.

All his khudnesses are not only in their united forms, hut in their several dissections fully commendable. Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie, p. 554.

Canonical dissection. See canonical. **dissector** (di-sek'tor), n. [= F. dissecteur = Sp. disector = Pg. dissector = It. dissectore, \langle NL. *dissector, \langle L. dissecare, pp. dissectus, dis-sect: see dissect.] One who dissects; one who practises dissection for the purpose of study-

tions. **disseize** (dis-sēz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disšeized, ppr. disseizing. [Also disseise; $\langle OF.$ desseisir, dispossess, $\langle des.$, dis., priv., + seisir, saisir, take possession of: see dis- and seize.] In law, to dispossess wrongfully; deprive of actual seizin or possession: followed by of: as, to disseize a tenant of his freehold. See disseizin.

Then thus gan Jove: Right true it is, that these And all things else that under heaven dwelj Are chaung'd of Time, who doth them all disseise Of being. Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 48.

A man may frequently suppose himself to be disessed, when he is not so in fact. Blackstone, Com., III. 10. And pilfering what I once did give, Disseize thee of thy right. G. Herbert, Submission.

Disseize the of thy right. G. Herbert, Submission. disselzee (dis-sē-zē'), n. [\langle disseize + -eel.] In law, a person unlawfully put out of posses-sion of an estate. Also spelled disseise. disseizin (dis-sē'zin), n. [Also disseisin; \langle OF. (AF.) disseizin, \langle disseisin, desseisin, dessai-sine, f., disseizin, \langle disseisin, dessaisin, disseize: see disseize, and cf. seizin.] In law: (a) In the most general sense, the wrongful privation of seizin; ouster. (b) In old Eng. law, the violent termination of seizin by the actual ouster of the feudal tenant, and the usurpation of his place and relation. It was a notorious and torlious act on the part of the disseize, and, in the character of tenant of the freehold, made his appearance at the lord's court. (Kent.) In more modern use it includes silent en-try and usurpation of enjoyment, under pretense of right, with or without title.—Assize of novel disseized, irre-spective of the actual lact of technical disseized, in order to have a remedy against the adverse claimant.—Equi-table disseize, in a deverse claimant.—Equi-table disseize, in deverse claimant.—Equi-table disseize, in deverse claimant.—Equi-table disseize (Corpore, for the analogies afforded by similar phrases, equivable waste, under waste; equita-oble estate, under estate; and equitable seizin, under seizin.) disseizor (dis-se'zor), n. [Also disseisor, dis-seiser; \langle OF. (AF.) disseisor, disseisor, dis-seiser; \langle OF. (AF.) disseisor, disseisor, dis-seiser; \langle OF. (AF.) disseisor, disseisor, dis-seiser, \langle oF. (AF.) di wrongfully dispossesses another, or puts another out of possession.

Where ent'ing now by force, thou hold'at by might, And art disselser of another's right. Drayton, Barona' Wars, iii.

In battle feign'd. Muton, F. H., IN A. And art dissenser of another of the program, Barons' Wars, iii. If men can so hardly endure to have the deformity of their vices represented to them though very imperfectly here, how will they hear the dissecting and laying them open in the view of the whole world? Stilling/leet, Sermons, I. xi. Stilling/leet, Sermons, I. xi.

another out of possession. This sponent as seisoress. [Rare.] disselboom (dis'el-böm), n. [D., the pole of a wagon, $\langle dissel, axletree, + boom, pole, boom,$ beam: see beam, boom².] The neap or pole ofan ox-wagon. [South African.]

an ox-wagon. [couter riferent] I took the only precaution in my power, viz., to unfas-ten the chain, trek-tow, from the disselboom, so that that important portion of my gear should not act as a conduc-tor to the inflammable part of my load. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 619.

dissemblable; (di-sem'bla-bl), a. [< OF. des-semblable, F. dissemblable" (= Sp. desemejable), < dessembler, be different: see dissemble, and cf. semblable.] Not resembling; dissimilar. Puttenham.

dissemblance¹ (di-sem'blans), n. [\langle OF. des-semblance, F. dissemblance^e (= Pr. dessemblanza = Sp. desemblanza, desemejanza = Pg. desseme-lhança = It. dissimiglianza), \langle dessemblant, un-like, different, ppr. of dessembler, be unlike: see dissemble, and cf. semblance.] Want of re-semblance dissimilarity. [Parce]

semblance; dissimilarity. [Rare.] Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between one wise man and another. Osborne, Advice to a Son.

It must, however, be remembered that the dissemblance of the hieroglyphic and hleratic characters appears great-er than it really is. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 100.

act of or faculty for dissembling.

I wanted those old instruments of state,

Dissemblance and suspect. Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, i. 4.

Without dissemblance he is deep in age. Middleton, The Phœnix, 1. 1.

dissemble (di-sem'bl), v.; pret. and pp. dis-sembled, ppr. dissembling. [(OF. dessembler, dessambler, F. dissembler, be unlike (cf. OF. des-sembler, dessambler, dessembler, des-rate, disjoin, divide — opposed to assembler, as-semble: see assemble), = Pr. Cat. dessembler = Sp. desemejar, be unlike, dissemble, = Pg. des-

dissemble

semethar, dessimithar, in the united in the semiclassimitare, be unlike, differ: these forms (partly \langle ML. dissimilare, *dissimiliare, be or make unlike: see dissimilare) being partly mingled with OF. dissimular, F. dissimular = Sp. dissimular = Pg. dissimular = It. dissimulare, \langle L. dissimulare, \langle see the different dissimular dissimular. feign to be different, dissimulate, dissemble, dissimilis, unlike, see similar, dissimilar, and cf. assemble², assimulate, assimilate, dissimule, dissimulate, dissimi-late, resemble, semble, etc.] I. trans. 1†. To make unlike; cause to look different; disguise.

I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will dissemble myself in 't. Shak., T. N., lv. 2. 2. To give a false impression about; cause to

seem different or non-existent; mask under a falso pretense or deceptive manner.

A man must frame some probable canse why he should not do his best, and why he should *dissemble* his abilities. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il. 337.

To leave off loving were your better way ; Yet if you will dissemble it, yon may. Dryden, llelen to Paris, l. 149. The wrongs of the Puritans could neither be dissembled or excused. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 238. nor excused. 3t. To put on the semblance of; simulate; pretend.

tend. Your son Lucentio . . . Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him, Or both dissemble deeply their affections. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. Then it seems you dissemble an Aversion to Mankind only in compliance to my Mother's Humour. Congreee, Way of the World, it. 1.

So like a lion that unheeded lay, Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray, With inward rage he meditates his prey. Dryden, Sig. and Guia., 1. 243.

4t. To assume the appearance of ; appear like ; imitate.

The gold diesembled well her yellow hair. Druden. Ine gold answendted well her yellow hair. Dryden. =Syn. 2. Dissemble, Simulate, Dissimulate, Disguise, cloak, cover. (See hide.) To dissemble is to pretend that a thing which is Is not: as, to dissemble one's real senti-ments. To simulate is to pretend that a thing which is not is: as, to simulate friendship. To dissimulate is to hide the reality or truth of something under a diverse or contrary appearance: as, to dissimulate one's poverty by ostentation. To disguise is to put under a false guise, to keep a thing from being recognized by giving it a false appearance: as, I cannot disguise from myself tho fact. See dissembler and conceal. I thomphi the being vector discemble my wrath and

See dissembler and concent. I thought it best, however, to dissemble my wrath, and to treat them with promises and fair words, until . . . an opportunity of vengeance should be afforded me. Poe, Tales, I. 6.

The scheme of *simulated* Insanity is precisely the one he [IIamlet] would have been likely to hit npon, because it enabled him to fellow his own bent. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

Compelied to disguiss their sentiments, they will not, however, suppress them. I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

II. intrans. 14. To give a false appearance;

make a deceptive impression or presentation. What wicked and dissembling glass of mine Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eyne? Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. To assume a false seeming; conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; mask the truth about one's self.

To seeming sadness ale composid har look; As if by force subjected to his will, Though pleas'd, dissembling, and a woman still. Dryden, Cyun. and Iph., 1. 311. dissembler (di-sem'bler), n. One who dissembles; one who conceals his opinions, character, etc., under a false appearance; one who pre-tends that a thing which is is not.

The French are passing courtly, ripe of wit, Kind, but extreme dissemblers. Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1. A deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of re-ligion. Milton, Eikonoklastes.

Syn. Dissembler, Hypocrite. A dissembler is one who tries to conceal what he is; a hypocrite, one who tries to make himselt appear to be what he is not, especially to seem better than he is. See dissemble.

seem better than he is. See assemble. The old sovereign of the world [Tiberius as depicted hy Tacitus], . . . conscious of failing strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observ-ers, the most artful of dissemblers, and the most terrible of masters. Macaulay, On History.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites ! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appea beantiful ontward, but are within fall of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27 Mat. xxiii. 27.

dissemblingly (di-sem'bling-li), adv. Iu a dissembling manner; deceptively.

And yet dissemblingly he thought to daliye and to play. Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

semelhar, dessimilhur, make unliko, = It. dissimi- disseminate (di-sem'i-nat), v. t.; pret. and pp. disseminated, ppr. disseminating. [< L. disseminatus, pp. of disseminare (> lt. disseminare = Sp. disseminar = F. disseminare), scatter seed, $\langle dis$, apart, + seminare, sow: see dis- and seminate.] 1. To seatter or sow, as seed, for propagation.

Seeds are disseminated by their minnteness—by their capsale being converted into a light balloon-like enve-lopo—... by having hooks and grapnels of many kinds and serrated awas, so as to adhere to the fur of quadru-peda—and by being furnished with wings and plumes as different in shape as elegant in structure, so as to be waft-ed by every breeze. Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 187. Hence-2. To spread by diffusion or dispersion : generally with reference to some intended or actual result.

A uniform heat disseminated through the body of the earth. Woodward.

The Jews are disseminated through all the trading parts of the world. Addison, Speciator. 3. To seatter by promulgation, as opinions or

doctrines; propagate by speech or writing. Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, tili it had been for many years preached, and disseminated, and had taken deep root in the world. Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Alexis. Sire, I never have sttempted to disseminate my opinious. Peter. How couldst thon? the seed would fall only on granite. Landor, Peter the Great and Alexis.

dissemination (di-sem-i-nā'shon), n. [= F.

dissémination = Sp. diseminación = Pg. dissemimacao = 1t. dissemination = 1g. dissemination = 1g. dissemination acao = 1t. disseminatione, $\langle L.$ disseminatio $\langle n_{\cdot} \rangle$, $\langle disseminare, pp.$ disseminatus, scatter sced: see disseminate.] 1. The act of sowing or scattering sced for propagation. Hence -2. A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose arrith scare definite offect: propagation by or with some definite effect; propagation by means of diffusion or dispersion; extension of the influence or cstablishment of something.

It is therefore multiplied them to a great necessity of a dispersion, that they might serve the ends of God and of the natural law, by their ambulatory life and their numerous disseminations. Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Prel., p. 12.

That dispersion, or rather dissemination [of people after the flood], hath peopled all other parts of the world. Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad for or with acceptance, as of opinions.

The Gospei is of universal dissemination

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 4. The dissemination of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man. Horsley, Speech on Slave Trade. disseminative (di-sem'i-nā-tiv), a. [< disseminate + -ive.] Tending to disseminate or to be-come disseminated.

Heresy is, like the plague, infectiona and disseminative. Jer. Taylor, Itule of Conscience, iv. 1. disseminator (di-sem'i-nā-tor), n. [= Sp. di-seminador == It. disseminatore, < LL. disseminattor, $\langle L. disseminare, pp. disseminatus, dissemi-$ nate: sco disseminate.] One who or that whichdisseminates or spreads by propagation.

The open canals, picturesque disseminators of di have all been closed. The American, X The American, XII. 10. some pretense; mask the truth about one's self.
 Ye dissembled in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. Jer. xlil. 20.
 I did dissemble with her Myself to satisfy.
 William Guissenan (Child's Ballads, 111. 50).
 To seeming sadness ahe compos'd her look; As if by force subjected to his will, Though pleas'd, dissembler, (dissembler, dissembler, Gissembler, Gissembler, Cales on conceals his opinions, character, bles; one who conceals his opinions, character, tends that a thing which is is not.
 have all been closed.
 have a

Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and disputation with them. Acts xv. 2.

tation with them. Acts xv. 2. The Council of France procured a Reconclement be-tween the King and the Dauphin, who had been in long Jealousies and Dissention. Baker, Chronieles, p. 186. =Syn. Difference, dispute, variance. dissensious, dissensiously. See dissentious,

dissentiously

dissensualize (dis-scn'sū-al-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dissensualized, ppr. dissensualizing. [< dis-priv. + sensualize.] To deprive of sensuality; render free from sensual qualities or tendencies.

We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be dissensualized by the view from the win-dows. Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 258. dissent (di-sent'), v. i. [$\langle ME. dissenten, \langle OF. dissentir, F. dissentir = Sp. disentir = Pg. dissentir = It, dissentire, <math>\langle L. dissentire, differ$ in opinion, disagree, differ, $\langle dis., apart, + sentire$, feel, think.] 1. To be of a different or con-

trary opinion or feeling; withhold approval or assent: with from before the object

As they were intimate friends, they took the Ireedom to dissent from one another in discourse, or upon occasion to speak a Latin sentence without fearing the imputation of pedantry or ili-breeding. Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

The bill passed . . . without a dissenting voice. Hallam. In almost every period of the middle ages, there had been a few men who in some degree dissented from the common superstitions. Leeky, Rationalism, I. 103.

It [science] dissents without acruple from those whom reverences most. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Itellgion, p. 6. it reverences most. 2. Eccles., to refuse to acknowledge, conform to, or be bound by the doctrines or rules of an established church. Seo dissenter .- 3t. To differ; be of a different or contrary nature.

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever dissenteth from it, but that most which doth farthest dissent. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

dissent (di-sent'), n. [$\langle dissent, v.$] 1. The act of dissenting; a holding or expressing of a different or contrary opinion; rotusal to be bound by an opinion or a decision that is contrary to one's own judgment.

If bare possibility may at all intangle our assent or dis-sent in things, we cannot fully misbelieve the absurdest fable in Æsop or Ovid. Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. ix. § 3.

A declaration of disagreement in opinion 2 about something: as, the minority entered their dissent on the records of the house.-3. Eeeles., refusal to acknowledge or conform to the doctrines, ritual, or government of an es-tablished church, particularly in England and Scotland.

In religion there was no open dissent, and probably very little secret heresy. Macaulay, Haliam's Const. Rist. The open expression of difference and avowed opposi-tion to that which is authoritatively established consti-tutes *Dissent*, whether the religion be Pagan or Christian, Monotheistic or Polytheistic. *II. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 238.

4[†]. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorpo-ration followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals. Bacon.

dissentaneous (dis-en-tā'nē-us), a. [= Pg. It. dissentaneo, < L. dissentaneus, disagreeing, < dissentire, disagree: seo dissent, v. Cf. consenta-neous.] Disagreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

They disprove it as dissentaneous to the Christian reli-Rycaut, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. Dissentaneous argument, in logic, a middle term for argumentation drawn from the opposite of the terms of the question.

dissentanyt (dis'en-tā-ni), a. [< L. dissenta-neus, disagreeing: see dissentaneous.] Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete or *dissentany*, for both con-clude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous. *Milton*, Tetrachordon. [The form of the word in this extract is doubtful.]

dissentation (dis-en-tā'shon), n. [Irreg. < dissent + -ation.] The act of dissenting; dis-pute. W. Browne. dissentation

dissenter (di-sen'tèr), n. 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casulst, to con-vince the dissenters from this doctrine. iV. Montague, Devoute Essays (1654), iil. 104.

Specifically - 2. *Eecles.*, one who refuses to accept the authority or doctrines, or conform to the ritual or usages, of an established church; a nonconformist: specifically applied in Eng-land to those who, while they agree with the Church of England (which is Episcopal) in many essential doctrines, differ from it on questions of church government, relation to the state, and rites and ceremonies. The word ap-pears to have come into use in the seventeenth century as synonymous with *noncenformist*, although its equiva-tent may be said to have existed in Poland in the nsme dissident, a term which first appears in the acts of the Warsaw Confederation of 157S, and there denotes a Pollsh Protestant, in contradistinction to a member of the es-tablished Catholic Church. The name dissenter is not or dinarily given to the Episcopalians in Scotland, though they dissent from the Established Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian. — Dissenters' Chapels Act. See Lord Lyndhwrst's Act, under act. — Dissenters' Mar-riages Act, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. S5), authorizing marrisges between persons who are not identified with the Church of England according to the rites of their own church. = Syn. 2. Nonconformist, etc. See heretic. tions of church government, relation to the

dissenterism (di-sen'tèr-izm), $n. [\langle dissenter + -ism.]$ The spirit or the principles of dis-+ -ism.] The spirit or the pasent or of dissenters. [Rare.]

IIe... tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate attempts to resuscitate the shop-keeping Dis-senterism of Carlingtord into a lofty Nonconformist ideal. Mrs. Oliphant, Saiem Chapel, iii.

dissentience (di-sen'shens), n. [< dissentient: see -ence, -ee.] The state of dissenting; dis-sent. [Rare.]

Hence what appears to some an irreconcilable dissen-tience, an obstinate determination not to be couvinced, may really have another character. J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 238.

dissentient (di-sen'shent), a. and n. [= It. dissentiente, \langle L. dissentien(t-)s, ppr. of dissen-tire, dissent: see dissent, v.] L. a. Disagree-ing; expressing dissent; dissenting.

Without one dissentient voice. V. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxxvii.

The youthful friend, dissentient, reason'd still Of the sonl's prowess, and the subject will. Crabbe, Works, V. 13. Three of the four united colonies declared for war; yet the dissentient Massachusetts Interposed delay. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 359.

II. n. One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

There were eleven observers [of the sound-producing powers of four different kinds of gunpowder], all of whom, without a single discentient, pronounced the sound of the fine-grain powder loudest of all. Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 277.

dissenting (di-sen'ting), p. a. Having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters: as, a dissenting min-ister or congregation; a dissenting chapel. See dissenter. -- Dissenting Chapels Acts. See Lord Lynd-hurst's Act, under act.

dissentious, dissensious (di-sen'shus), a. [< OF. dissencieux, discencieux, < dissencion, dissen-sion: see dissension.] Of the nature of dissensien; given to dissension; contentious; quarrelsome.

Either in religion they have a dissentious head, or in the commonwealth a factious head. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 93.

They love his grace but lightly That fill his ears with such dissensious runnours. Shak., Rich. 111., i. 3.

dissentiously, dissensiously (di-sen'shus-li), adv. In a dissentious or quarrelsome manner. Chapman.

Chapman. dissepiment. dissepiment (di-sep'i-ment), n. [$\langle LL. dissapimentum, less correctly dissepimentum, a par tition, <math>\langle L. dissapire, less correctly$ dissepire, separate, divide by a boundary, $\langle dis, apart, + sapire,$ less correctly sepire, hedge in, fence: see septum.] 1. ln bot.: (a) A partition; especially, one of the partitions within ovaries and fruits formed by the coherence of the partitions within ovaries and fruits formed by the coherence of

fruits formed by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels. Spurious or false dissepiments are partitions otherwise formed. (b) In hymenomycetous fungi, same as trama. 2. In zoöl. and anat.: (a) In general, a septum or partition; that which puts as under two or more things by coming between them: as, the *disseptiment* of the nostrils. (b) Specifically = (1) One of the important which connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi between the septa into a series of intercommunicating cells. (2) The internal separation or division between the segments of annelids, as worms. Tabular disseptiment, in the annelids. -(1) One of the imperfect horizontal plates lv

In the Tabulata, horizontal plates, which stretch com-pletely across the cavity of the theca, arc formed one above the other and constitute tabular disseptiments. Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I 130.

dissepimenta, n. Plural of dissepimentum. dissepimental (di-sep-i-men'tal), a. [\langle dissepi-ment + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissepiment.

dissepimentum (di-sep-i-men'tum), n.; pl. dis-sepimenta (-tä). [LL.: see dissepiment.] A dissepiment.

sepiment. dissert; (di-sert'), v. i. [$\langle F. disserter = Sp. di-sertar = Pg. dissertar, \langle L. dissertare, discuss, argue, discourse, freq. of disserere, pp. dissertus (usually disertus, as adj. well-spoken, fluent: see disert), discuss, argue, discourse about, lit. disjoin, i. e., set apart in order, <math>\langle dis-apart, + serere$, join: see series. Cf. desert1.] To discourse expansion. course; expatiate.

A venerable sage, . . . whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion. Harris, Happiness.

As I once had some theatrical powers myself, I disserted on such topics with my usual freedom. Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

dissertate (dis'er-tāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. dissertated, ppr. dissertating. [< L. dissertatus, pp. of dissertare, argue, discuss, discourse about:

see dissert.] To discourse in the style of a dis-

see assert.] To discourse interstyle of a base sertation; write dissertations. J. Foster. dissertation (dis-et-tā'shen), n. [= D. disser-tatie = Sw. dissertation = F. dissertation = Sp. disertacion = Pg. dissertação = It. dissertazione, < LL. dissertatio(n-), a spoken dissertation, dis-currente discourse dissertation, discourse, $\langle L. dissertare, pp. dissertatus, discuss: see dissert.] 1. A set or formal discourse.$

He began to lannch out into a long dissertation upon the affairs of the North. Addison, The Political Upholsterer.

He was easily engaged in a keen and animated disser-tation about Lochleven trout, and sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, and char, which never rise to a fly. Scott. Abbot, xxiv.

2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition: as, Newton's dissertations on the prophecies.

You would laugh at me, says Philander, should I make you a learned dissertation on the nature of rusts. I shall only tell you there are two or three sorts of them, which are extremely beautiful in the eye of an antiquary, and preserve a coin better than the best artificial varnish. Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

Addison, Ancient Medals, I. dissertational (dis-èr-tā'shon-al), a. [< dis-sertation + -al.] Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. Imp. Diet. dissertationist (dis-èr-tā'shon-ist), n. [< dis-sertation + -ist.] One who writes disserta-tions; a dissertator. Imp. Dict. dissertator (dis'er-tā-tor), n. [= F. disserta-teur = Sp. dissertador = Pg. dissertador, < LL. dissertator, < L. dissertare, pp. dissertatus, dis-cuss: see dissert.] One who discourses form-ally: one who writes a dissertation. ally; one who writes a dissertation.

Our dissertator learnedly argues, if these books lay un-touched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away. Boyle, on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 114.

dissertly, adv. See disertly. disserve (dis-sérv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disserved, ppr. disserving. [< OF. desservir, deservir, F. desservir = Pr. desservir = Sp. deservir = Pg. desservir = It. disserve, disserve, < L. dis priv. + servire, serve: see serve. Cf. deserve.] To serve or treat badly; injure; do an ill turn to. [Rare.]

to. [Rare.] I have neither served nor disserved the Interest of any party of christians. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, Ded. If would receive no person who had disserved him into any favour or trust, without her privity and consent. Brougham.

A man may disserve God, disobey indications not of our own making but which appear, if we attend, in our con-sciousness — he may disobey, 1 say, such indications of the real law of our being in other spheres besides the sphere of conduct. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

disservice (dis-sér'vis), $n. [\langle F. desservice (= Sp. deservicio = Pg. deserviço = It. disserviçio, disservizio), <math>\langle desservic, disserve: see disserve, and cf. service.] Service resulting in harm rather than benefit; an ill turn, intentional or$ unintentional.

So that too easy and too severe decisions have alike done disservice to religion. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

I confess, there were some of those persons whose names deserve to live in our book for their piety, although their particular opinions were such as to be disserviceable unto the declared and supposed interests of our churches. *C. Mather*, Mag. Christ., iii., Int.

disserviceableness (dis-ser'vis-a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being disserviceable; tendency to harm. Bailey, 1727. disserviceably (dis-ser vis-a-bli), adv. In a dis-

also the lemaner; without service or advan-tage. Bp. Hacket. dissettle((dis-set'l), v. t. [$\langle dis$ -priv. + settle.] To unsettle.

Under whose government [tbat of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not be *dissettled* by the inlets of any higher light. Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

dissettlement; (dis-set'l-ment), n. [$\langle dissettlement \rangle$, n. [$\langle dissettlement \rangle$] The act of unsettling, or the state

of being unsettled; disturbance. No conveyancer could ever in more compendious or binding terms have drawn a dissettlement of the whole birthright of England. Marvell, Works, I. 515.

dissever (di-sev'èr), v. [< ME. disseveren, de-severen, < OF. dessevrer, desevrer, deseiver, dis-severer = Pr. dessebrar, desebrar = It. diseve-rare, discevrare, severare, < L. dis-, apart, + separare (> OF. sevrer, etc.), sever, separate:

see dis- and sever, separate.] I. trans. To dispart; divide asunder; separate; disunite by any means: as, the Reformation dissevered the Catholic Church.

When from the Goats he shall his Sheep disseuer: These Blest in Heav'n, those Curst in Hell for euer. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Dissever your united strengths, And part your mingled colours once again. Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

II. intrans. To part; separate.

Than was the ban cried that eche man sholde go on whiche part that be wolde, and thei*d isseuered* and wente eche to his baner. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ili. 485. Then when flesh and soul dissever. Hymn, Religions Herald, March 25, 1886.

disseverance (di-sev'ér-ans), n. [\langle ME. dis-severance, deseverance, \langle OF. dessevrance, de-sevrance (= Pr. dessebransa = It. disceveranza), \langle dessevrer, dissever: see dissever.] The act of dissevering, or the state of being dissevered; separation.

Tyl 3e of 30ure dnlnesse deseueraunce made. Richard the Redeless, ii. 50.

Mr. Miall is the leader of those in England who accept the voluntary method, who desire the entire disseverance of the State from all religious bodies. R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 227.

disseveration (di-sev-e-rā'shon), n. [⟨ dissever + -ation.] Same as disseverance. [Rare.] disseverment (di-sev'er-ment), n. [⟨ OF. des-sevrement, desevrement (= It. diseeveramento), √ dessever, dissever: see dissever and -ment.] The act of dissevering; disseverance.

The disseverment of bone and vein. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii. disshadow; (dis-shad'o), v. t. [< dis- priv. + shadow.] To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again disshadowed is, Restoring the hlind world his blemished sight. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dissheathet (dis-shēтн'), v. [< dis- priv. + sheathe.] I. trans. To unsheathe, as a sword. II. intrans. To drop or fall from a sheath.

In mounting hastily on horsehack, his sword, dissheath-ing, pierced his own thigh. Raleigh, Ilist. World, III. iv. § 3.

disship^{\dagger} (dis-ship'), v. t. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + ship.] To remove or discharge from a ship.

The Captaine by discretion shall from time to thme dis-ship any artificer or English seruingman or apprentice out of the Primrose Into any of the other three ships. *Hakhyyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

disshivert (dis-shiv'er), v. t. [$\langle dis$ -, asunder, + shiver¹.] To shiver or shatter in pieces.

Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine. Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 21.

dissidence (dis'i-dens), n. [= F. dissidence = Sp. disidencia = Pg. dissidencia, < L. dissidentia, < dissiden(t-)s, dissident: see dissident.] Difference or separation in opinion; disagreement; dissent.

Dissidence in Poland is dissent in England. Latham, Nationalities of Europe, v.

dissident (dis'i-dent), a. and n. [= F. dissident = Sp. disident = Pg. dissidente, \leq L. dissiden(t-)s, ppr. of dissidere, sit apart, be remote, disagree, \leq dis-, apart, + sedere = E. sit.] I. a. 1+. Different; at variance.

Our life and manners be dissident from theirs. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), li. 9. 2. Dissenting; not conforming; specifically, dissenting from an established church. [Rare.] Dissident priests also give trouble enough. Carlule.

II. n. One who differs or dissents from others in regard to anything; especially, an oppo-nent of or dissenter from a prevailing opinion, method, etc.

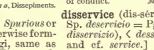
Two only out of forty-four canonists who were person-ally present... were found to deny that the marriage of Arthur and Katharine had been consummated. The names of the dissidents, the particulars of the discussions, are unknown. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of England, iii.

The dissidents are few, and have nothing to say in de-fense of their unbelief, except what is easily refuted as misapprehension, or want of logical consistency. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 199.

Specifically -(a) A dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.

Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass; and then . . . we shall find all the popular literature of the day deriding all countries where a political oath is exact-ed from *dissidents* as the sents of the queerest old fash-loned bigotry. Saturday Rev., July 29, 1865.

[The University of London] has not become, as many apprehended, a nursery for *dissidents* and agnostics, or developed a novel and heretical school of opinion in tethics, history, or psychology. Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 42.



1686

Especially —(b) Under the old elective monarchy of Po-iand, when the established church was Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, Calvinist, Arminian, or adherent of the Greek Church, who was blowed the free exercise of his faith.

I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controver-sist arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the dis-sidents. Chesterfield, Letters, No. 410.

dissilience, dissiliency (di-sil'i-ens, -en-si), n. $[\langle dissilien(t) + -ce, -cy. \rangle]$ The act of starting

or flying asunder. dissilient (di-sil'i-ent), a. [< L. dissilien(t-)s, ppr. of dissilirc, fly apart, < dis-, apart, + salirc, leap: see salient.] Starting

or flying asunder; burst-ing open with some forec, as the dry pod or capsule of some plants.

dissilition (dis-i-lish'on), *n*. [Irreg. < L. dissilire, fly apart: see dissilient.] Tho act of bursting open; the act of starting or flying apart. [Rare.]

The air in the smaller having so much room in the greater to receive it, the dissilition of that air was great. Boyle, Works, I. 92.

Dissilient Capsule of Im-patiens Balsamina at the moment of bursting. dissimilar (di-sim'i-lär), a. [= F. dissimilaire = Sp. moment of bursting. disimilar = Pg. dissimilar, equiv. to It. dissimile, < L. dissimilis, unlike, <

dis- priv. + similis, like: see dis- and similar.] Unlike as to appearance, properties, or nature; not similar; different; heterogeneous: as, dissimilar features; dissimilar dispositions.

Two characters altogether dissimilar are united in him. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Dissimilar foci. See focus .- Dissimilar whole, iu **dissimilari tod.** See Jour. – Dissimilar whole, in logic, a whole whose parts are heterogeneous. **dissimilarity** (di-sim-i-lar'i-ti), n. [= F. dis-similarité; as dissimilar + -ity. Cf. similarity.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitudo; difference: as, the *dissimilarity* of faces or voices.

We might account even for a greater dissibilarity by considering the number of ages during which the several awarms have been separated from the great Indian hive, to which they primarily belonged. Sir W. Jones, The Chinese, vii.

=Syn. Diversity, etc. See difference. dissimilarly (di-sim'i-lär-li), adv. In a dissim-

ilar manner.

dissimilate (di-sim'i-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. dissimilated, ppr. dissimilating. [< ML. dissimi-latus, pp. of dissimilare (dissimulare: seo dis-simulate, dissemble), make unlike, < dissimilis, unlike: see dissimilar.] To make unlike; cause to differ. [Rare.]

dissimilation (dissim-i-lā'shon), u. [< dissimi-late: see -ation.] The act or process of ren-dering dissimilar or different.

Most of these assimilations and dissimilations [in al-phabetic form] may be traced to reasons of mere graphic convenience. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 332. Specifically -(a) In *philol*, the change or substitution of a sound to or for another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in Latin *alienus* for *"alienus*, Italian

close to each other, as in Latin alienus for 'aliinus, Italian pelegrino from Latin peregrinus, English number (= Ger-man nummer) from Latin numerus, etc. (b) In biol., ca-tabolism (which see): opposed to assimilation. **dissimilative** (di-sim'i-lā-tiv), a. [< dissimil-late + -ive.] Tending to render dissimilar or different; specifically, in biol., eatabolic (which see): opposed to assimilative.

dissimilet, v. t. See dissimule. dissimilitude (dis-i-mil'i-tūd), n. [=-F. dis-similitude = Sp. disimilitud = Pg. dissimilitude = It. dissimilitudine, < L. dissimilitudo (-tudin-), unlikeness, < dissimilis, unlike: soe dissimiliar, and cf. similitude.] 1. Unlikoness; want of resomblance; difference: as, a dissimilitude of form or character.

Every inter one [church] endenvoured to be certain de-grees more removed from conformity with the church of Rome than the rest before had been : whereupon grew marvelleus great disaimilitudes. Hooker, Eccles. Poiity, Pref., ii.

Disainilitude is a diversity either in quality or passion. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Burgersateus, tr. by a Genetettal. Where many dissimilitudes can be observed, and but one similitude, it were better to let the shadow alone than hazard the substance. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 396.

In rhet., a comparison by contrast.

dissimulancet (di-sim'ū-lans), n. [< dissimule + -ance. Cf. dissemblance.] Dissembling. Bailey, 1727.

dissimulate (di-sim'ū-lāt), v.; pret. and pp. dissimulated, ppr. dissimulating. [< L. dissi-mulatus, pp. of dissimulare, dissemblo: seo dis-simule and dissemble, and cf. dissimilate.] I. trans. To simulate the contrary of; cause to appear different from the reality.

Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be dissimulated by tail barricades of frizzed enris and bows. George Eliot, Middlemarch, iii.

=Syn. Simulate, Disguise, etc. See dissemble. II. intrans. To practise dissimulation; make protonso; feign.

dissimulate; (di-sim'ų-lāt), a. [ME., < L. dis-simulatus, pp.: see tho verb.] Dissembling; feigning.

Under amiling she was dissimulate.

Henryson, Testament of Creseide, 1. 225. dissimulation (di-sim-ū-lā'shon), n. [< ME. dissimulation = F. dissimulation = Sp. disimulacion = Pg. dissimulação = It. dissimulazione, (L. dissimulatio(n-), dissembling, (dissimulare, pp. dissimulatus, dissemble, dissimulato: see dissimulate, dissemble.] The act of dissimulat-ing; concealment of reality under a diverse or contrary appearance; feigning; hypocrisy; deceit.

Let love be without dissimulation. Rom. xil. 9. Before we discourse of this vice, it will be necessary to observe that the learned make a difference between sim-ulation and dissimulation. Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and dissimulation a concealment of what is. Tatler, No. 213.

I am arrived at last in the presence of a man so real and equal that I may drop even these undermost garments of dissimulation, courtesy, and second thought, which men never put off. Emerson, Frieudship. =Syn. Simulation (see dissemble and dissembler), dupli-

dissimulator (di-sim' \bar{u} -lā-tor), n. [= F. dissi-mulateur (OF. dissimuleur : see dissimulour) = Sp. disimulador = Pg. dissimulador = It. dis-simulatore, \langle L. dissimulator, \langle dissimulater, pp. dissimulatus, dissemble: see dissimulate.] One who dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

Dissimulator as I was to others. I was like n guilty child before the woman I loved. Bulwer, Pelham, lxvii. dissimilet, dissimilet, v. t. [< ME. dissimilen, dissimilen, < OF. dissimiler, F. dissimiler = Sp. dissimilar = Pg. dissimilar = It. dissimilarc, < L. dissimilarc, conceal, dissemble: see dis-semble, dissimilarc.] To dissemble; conceal. His we he gan dissimilen and hyde. Chaucer, Troilus, 1. 322.

Howbett this one thing he could neither dissimule nor passe over with silence. Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

In the church, some errours may he dissimuled with less inconventence than they can be discovered. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

dissimuler! (di-sim'ū-ler), n. A dissembler; one who dissimulates.

My duty is to exhort yon . . . to search and examine your own consciences, and that not lightly, nor after the mauner of dissimulers with God. The Order of the Communion (1548).

[Also in the First Prayer-book (1549).] Christ calleth them hypocrites, dissimulers, blind guides,

and painted sepulchres. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 45.

dissimuling $(di-sim'\tilde{u}-ling), n. [\langle ME, dissimuling, dissimilynge; verbal n. of dissimule, r.] The act of dissembling or dissimulating; dis$ simulation.

Swich subtil loking and dissimulinges. Chaucer, Squire a Tale, 1. 277.

Chaucer, Squire a Taie, 1. 241. dissimulouri, n. [ME., $\langle OF. dissimuleur, *dis similour, <math>\langle L. dissimulator, a dissembler: seo$ dissimulator.] A dissembler. Chaucer. $dissipable (dis'i-pa-bl), a. [<math>\langle OF. dissipable, \langle dissi-$ pare, dissipate: see dissipate.] Liable to bepare, dissipate: see dissipate.] Liable to beparc, dissipate: see dissipate.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed. [Rare.]

The heat of those plants is very dissipable. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

dissipate (dis'i-pāt), v.; pret. and pp. dissipated, ppr. dissipating. [$\langle L. dissipatus, pp. of dissipare, also written dissupare (<math>\rangle OF$. dissipare, F. dissiper = Sp. disipar = Pg. dissipar = It. dissipare), scatter, disperse, demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate, $\langle dis-, apart, + supare, carpot, for also and construction of the stroy of the stroy$ pare, suppare (rare), throw, also in comp. insi-pare, suppare (rare), throw, also in comp. insi-pare, throw into.] I. trans. 1. To cause to pass or molt away; scatter or drive off in all directions; dispel: as, wind dissipates fog; the heat of the sun dissipates vapor; mirth dissipates care.

The more clear light of the gospel . . . dissipated those foggy mists of errour. Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Pelyelbion, x.

Seiden, Hussrations of Drayton a torgeneou, ... The reader will perhaps find the rays of evidence, thus brought to a focus, antificient to dissipate the doubts that may hitherto have lingered with him. *II. Spencer*, Social Statica, p. 504.

The heat carried up by the ascending current at the equator . . . is simest whelly dissipated into the cold stellar space above. J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p.9. 2. To expend wastefully; seatter extravagantly or improvidently; waste, as property by fool-ish outlay, or the powers of the mind by devo-tion to trivial pursuits.

The vast wealth that was left him, being reckoned no less than eighteen hundred thousand pounds, was in three years dissipated. Bp. Burnet, Ilist. Iteformation, an. 1509.

If he had any grain of virtue by descent, he has dissi-pated it with the rest of his Inheritance. Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 2.

The extreme tendency of civilization is to dissipate all Intellectual energy. Interloctual energy. The extravagance of the court had dissipated all the means which Parliament had supplied for the purpose of carrying en offensive hostilities. Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Macauday, Sir William Temple. =Syn. 1. Dissipate, Dispet, Disperse, Scatter, Theso words are often interchangenble. Dissipate and dispet, however, properly apply to the dispersion of things that vanish and are not afterward collected; dissipate is the more energetic, and dispet is more often used figurative-ly: as, to dissipate vapor; to dissipate a fortune; to dis-pel doub; to disped uncertainty. Disperse and scatter are applied to things which may be again bronght toge-ther: as, to scatter or disperse troops; or to things which are quite as real and tangible after scattering or dispers-ing as before: as, to gather up one scattered wits. The first flashing of the candles upon that canyas had

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had eemed to dissipate the dreamy atupor which was stealing ver my senses. Poe, Tales, I. 367.

From what source did he [the sun] derive that enormons amount of energy which, in the form of heat, he has been dissipating into space during past ages? J. Croil, Climate and Cosmology, p. 298.

I saw myself the lambent easy light Gild the brown horror, and *dispel* the night. Dryden, Hind and Panther, it. 1230.

Let me have Let me have A dream of poison; such soon-speeding gear As will disperse itself through all the veins. Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Snak., K. and J., V. I. In the year 1484, the Earl of Richmond, with forty Ships, and five thousand waged Britains, took to sea; but that Evening, by Tempeat of Weather, his whole Fleet was dis-persed. Baker, Chronicles, p. 230. persed. A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment scattereth away all evil with his eyes. Prov. xx, 8.

II. intrans. 1. To become seattered, dispersed, or diffused; come to an end or vanish through dispersion or diffusion.-2. To engage in extravagant, excessive, or dissolute plea-sures; be loose in conduct.

dissipated (dis'i-pa-ted), p. a. [Pp. of dissipate, Indulging in or characterized by extravav.1ant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; intemperate, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks: as, a dissipated man; a dissipated life. dissipation (dis-i-pā'shou), n. [< F. dissipation = Sp. dissipación = Pg. dissipação = It. dissipation (dis-i-pā'shou), n. [< F. dissipation = Advantage (dissipation = Advantage), a dissipation (dissipation = Advantage), a d pazione, < L. dissipatio(n-), a scattering, < dis*pazione*, (L. *ansspatio(n-)*, a scattering, (*dussipare*, pp. *dissipatios*, scatter: see *dissipate.*] 1. The act of dissipating, dispelling, or dispersing; the state of being dissipated; a passing or wasting away: as, the *dissipation* of vapor or heat; the *dissipation* of energy.

This was their value arrogance and presumption, ... when their guiltie consciences threatned a *dissipation* and scattering by dinine Iustice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Foul dissipation follow'd, and forced rout. Milton, P. L., vi. 598.

The dissipation of those renowned churches. C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

2. The act of wasting by misuse; wasteful expenditure or loss: as, the *dissipation* of one's powers or means in unsuccessful efforts.—3. Distraction of the mind and waste of its energy, as by diverse occupations or objects of attention; anything that distracts the mind or divides the attention.

A dissipation of thought is the natural and unavoidable effect of our conversing much in the world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

Mere reading is not mental discipline, but rather men A dissipation. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 845. tal dissipation.

4. Undue indulgence in pleasure; specifically, the intemperate pursuit of enjoyment through excessive use of intoxicating drink, and its attendant vices.

What! is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his dissipation and extravagance, by filling his pock-ets with money?

ets with money? Wirk. Circle of dissipation, in optics, the circular space upon the retina of the eye which is taken up by one of the ex-treme penetia of rays issuing from any object. — Dissi-pation function. See function. — Dissipation of en-ergy. See energy. — Radius of dissipation, the radius of the circle of dissipation. dissipative (dis'i-pā-tiv), a. [< dissipate + -tve.] 1. Tending to dissipate or disperse; dienovering

dispersive.

For as it is a distinction between living and non-living bodies that the first propagate while the second do not, it is also a distinction between them that certain actions



2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the 2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy. See *energy*.—Dissipative function. Same as dissipativity (b).—Dissipative system, in *physics*, a system in which energy is dissipated. dissipativity (dis^di-pā-tiv^di-ti), n. [< dissipative + -ity.] In *physics*: (a) Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system.

(b) The function which expresses this half rate. The electric energy U, the magnetic energy T, and the dissipativity Q. Philos. Mag., XXV. 131.

dissite; (di-sit'), a. [{ LL. dissitus, lying apart, remote, { L. dis-, apart, + situs, placed: see dis-and site.] Situated apart; scattered; separate.

Far dissite from this world of ours, wherein we ever dwelt. Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 46.

dissociability (di-sō-shia-bil'i-ti), n. [< dispriv. + sociability.] 1. Want of sociability.] Warburton. [Rare.]—2. Capability of being dissociated.

dissociated. dissociable (di-sö'shia-bl), a. [\langle F. dissocia-ble, unsociable, dissociable, \langle L. dissociabilis, ir-reconcilable, \langle dissociare, separate: see disso-ciate.] 1. Not well associated, united, or as-sorted; not sociable; incongruous; not recon-tible. cilable.

They came in two by two, though matched in the most dissociable manner, and mingled together in a kind of dance. Addison, Vision of Public Credit. Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mis-sion, but is dissociable with all truth. Warburton, Sermons, iii.

2. Capable of being dissociated.

When blood or a solution of oxyhæmoglobin is shaken np with carbon monoxide, the "dissociable" or "respira-tory" oxygen is displaced. Encyc. Brit., XX, 484. dissocial (di-sō'shal), a. [< LL. dissocialis, irre-concilable, < L. dis- priv. + socialis, social: see dis- and social.] 1. Unfriendly; interfering or tending to interfere with sociability or friendship.-2. Disinclined to or unsuitable for so-ciety; not social; contracted; selfish: as, a dissocial passion.

A dissocial man? Dissocial enough; a natural terror and horror to all phantasms, being himself of the genus reality. Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 2.
dissocialize (di-sō'shal-īz), r. t.; pret. and pp. dissocialized, ppr. dissocializing. [< dissocial + -ize.] To make unsocial; disunite. Clarke.
dissociate (di-sō'shi-āt), r. t.; pret. and pp. dissociated, ppr. dissociating. [< L. dissociatus, pp. of dissociar(), separate from followship, disjoin, < dis- priv. + sociare, associate, unite, < socius, a companion: see social.] 1. To sever the association or connection of; dissever; disunite: separate. unite; separate.

By thus dissociating every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause. Burke, A Regicide Peace.

canse. Burke, A Regicide Peace. Unable to dissociate appearance from reality, the sav-age, thinking the effigy of the dead man is inhabited by his ghost, propitiates it accordingly. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociel., § 158. In passing into other races Christianity could not but suffer by being dissociated from the tradition of Jewish prophecy. It could not but lose the prophetic spirit, the eager study of the future. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 223.

Specifically-2. In *chem.*, to separate the elements of; decompose by dissociation.

Carbonic oxide, sulphnric acid, hydrochloric acid, ammo-nia, and hydriodic acid have been dissociated by various chemists. Amer. Cyc., VI. 140.

dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā'shoŋ), n. [ζ F. disso-ciation = Sp. disociacion = Pg. dissociação, ζ L. dissociatio(n-), a separation, ζ dissociare, pp. dissociatus, separate: see dissociate. Cf. asso-ciation, consociation.] 1. The severance of as-sociation or connection; separation; disunion.

It will add . . . to the dissociation, distraction, and con-fusion of these confederate republics. Burke, Rev. in France.

The dissociation reaches its extreme in the thoughts of the man of science. II. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 348. *It. spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 348. Specifically – 2. In *chem.*, the resolution of more complex into simpler molecules by the action of heat. Also called *thermolysis*. *Disso-ciation* is applied by some authors to cases where the dis-sociated gases recombine when the temperature falls, and *thermolysis* where the gases do not spontaneously recom-bine on cooling. Also *disassociation*.

bine on cooling, Also disassociation. The word was first employed by Henri Sainte-Claire Deville, who in November, 1857, read before the French Academy of Sciences a paper "On the Dissociation or Spontaneous Decomposition of Bodies under the Influ-ence of Heat." Amer. Cyc., VI. 139.

The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements . . . is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into dissociative action. Edinburgh Rev.

dissocioscope (di-sō'shi-ō-skōp), n. [Irreg. $\langle dissoci(ation) + \text{Gr. σκοπείν}, \text{view.}$] A form of apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the dissociation of animoniacal salts. It consists of a glass tube within which is placed a strip of blue litinus-paper moistened with a neutral solution of animonium chlorid. If the tube is planged into boiling water, the animonium chlorid is dissociated and the litinus-paper becomes red; in cold water, the animonia and hydrogen chlorid reunite and the paper becomes blue again. **dissolubility** (dis[#]ō-lū-bil'i-ti), *n*. [= F. dis-solubilité = Sp. disolubilidad; as dissoluble + -ity: see -bility.] Capacity of being dissolved. Sir M. Hale.

Sir M. Hale. Sir M. Hale. $(\operatorname{dissoluble}(\operatorname{dis'oluble}), a. [= F. dissoluble = B. dissoluble = B. dissoluble = It. dissoluble, <math>\langle L. dissolubilis, \text{ that may be dissolved}, \langle dissolvere, dissolve: see dissolve.] 1. Capable of being dissolved; convertible into a fluid.-2.$ That may be disjuncted into a fluid.-2.That may be disunited or separated into parts.

The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains Might sometimes covet dissoluble chains. Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

If all he atoms, how then should the Goda Being atomic not be dissoluble?

Tennyson, Lucretius,

Tennyoon, Lucretius.
Tennyoon, Lucretius.
dissolubleness (dis'ō-lū-bl-nes), n. The quality of being dissoluble. *Richardson*.
dissolute (dis'ō-lūt), a. [< ME. dissolut = OF. dissolute (dis'ō-lūt), a. [< ME. dissolut = Sp. disoluto = Pg. It. dissoluto, < L. dissolutus, loose, lax, careless, licentious, dissolute, pp. of dissolvere, loosen, unloose, dissolve: see dissolve.] 1t. Loose; relaxed; enfeebled.

At last, by subtile sleights she him betraid Unto his foe, a Gyaunt huge and tall; Who him, disarmed, dissolute, dismaid, Unwares surprised. Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 51.

2. Loose in behavior and morals; not under the 2. Boose in behavior and morals, not inter the restraints of law; given to vice and dissipation; vicious; wanton; lewd: as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.—3. Characterized by dis-soluteness; devoted to pleasure and dissipa-tion: as, a *dissolute* life.

And forsamuch as wee be in hand with laughingc, which is a signe of a verye light and *dissolute* minde, let her see that shee laugh not vnmeasureably. *Vivez*, Instruction of a Christian Woman, I. 6.

They made themselues garlands, and ran vp and downe after a *dissolute* maner. J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

They are people of very dissolute habits. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Immoral, Deprated, etc. (see criminal), uncurbed, unbridled, disorderly, wild, rakish, lax, licen-tions, profilgate, abandoned, reprobate. dissoluted; (dis'o-lu-ted), p. a. [Pp. of *disso-tute, v.] Loosened; unconfined. [Pp. of *disso-

The next, mad Mathesis ; her feet all bare, Ungirt, untrimm'd, with dissoluted hair. C. Smart, Temple of Dulness.

dissolutely (dis'o-lūt-li), adv. 1; In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

Then were the prisons dissolutely freed, Both field and town with wretchedness to fill. Drayton, Barons' Wa Wars, iv. 2[†]. Unrestrainedly.

I have seene for ratine Embassadours in the Queens pres-ence laugh so dissolutely at some rare pastime or sport that hath beene made there, that nothing in the world could worse have becomen them. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

3. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly; in dis-sipation or debauchery; without restraint: as, to spend money dissolutely.

The queen's subjects lived dissolutely, vainly, and luxu-riously, with little fear of God and care of honesty. Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1563.

dissoluteness (dis'o-lūt-nes), n. Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation : as, dissoluteness of life or manners.

Our civil confusions and distractions... do not only oc-casion a general licentionsness and dissolutences of man-ners, but have usually a proportionally bad influence up-on the order and government of families. *Tillotson*, Sermons, I. i.

dissolution (dis- \bar{o} -l \bar{u} 'shon), n. [\langle ME. dissolu-cioun, \langle OF. dissolution, F. dissolution = Pr. dis-solucio = Sp. disolucion = Pg. dissoluc $\bar{c}a$ = It. dissoluzione. \langle L. dissolutio(n-), \langle dissolvcre, pp. dissolutus, dissolve: see dissolve.] 1. The act of dissolving, or changing from a solid to a liquid dissolving, or changing from a solid to a liquid state; the state of undergoing liquefaction.

A man . . . as subject to heat as butter; a man of con-tinual dissolution and thaw. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 21. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum; a solution. Bacon. -3. Separation into parts, especially into clementary or minute parts; disintegration; decomposition or resolution of natural structure, as of animal or vegetable substances. Specifically -4. Death; the separation of soul and body.

Noblest minds fell often upon doubtful deaths and melancholy dissolutions. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burtal, iv. We expected Immediate dissolution, which we thought Was meaut by death that day. Milton, P. L., x. 1049.

Ile waits the day of his *dissolution* with a resignation mixed with delight. Steele, Spectator, No. 263. 5. Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body: as, the dissolution of nature; the dissolution of government.

For, donties, throuch dinisioun Proceidis dissolatioun. Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 44. To make a present dissolution of the world. Hooker. If in any community loyalty diminishes at a greater ate than equity increases, there will arise a tendency to-ard social dissolution. II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 464. rate 6. The process of retrogression or degenera-tion: opposed to evolution. [Rare.]

The evolution of a gas is literally an absorption of mo-tion and disintegration of matter, which is exactly the re-verse of that which we here call Evolution—is that which we here call Dissolution. II. Spencer, First Principles, § 97.

The breaking up of an assembly or association of any kind, or the bringing of its exis-tence to an end: as, a *dissolution* of Parliament, or of a partnership; the *dissolution* of the Eng-lish monasteries under Henry VIII.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. Blackstone. IIenry IV., in 1402, invited both houses to dine with him on the Sunday after the dissolution. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 446.

8+. The act of relaxing or weakening; enervation; looseness or laxity, as of manners; dis-sipation; dissoluteness.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the apirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering. Jer. Taylor.

9t. The determination of the requisites of 9†. The determination of the requisites of a mathematical problem.—Dissolution of the blood, in med., that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagnitate when withdrawn from the body. =Syn. 4 and 5. Termination, destruction, ruin.—7. Re-cess, prorogation, etc. See adjournment. dissolutive; (dis'ō-lū-tiv), a. [$\langle L. dissolutus,$ pp. of dissolvere, dissolve (see dissolve), + -ive.] Dissolving in the chemical sense.

Because these last mentioned are the most unlikely to be readily dissoluble by a substance belonging to the ani-mal kingdom, . . I shall subjoin two trials that I made to evince this dissolutive power of the spirit of blood. Boyle, Human Blood.

dissolvability (di-zol-va-bil'i-ti), n. [< dissolv-able: see -bility.] Capability of being dissolved; solubility.

solubility. dissolvable (di-zol'va-bl), a. [< dissolve + -able.] Capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a liquid: as, sugar and ice are dissolvable bodies. Also dissolvible.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature dissolvible, must, by being in an eternal dura-tion, continue immortal. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind. **dissolvableness** (di-zol'va.-bl-nes), *n*. The character or state of being soluble.

dissolve (di-zolv'), v.; pret. and pp. dissolved, ppr. dissolving. [(ME. dissolven = OF. dessou-dre, dissolving. [Alter. dissolven = OF. dessou-dre, dissolver, F. dissoudre, later also dissolver, bisolver, F. dissoudre = Pr. dissolver, dissolver = S. dissolver (Alter and State) dissolver, F. dissolver = Pr. dissolver, dissolver = Sp. dissolver = Pg. dissolver = It. dissolvere, $\langle L$. dissolvere, loosen, unloose, disunite, dissolve, \langle dis-, apart, + solvere, loose: see solve. Cf. ab-solve, resolve.] I. trans. 1. To liquefy by the dis-integrating action of a fluid; separate and dif-fuse the particles of, as a solid body in a liquid; make a solution of: as, water dissolves salt and sugar; to dissolve resin in alcohol; to dissolve a gas in a liquid. See solution. - 2. In general, to melt; liquefy by means of heat or moisture; soften by or eover with moisture: chiefly figur-ative and poetical. See melt. ative and poetical. See melt.

With well-heap'd logs dissolve the cold, And feed the genial hearth with fires. Dryden, tr. of Horace, 1. ix. 7. Our globe seen by God is a transparent law, not a mass of facts. The law dissolves the fact and holds it fluid. Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

3. To disunite; break up; separate into parts; loosen the connection of; destroy, as any connected system or body, or a union of feeling, interests, etc.; put an end to: as, to dissolve a

an alliance; to dissolve the bonds of friendship.

an alliance; to dissolve the bonds of friendship. Them that ye can not refuse. . . dissolve and breake them into other feete by such meanes as it shall be taught hereafter. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106. Who would not wish to be Dissolv'd from earth, and with Astreas flee From this bilnd dungeon to that sun-bright throme? Quarles, Emblems, 1. 15. In the name of God and the Church they dissolve their fellowship with him. Milton, Church-Government, fl. 3. I le (the prime minister) may indeed, under some cir-cumstances, dissolve Parliament; thu if the new House of Commons disapproves of his policy, then he must resign. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 193.
4. To explain: resolvo: solve. [Obsolete or

4. To explain; resolvo; solve. [Obsolete or archaie.]

Thou caust . . . dissolve doubts.

Dan. v. 16. I will now for this day return to my question, and dis-solve it, whether God's people may be governed by a gov-ernor that bearcth the name of a king, or no? Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549. Thou hads not between death and birth Dissolved the riddle of the earth. Tennyson, Two Voices.

5. To destroy the power of; deprive of force; annul; abrogate: as, to dissolve a charm or spell; dissonancy; (dis'o-nan-si), n. Same as disso-to dissolve an injunction.

The running stream dissolved the spell, And his own eivish shape he took. Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 13.

6. To consume; cause to vanish or perish; end by dissolution; destroy, as by fire. [Obsolete as used of death.]

Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii, 11.

His death came from a sudden catarrh which caused a squinancy by the inflammation of the interiour muscles, and a shortness of hreath followed which dissolved him in the space of twelve hours. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 227.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 227. We may . . . be said to live . . . when we have in a great measure conjuncted our dread of death, . . and are even prepared, and willing to be dissolved, and to be with Christ. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi. Dissolved blood, blood that dees not readily cognitate on cooling.=Syn. 1. Thaw, Fuse, etc. See mett. II. intrans. 1. To become fluid; be disinte-grated and absorbed by a fluid; be converted from a solid to a fluid state: as. sugar dissolves

from a solid to a fluid state: as, sugar dissolves in water.

A distinction is made between chemical and physical so-lution; in the former case the substance is first altered chemically by the solvent, and the new body thus formed goes luto solution; in the latter, the abstance dissolves without alteration of its chemical nature. Ferguson. 2. To be disintegrated by or as if by heat or force; melt or crumble; waste away.

Ment or crambre, "The great globe itself," Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve. Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

3. To become relaxed; lose force or strength; melt or sink away from weakness or languor.

The charm dissolves apace. Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in; For I am almost ready to dissolve, Hearing of this. Shak., Lear, v. 3.

Till all dissolving in the trance we lay,

And in tumnituous raptures died away. Pope, Sappho to Phaon. 4. To separate; break up: as, the council dissolved; Parliament dissolved.

She, ending, waved her hands; thereat the crowd, Muttering, dissolved, Tennyson, Princess, iv. Muttering, dissolved. Tennyson, Frincess, iv. 5. To break up or pass away by degrees; dis-appear gradually; fade from sight or apprehen-sion: as, dissolving views (see view); his pros-pects were rapidly dissolving. dissolvent (di-zol'vent), a. and n. [= F. dis-solvant = Sp. disolvente = Pg. It. dissolvente, \langle L. dissolven(t-)s, ppr. of dissolvere, dissolve; see dissolve.] I. a. Having power to dissolve; sol-vent.

vent

II. n. 1. A solvent.

. Unless a part of the metal is fairly melted in the crucible, with proper dissolvents. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, 1. 4.

2. That which disintegrates, breaks up, or loosens.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate dissolvent to the truce. Motley. Motley

culi, tubercles, etc.; a resolvent.

I have not yet myself seen any severe and satiafactory trial made to evince the effleacy of insipid dissolvents. *Boyle*, Works, II, 98.

dissolver (di-zol'ver), *n*. One who'or that which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving, in any sense of that word.

These men were the dissolvers of Episcopacie. Milton, Preistical Episcopacy.

1689 government; to dissolve Parliament; to dissolve dissolvible (di-zol'vi-bl), a. [< dissolve + -ible.] Same as dissolvable.

dissonance (dis'o-nans), n. [= D. dissonans = G. dissonanz = Dan. Sw. dissonans, < F. disso-nance = Sp. disonancia = Pg. dissonancia = It. dissonanza, dissonanzia, < LL. dissonantia, dis-sonance, < L. dissonan(t-)s, dissonant: see dis-sonant. Cf. assonance, consonance, resonance, I. The combine sector of being disconant. a dis-sonant. Cf. assonance, consonance, resonance, I. 1. The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious mixture or combination of sounds; harshness of combined sounds; discord.

The wonted rear was up amidat the woods, And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance. Millon, Comus, 1. 550.

Specifically -2. In music: (a) The combina-tion of tones that are so far unrelated to each other as to produce beats; distinguished from consonance. See beat¹, n., 7. (b) The interval consonance. See $beat^1$, n., 7. (b) The interval between two such tones. See discord.—3. Discord in general; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency. Milton.

The praise of goodness from an unsound hollow heart must certainly make the grossest dissonance in the world. Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 5.

The ugliness of sin [and] the dissonancy of it unto rea-son. Jer. Taylor, Contemplations, 1. 9. dissonant (dis'õ-nant), a. [$\langle F. dissonant =$ Sp. dissonante = Pg. It. dissonante, $\langle L. disso-$

nan(t-)s, ppr. of dissonare, disagree in sound (cf. dissonus, disagreeing in sound), $\langle dis-$, apart, + sonus, a sound, sonarc, sound: see sonant. Cf. assonant, consonant, resonant.] 1. Discordant in sound; harsh; jarring; inharmonious; un-pleasant to the ear: as, dissonant tones or intervals.

You are yet too harsh, too dissonant; There's no truo music in your words, my lord. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. I. With loud and dissonant clangor Echoed the sound of their brazen drums. Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 4.

2. Discordant in general; disagreeing; incongruous.

For it must needs he that, how far a thing is dissonant and disagreeing from the guise and trade of the hearers, so far shall it be out of their belief. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), fi. 6.

Dissonant chord, any chord not a major or minor triad. See triad. — Dissonant interval, the interval between two tones less closely related to each other than a minor third or sixth. See discord. dissonedt, a. [ME., appar. pp. of *dissonen, < F. dissoner = Pr. Pg. dissonar = Sp. disonar =

It. dissonare, < L. dissonare, disagree in sound: see dissonant.] Dissonant. disspirit (dis-spir'it), v. t. Same as dispirit.

alsonit (disspire), v. i. Same as dispire.
dissuade (di-swād'), v.; pret. and pp. dissuaded, ppr. dissuading. [Formerly spelled disswade;
(OF. dissuader, F. dissuader = Sp. dissuadir = Pg. dissuadir = It. dissuadere, < L. dissuadere, dissuade, < dis-, apart, away, + suadere, pp. suasus, persuade: see suasion, and cf. persuade.] trans. 1. To advise or exhort against some thing; attempt to draw or divert from an action by the presentation of reasons or motives: as, he dissuaded his friend from his rash purpose.

We would persuade our fellow to this or that; another self within our eyes dissuades him. Emerson, New England Reformera.

31. To give advice against; represent as undesirable, improper, or dangerous.

War therefore, open or conccal'd, alike My voice dissuades. Milton, P. L., ii. 187. II. intrans. To give advice in opposition to some proposed course of action.

Here Essex would have tarried, in expectation of the Indian Fleet, but that Graves the Pilot dissuaded, be-cause the Harbour was not good. Baker, Chronicles, p. 385.

3. In med., a remedy supposed to be eapable of dissuader (di-swā'der), n. One who dissuades;

a dehorter. **dissuasion** (di-swā'zhon), n. [= F. dissuasion = Sp. disuasion = Pg. dissuasão = It. dissua-sione, $\langle L. dissuasio(n-), \langle dissuadere, pp. dis-$ suasus, dissuade : see dissuade.] I. The act ofdiscussion discussion = hetter in the set ofdissuading; advice or exhortation in opposition to something; diversion or an attempt to divert from a purpose or measure by advice or argument; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such dis-suasion from love as its votaries call invectives against it. Boyle

2. A dissuasive influence or motive; a deterring action or effect.

But for the discussion of two eyes, That make with him foul weather or flue day, Ho had abstained, nor graced the spectacle. Browning, Ring and Book, 11. 309.

dissuasive (di-swa'siv), a. and n. [= F. dissuasif = Sp. disuasivo = Pg. It. dissuasivo, dissua-sive, $\langle L. dissuasus, pp. of dissuadere, dissuade:$ see dissuade.] I. a. Tending to dissuade ordivert from a purpose; dehortatory.

The young lovers were too much enamoured of each other to attend to the dissuasive voice of avarice. Goldsmith, True History for the Ladies.

II. n. Argument or advice employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is intended or tends to divert from any purpose or eourse of action.

A hearty dissuasive from . . . the practice of swearing and cursing. Abp. Sharp, Works, IV. xviii. dissuasively (di-swā'siv-li), adv. In a dissua-

Clastuasively (di-swa'siv-ii), adv. In a dissua-sive manner. Clarke. **dissuasory** (di-swa'sō-ri), a. and n. [= It. dis-suasorio, < L. as if *dissuasorius, < dissuasor, a dissuader, < dissuadere, pp. dissuasus, dissuade: see dissuade.] I. a. Tending to dissuade; dis-suasivo. [Rare.] II. n.; pl. dissuasories (-riz). A dissuasion;

a dissuasive exhortation. [Rare.]

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his dissuasories. Jefrey. dissue, r. i. See dizzue.

dissundert, v. t. [< dis-, apart, + sunder.] To separate; rend asunder.

Whose misrule Automedon restraines, By cutting the intangling gcres, and so dissundering quite The brave slaine beast. Chapman, Iliad, xvi.

dissweetent (dis-swe'tn), v. t. [< dis- priv. + sweeten.] To deprive of sweetness.

By excess the sweetest comforts will be dissoverened Bp. Richardson, Observations on Old Test., p. 296.

dissyllabet, n. See dissyllable. dissyllabic (dis-i-lab'ik), a. [= F. dissyllabic.] bique, < dissyllable, dissyllable : see dissyllable.] Consisting of two syllables only : as, a dissyllabie foot in poetry.

dissyllabification (dis-i-lab"i-fi-kā'shon), n. [< dissyllabify: see -fy and -ation.] Formation into two syllables.

dissyllabify (dis-i-lab'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp

alssyllabiry (dis-1-lab)-1-1), v. t.; pret. and pp. dissyllabified, ppr. dissyllabifying. [< dissyllabe + _fy, make.] To form into two syllables. **dissyllabism** (di-sil'a-bizm), n. [< dissyllabe + _ism.] The character of having only two syllables.

Of some of them [tongues related and unrelated to Chinese] the roots are in greater or less part dissyllable; and we do not yet know that all *dissyllabism*, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII, 774.

reduplication. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 774. dissyllabize (di-sil'a-biz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dissyllabized, ppr. dissyllabizing. [\langle dissyllabe +-ize.] To dissyllabify. dissyllable (di-sil'a-bl or dis'i-la-bl), n. [Al-tered to suit syllable, from earlier dissyllabe, \langle F. dissyllabe = Sp. dislabo = Pg. dissyllabo, \langle L. disyllabus, of two syllables, \langle Gr. doc $\lambda a \beta \alpha$, improp. $do \sigma v \lambda a \beta \alpha$, of two syllables, \langle dis-, two-, + $\sigma v \lambda a \beta \beta$, a syllable: see syllable.] A word eonsisting of two syllables only, as paper, white-ness, virtue. ness, virtue.

dissymmetric, dissymmetrical (dis-si-met'-rik, -ri-kal), a. [< L. dis- priv. + Gr. σίμμετρος, symmetric: see symmetric.] Having no plane of symmetry; especially, having the same form but not superposable, as the right- and lefthand gloves. Thus, the crystals of tartaric acid, which are optically right and left-handed, are dissymmetric, and were conceived by Pasteur to be built up of dissym-metric molecules.

Pasteur invoked the ald of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering crystals dissymmetrical at the moment of their formation. Tyndall, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

dissymmetry (dis-sim'e-tri), n. [ζL. dis-priv. + Gr. συμετρία, symmetry.] Want of symme-try, specifically that characteristic of dissym-metric bodies. See dissymmetric.

Metric bodies. See assymmetric. By both helices and magnets Faraday caused the plane of polarisation in perfectly neutral liquids and solids to rotate. If the turning of the plane of polarisation be a demonstration of nolecular dissymmetry, then, in the twinkling of an eye, Faraday was able to displace symme-try by dissymmetry, and to confer upon bodies, while in their ordinary state were inert and dead, this power of rotation which M. Pasteur considers to be the exclusive attribute of life. Tyndall, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, dissuaded her with great ardour; and I stood neuter. Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.

2. To change from a purpose by persuasion or argument.

We submit to Cæsar, . . . promising To pay our wonted tribute, from the which We were dissuaded by our wicked queen. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

This device acts...as a pyromagnetic motor, the heat now passing through the tubes in such a way as to produce a *dissymmetry* in the lines of force of the iron field. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 133.

dissympathy (dis-sim'pā-thi), n. [< dis- priv. + sympathy.] Want of sympathy or interest; indifference. Johnston. [Rare.] dist. An abbreviation of district: as, Dist. Atty., District Attornèy. distacklet (dis-tak'l), v. t. [< dis- priv. + tackle.] To divest of tackle or rigging.

At length, these instruments of their long wandrings ... tossed their distackled fieet to the ahore of Libya, Warner, Albion's England, Addition to ii.

distad (dis'tad), adv. [< dist(ance) + -ad³.] In anat., away from the center; from withiu out-ward; toward the surface or end of the body. ward; toward the surface or end of the body. distaff (dis'tâf), n.; pl. distaffs (-tâfs), rarely distaves (-tâvz). [$\langle ME. distaffs (-tâfs), rarely$ distaves (-tâvz). [$\langle ME. distaf, dystaf, disestaf,$ dysestaf, $\langle AS. distaf, disstaf, distaff, <math>\langle *dise$ (\rangle late ME. disen, dysen, furnish a distaff with flax, E. dizen, dial. dize, deek out, array) (prob. = East Fries. dissen = LG. diesse, the bunch of flax on the distaff, $\rangle G. dial. diesse (naut.),$ tow, oakum) + staf, staff: see dize, dizen, and staff. A connection of the first element with OHG. dehsa, MHG. dehse, a distaff, $\langle (MHG.) deh-$ sen, break or swingle flax (orig. prepare, form, fashion as with a hatchet, ax, or other imple-ment), whence also OHG. dehsala, a hatchet, ax, etc. (see ask²), is doubtful.] 1. In the earliest method of spinning, the staff, usually a cleft stick about 3 feet long, on which was wound a quantity of wool, cotton, or flax to be spun. The lower end of the direft washed the tween the fet care and stick about 3 feet long, on which was wound a quantity of wool, cotton, or flax to be spun. The lower end of the distaff was held between the left arm and the side, and the thread, passing through and gaged by the fingers of the left hand, was drawn out and twisted by those of the right, and wound on a suspended spindle made so as to be revolved like a top, which completed the twist. In Eastern countries and in some districts of Europe, espe-cially in Italy, the primitive distaff and spindle are still used; but after the introduction of the spinning-wheel into Europe, about the fifteenth century, the distaff became an attachment only of that designed for flax, and thus con-tinued in general use till a recent period, modified in form. The loaded distaff in the left hand placed.

The loaded distaff in the left hand placed, With spongy coils of snow-white wool was graced; From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew, Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew. Catullus (trans.).

He's so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their distaves. Beau, and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex. His crown usurped, a distaf on the throne. Dryden,

His crown usurped, a distaff on the throne. Dryden. Distaff day, or Saint Distaff'e day, the day after Twelfth-day, or the festival of Epiphany: formerly so called in England because on that day the women resumed their distaffs and other ordinary employments, after the relaxation of the holidays. – Distaff side, or distaff side of the house, an old collective phrase for the female members of a family, as the distaff was always used by wo-men, and was common among all ranks: used especially with reference to relationship and descent, and opposed to spear side: as, he is connected with the family on the distoff side; he traces his descent through the distaff side of the house. Also called spindle side. distafin (dis-tān'), v. t. [$\langle ME. disteinen, dis teignen, \langle OF. desteindre, destaindre, F. dótein-$ dre = Pr. destenguer = Sp. destefir = Pg. des-tingir = It. stignere, stingere, distain, take away $the eolor, <math>\langle L. dis- priv. + tingere, tinge, color:$ see dis- aud tinge, tint, taint. Now abbr. stain, q. v.] 14. To take away the eolor of; henee, to weaken the effect of by comparison; cause to pale; outvie.

to pale: outvie.

And thon, Tesie, that hast of love suche peyne, My lady comith, that al this may *distegne*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, 1. 262.

2. To tinge with any color different from the natural or proper one; discolor; stain: as, a sword *distained* with blood. [Arehaie.]

Divers of the women I have seen with their chinnes dis-tained into knots and flowers of blue, made by pricking of the skin with needles. Sandys, Travailes, p. 85.

Colors that distain The cheeks of Proteus or the silken train Of Flora's nymphs. Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained, R. L. Stevenson, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, p. 4.

3. To blot; sully; defile; tarnish.

Though one his tonge distayne With cursid speche, to doo hym ailf a shame. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77. The worthiness of praise distains his worth, If that the praised himself bring the praise forth. Skak, T. and C., i. 3. Have ye fair daughters ? Look To see them live, torn from your arms, distained, Dishonored. Miss Mitford, Rienzi, tal (dis'(tal), a [(dist(mage) + al. op. enc)]

distal (dis'tal), a. [{ dist(ance) + -al, on anal-ogy of central.] In anat., situated away from

the center of the body; being at the end; ter-minal; peripheral: the opposite of *proximal*: as, the *distal* end of a limb, a bone, or other part or organ. Thus, the nails are at the *distal* ends of the fingers; the *distal* extremity of the thigh-bone is at the knee; the *distal* organs or appendages of a hydrozoan are at the end of the main stem.

An insect, in entering . . . to suck the nectar, would depress the distal portion of the labellum [in Epipactis palustris], and consequently would not touch the rostel-lum. Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insecta, p. 97. distally (dis'tal-i), adv. In a distal situation or direction; toward the distal end or extrem-

ity; remotely; terminally; peripherally.

The humerns is a stout bone — prismatic, and with a punded head at its proximal end, flattoned and broad istally. I uxley, Anat. Vert., p. 185. distant, v. t. [A var. of distance, v.] To keep separate; distinguish.

For an I war dead, and ye war dead,
And baith in as grave laid, O,
And ye and I war tane up again,
Wha could distan your moule frae mine, O?
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 122). distance (dis'tans), n. [< ME. distance, dcs-tance, dcstaunce = D. distantie = G. distanz = Dan. distance = Sw. distans, < OF. distance, destance, distance, separation, disagreement, disaecord, F. distance, distance, = Pr. Sp. Pg. distancia = It. distanza, distanzia, < L. distantia, distance, remoteness, distanza, (1. distanta), distance, remoteness, difference, $\langle distan(t-)s,$ distant: see distant.] 1. The measure of the in-terval between two objects in space, or, by ex-tension, between two points of time; the length of the draight line formation that the of the straight line from one points of this, the tength and hence of time intervening between one event or period and another: as, the distance be-tween New York and San Francisco; the dis-tance of two events from each other; a distance of five miles; events only the distance of an hour apart. In navigation distances are usually measured along rhumb-lines.

Space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between then, is called distance. Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 2. 2. A definite or measured space to be maintained between two divisions of a body of troops, two combatants in a duel, or the like: as (in eommand), take your distances.

He fights as you aing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion. Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. and proportion. 3. In horse-racing, the space measured back from the winning-post which a horse, in heat-races, must have reached when the winning races, must have reached when the winning horse has covered the whole course in order to be entitled to enter subsequent heats. In the United States the distances for trotting-races are (1889) as follows: Mile-heats, 50 yards; two-mile heats, 150 yards; three-mile heats, 20 yards; mile-heats, best three in five, 100 yards; mile-heats, with eight or more starters, 120 yards. The distances for running-races are as follows: Three-quarter-mile heats, 25 yards; mile-heats, 30 yards; two-mile heats, 70 yards. A horse which fails to reach the dis-tance-post before the heat has been won, or whose rider or driver is adjudged to have made certain specified errors, is said to be distanced.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of dis-tance. Sir R. L'Estrange. tance

4. In music, the interval or difference between two tones. See *interval.*—5. Remoteness of place or time; a remote place or time: as, at a great *distance*; a light appeared in the *distance*.

"Twere an ill World, I'll swear, for ev'ry Friend, If Distance could their Union end. Cowley, Friendship in Absence, st. 3. Tis distance lends enchantment to the view, and where the mountain in its accuracy have And robes the mountain in its azure hue. Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

6. Remoteness in succession or relation: as, the *distance* between a descendant and his aucestor; there is a much greater distance between the ranks of major and captain than between those of captain and first lieutenant.—7. Re-moteness in intercourse; reserve of manner, induced by or manifesting reverence, respect, dignity, dislike, coldness or alienation of feeling, etc.

I hope your modesty Will know what distance to the crown is due. Dryden.

Tis by respect and distance that authority is npheld. Bp. Atterbury.

On the part of Heaven Now alienated, distance and distaste. Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

8t. Dissension; strife; disturbance.

The wolde the haylies that were come from Fraunce, Dryve the Flemisshe that made the destaunce. Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

After mete, without distans, The cockwolds schuld together danse, The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballada, 1. 23).



<text><text><text>

There is great reason why superiors should keep infe-riors thus at a distance, and exact so much respect of them. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 182. To keep one's distance, to show proper respect or re-serve; not to be too familiar.

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

distance (dis'tans), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-tanced, ppr. distancing. [= Dan. distancerc = Sw. distansiera = F. distancer = Pg. distanciar; from the noun.] 1. To place at a distance; situate remotely.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles distanced thence. Fuller.

2. To cause to appear at a distance; cause to appear remote. [Rare.]

Ilis peculiar art of distancing an object to aggrandize II. Miller. his space.

3. In *horse-racing*, to beat in a race by at least the space between the distance-post and the winning-post; hence, to leave behind in a race; get far ahead of. See distance, n., 3.

She had distanced her servant, and . . . turned slightly in her saddle and looked back at him. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 30.

Hence-4. To get in advance of; gain a superiority over; outdo; excel.

He distanced the most skilful of his cotemporaries Milner.

distance-block (dis'tans-blok), n. A block in-serted between two objects to separate them or

seried between two objects to separate them or keep them a certain distance apart. distance-judge (dis'tans-juj), n. In horse-racing, a judge stationed at the distance-post to note what horses have not reached it when the winner passes the winning-post. distanceless (dis'tans-les), a. [< distance + -less.] 1. Not affording or allowing a distant or extensive view; dull; hazy. [Rare.] A silent dim distanceless rating day

A silent, dim, distanceless, rotting day. Kingsley, Yeast, i.

Specifically-2. Appearing as if near by; with-out effect of distance, as a landscape in some states of light and atmosphere in which all the outlines are hard and clear-cut, and the usual bluish haze tinting hills and other objects is laeking

distance-piece (dis'tans-pēs), n. A distance-

distance-post (dis' tans-post), n. In horse-racing, the post or flag placed at the end of the distance. See distance, n., 3. distance-signal (dis' tans-sig" nal), n. In rail., the most distant of the series of signals under

the control of a signal-man. distancyt (dis'tan-si), n. Distance. Dr. H.

More.

More. **distant** (dis'tant), a. [\langle ME. distant, \langle OF. distant, F. distant = Sp. Pg. It. distante, \langle L. distant, F. distant = Sp. Pg. It. distante, \langle L. distant(t-)s, ppr. of distare, stand apart, be sep-arate, distant, or different, \langle di-, dis-, apart, + stare, stand: see stand, and ef. constant, extant, instant, restant.] 1. Standing or being apart from a given point or place; situated at a dif-ferent point in space, or, by extension, in time; separated by a distance: as, a point a line or a hair's-breadth distant from another; Saturn is estimated to be about \$80,000,000 miles distant from the sun. from the sun.

We passed by cortain Ciaterns, some mile and better distant from the City. Saudys, Travailes, p. 169. 2. Remote; far off or far apart in space, time, connection, prospect, kind, degree, sound, etc.: as, distant stars; a distant period; distant rela-tives; a distant hope; a distant resemblance.

distant

Banners hlazed With battles won in many a distant land. Scott, Vision of Don Roderick.

In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the distant line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as heautiful as his own nature. Emerson, Nature.

The boy's cry came to her from the field, More and more distant. Tennys

Specifically — 3. In entom.: (a) Thinly placed or scattered: as, distant punctures, stria, spines, etc.: opposed to close, contiguous, etc. (b) Widely separated, or more separated than usual: opposed to approximate: as, distant eyes (widely separated at the base); distant legs or antennæ. (c) Separated by an incisure or joint, as the head and thorax of a beetle. Kirby.-4. Indirect; not obvious or plain.

In modest terms and distant phrases.

Addison, Spectator. 5. Not cordial or familiar; characterized by haughtiness, celdness, or reserve; coel; re-served; shy: as, distant manners.

Good day, Amintor; for to me the name of brother is too distant: we are frienda, And that is nearer. Beau. and Fi., Maid'a Tragedy, iii. 1. You will be surpriz'd, in the milst of a daily and famil-iar Conversation, with an Address which hears as distant an Air as a publick Dedication. Steele, Tender Husband, Ded.

Steele, lender Intsona, Ded.
Syn 1. Removed. -5. Cool, cold, haughty, frigid.
distantiali (dis-tan'shal), a. [< L. distantia, distance (see distance, n.), + -al.] Remote in place; distant. W. Montague.</p>
distantly (dis'tant-li), adv. 1. Remotely; at a distance. -2." In entom., sparsely; so that the component parts are distant from one another is distantly for a punctured or spinese. -3 other: as, distantly punctured or spinese.- 3. With reserve or haughtiness.

distaste; (dis-tāst'), v. [< dis- priv. + taste.] **I.** trans. 1. To disrelish; dislike; loathe: as, to distaste drugs or poisons.

Ste drugs or poisons. One distastes The scent of roscs, which to infinites Most pleasing is and odorfferous. Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 1.

If the multitude distast wholsome doctrine, shall we to

If the multitude sterior that humor them abandon it? Milton, On Def. of Humb, Remonst, 2. To offend; disgust; vex; displease; sour.

Suitors are so distasted with delays and abuses Bacon, Suitors.

Honourable and worthy Country men, let not the mean-nesse of the word fish diadaste you, for it will afford as good gold as the Mines of Outana or Potassie. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 253.

Tis duli and unnatural to have a lfare run full in the Hound's Mouth, and would distaste the keenest Huater. Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

3. To spoil the taste or relish of; change to the worse; corrupt.

Her brain-sick raptures Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel Which hath our aeveral honours all engag'd To make it gracious. Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. An envious apoplexy, with which his indgment is so dazzled and distasted that he grows violently impatient of any opposite happiness in another. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. intrans. To be distasteful, nauscous, or displeasing.

Poisons

Which, at the first, are scarce found to distaste. Shak., Othelio, iii. 3.

distaste (dis-tāst'), n. [< distaste, v.] 1. Want of taste or liking for something; disrelish; dis-gust, or a slight degree of it; hence, dislike in general.

If one dissent, he shall sit down, without abowing any further distaste, publicly or privately. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

On the part of Heaven Now allenated, distance and distaste, Milton, P. L., ix. 9. A positive crime night have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of distasts for the foreign comestibles. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

A certain taste for figures, coupled with a still stronger distasts for Latin accidence, directed his inclination and his father's choice towards a mercantile career. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 37.

2†. Discomfort ; uneasiness ; annoyance.

Now, brother, I should chide ; But I'll give no distaste to your fair mistress. Beau. and Ft., Scoruful Lady, fil. 2.

So many gratifications attend this public sort of obscur-ity, that aone little distastes 1 daily receive have lost their anguish. Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

3t. That which is distasteful or offends. Our car is now too much profaned, grave Maro, With these distastes, to take thy sacred lines. B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=Syn. 1. Repugnance, disinclination, displeasure, dissat-

istasteful (dis-tāst'ful), a. [< distaste + -ful, 1.] 1. Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the tasto; hence, offeusive in general.

Why shou'd you pluck the green distasteful fruit From the unwilling bough. When it may ripen of itself and fall? Dryden, Don Schastian, iii. 1.

Our ordinary mental food has become distasteful. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

Indicating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dislike; repulsive; malevolent.

After distasteful looks, . . . and cold-moving hods. They froze mc into silence. Shak., T. of A., il. 2.

and the second se

agreeableness to the taste, in any sense.

The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and dis-tastefulness of our physick. W. Montague, Devoute Easays, 11. x. § 2.

Distastefulness alone would, however, be of little aer-vice to caterpillars, because their aoit and juicy bodies are so delicate, that if seized and afterwarda rejected by a bird they would almost certainly be killed. A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 118.

distastivet (dis-tās'tiv), a. and n. [$\langle distaste + -ive.$] I. a. Having distaste or dislike. Your vnwilling and distastiue ear. Speed, Hen. V., IX. xv. § 10.

II. n. That which gives disrelish or aversion. Whittoek.

distasture (dis-tās'tūr), n. [$\langle distaste + -ure$.] The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed.

This duke (saith Grafton), being an aged man and for-tunate before in all his warres, vpon this distasture im-pressed such dolour of minde, that for very griefe thereof he liued not long after. Speed, Queen Mary, 1X, xxiii. § 32.

distemonous (dī-stō'mō-nus), a. [< Gr. δι-, two-, + στήμων, stamen, + -ous.] In bot., hav-ing two stamens; diandrons.

distemper¹ (dis-tem 'per), v. [< ME. distemperen, < OF. destemperer = Sp. destemplar = Pg. destemperar, disorder, = It. distemperare, disacstemperar, disorder, ≡ 11. astemperare, astemperare, stemperare, stemperare, disorder, distemper (now chiefly in sense of distemper²), (ML. distemperare, derange, disorder, distemper, (L. dis- priv. + temperare (>OF. temper, F. tremper, etc.), temper: see temper. Cf. distemper²] I. trans. It. To change the temper er due propertions of.

The fourthe is, whan thurgh the gret abundance of his mete the humours in his body ben distempered. Chaucer, Parson'a Tale.

2. To disease; disorder; derange the bodily or mental functions of.

This variable composition of man's body hath made it as an instrument easy to distemper. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

You look very ill: something has distempered you. B. Jonson, Epicone, iv. 2.

E. Jonson, Epicene, IV. 2. He had abord his vessels aboute 80, lustic men (but very unruly), who, after they came ashore, did so distem-per them solves with drinke as they became like madd-men. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 441. But body and soul are distempered when out of tune, unmodulated, unbalanced. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 290.

3. To deprive of temper or moderation; ruffle; disturb.

Distempre you nought.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, 1. 495. Men's spirits were . . . distempered, as I have related, and it might have been expected that they would have heen much divided in their choice. N. Morion, New England's Memorial, p. 272.

N. Morton, New Sugara Strange that this Monviedro Should have the power so to distemper me. Coleridge.

But the dust of prejudice and passion, which so disten-pers the intellectual vision of theologians and politicians, is seen te make... no exception of the perspicacity of philologists. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 350. II.; intrans. To become diseased. [Rare.]

The stones on thi lande is for to drede; For that be somer hooto and winter colde, That vyne, and greyne, and tree distempre wolde. Palladins, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

If ittle faults, proceeding on distemper, Shall not be wink'd at, how ahall we stretch our eye When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested, Appear before ua? Shak., Hen. V., il 2.

Appear before us? Snak, 100. v., 11. 2. We read a great deal of the disappointments of authors, and a prevalent dis-temper resulting therefrom. N. and Q., 7th ser., 111. 431. Heneo-2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it: now most commonly applied to the diseases of brutes.

Of no distemper, of no blast he died, But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long. Dryden and Lee, Cellpus, iv. 1. The person cured was known to have laboured under that distemper some years before our Saviour was born. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, H. L.

Specifically - 3. A disease of young dogs, com-monly considered as a catarrhal disorder. It is in general characterized by a running from the nose and eyes as one of the first and leading symptoms, and is usu-ally accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the fiesh and loss of strength and spirits. 41. Want of due temperature; severity of elimate or weather.

Those countries . . . directly under the tropic were of a distemper uninhabitable. Raleigh, Ilist, World.

5t. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles. Temper and distemper [of empire] consist of contraries.

Bacon, Empire.

61. Ill humor; bad temper.

61. If further; bad temper. Ite came, he wrote to the governour, wherein he con-fessed his passionate distemper, and declared his meaning in those offensive apeeches. Winthrop, Hist, New England, II. 20. The said Weaten . . . gave such cutting and provoking speeches as made the aald captain rise up in great indig-nation and distemper. N. Morton, New England'a Memorial, p. 106.

7t. Pelitical disorder; tumult. Waller.-8. Uneasiness; disorder of mind.

ess; disorder of the a sickness There is a sickness Which puts some of us in distemper. Shak., W. T., i. 2.

= Syn. 2. Infirmity, Malady, etc. (see disease), complaint, di **II.** \dagger *a*. Lacking self-restraint; intemperate.

Chaucer.

Chaucer. distemper² (dis-tem'per), v. t. [Also written destemper; \leq OF. destemprer, later destremper, F. détremper, soak, steep, dilute, soften by soak-ing in water, = Sp. destemplar = Pg. destemperar = It. distemperare, stemperare, dissolve, dilute, weaken, \leq ML. distemperare, dissolve, dilute, melt, lit. temper; being the same word as dis-temper¹, but with prefix dis- distributive, not privative.] To prepare, as a pigment, for use in distemper painting. in distemper painting.

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by distempering the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummel liquor. Sir W. Pettie, in Sprat's flist. Royal Soc., p. 286.

distemper² (dis-tem'per), n. [Also written destemper; = F. détrempe, distemper, water-colare mixed with any binding medium soluble in water, such as yolk of egg and an equal quantity of water, yolk and white of egg beaten together and mixed with an equal quantity of together and mixed with an equal quantity of milk, fig-tree sap, vinegar, wine, ox-gall, etc. Strictly speaking, distemper painting is painting in water-color with a vehicle of which yolk of egg is the chief in-gredient, upon a surface usually of wood or canvas, cov-ered with a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gun, this ground itself being frequently called distemper. See distemper-ground. If the glutinous medium is preaent in too great quantity, the colors will scale off when the paint-ing is exposed to the air, so that they should be applied in thin layers and not be reteuched until they are perfectly dry. dry.

They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in distemper. Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. 44.

This mode of painting (temperal, which is undoubtedly the most ancient, and which, in trade purposes, is called distemper painting, derives its name from the fact that the colours are "tempered" or mixed with some liquid or medium to hind their separate particles to each other and to the surface to which the paint is to be applied. Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 160.

2. A pigment prepared for painting according to this method.

There has also lately a curious fact been discovered, namely, that a couch of distemper, which covered the en-velope of a munmy, was composed of plaister mixed with animal glue. W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée'a Painting in Oil and [Fresco, p. 218.

For that be somer hooto and whiter colde, That vyne, and greyne, and tree distempre wolde. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11. distemper¹ (dis-tem'pèr), n. and a. [< distem-per¹, v.] I. n. 1. An unbalanced or unnatural temper; want of balance or propertion. Common distemper, a coarse method of painting used for watis or other rough or commercial purposes, in which the colored pigments are mixed with white, with the addl-tion of gum or glue.—Distemper colors. See color. distemperancet (dis-tem'pèr-ans), n. [< ME. destempraunce, < OF. destemprance = Pr. des-

distemperance

tempransa = Sp. destemplanza = Pg. destempetempransa = Sp. destemplanza = Pg. destemplanza rança = It. distemperanza, stemperanza, $\langle ML.$ distemperantia, perturbatiou, disturbance of condition, $\langle distemperan(t-)s$, ppr. of distempe-rare, distemper: see distemper1, v.] 1. Intem-perance; self-indulgence. Chaucer. - 2. In-temperateness; inclemency; severity. Chau-cer 2. Decrement of the severity. cer.-3. Derangement of temperature.

They [meats] annoye the body in cansyng distemper-unce, Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. aun 4. Distemper; disease.

Distemperance rob thy sleepe. Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, I. 3. distemperatet (dis-tem'per-āt), a. [< ML. dis-temperatus (> Sp. destemplado = Pg. destempe-rado), pp. ef distemperare, distemper: see dis-temper1, v., and cf. temperate, intemperate.] 1. Immoderate.

2. Diseased; distempered.

Thou hast thy brain distemporate and out of rule. Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1693), p. 295. distemperately (dis-tem 'per-āt-li), adv. In a distemperate, disproportioned, or diseased

manner.

If you shall judge his flame Distemperately weake, as faulty much In atile, in plot, in spirit. Marston, The Fawne, Epil.

distemperature (dis-tem'per-ā-tūr), n. [= It. stemperatura; as distemperate + -ure, after tem-perature. Cf. distemperure.] 1†. Derangement or irregularity of temperature; especially, un-duy beigtheund temperature; duly heightened temperature.

This year [1079], by reason of Distemperature of Wea-ther, Thunders and Lightenings, by which many Men per-ished, there ensued a Famine. Baker, Chronicles, p. 29.

A distemperature of youthful heat Might have excus'd disorder and ambition. Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2. 2t. Intemperateness; excess.-3. Violent tu-

multuousness; outrageous conduct; an excess. It is one of the distemperatures to which an unreasoning liberty may grow, no doubt, to regard law as no more nor less than just the will—the actual and present will—of the actual majority of the nation. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 156.

4. Perturbation of mind.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his distempera Scott, tur

"You are discomposed or displeased, my lord," replied Tressilian; "yet there is no occasion for distemperature," Scott, Kenilworth, xxxviif.

5. Confusiou; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder.-6. Illness; indisposi-

tion. A huge infectious troop Of pale distemperatures, and foea to life. Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I found so great a distemperature in my body by drink-ing the sweete wines of Plemont, that caused a grievons inflammation in my face. Coryat, Crudities, I. 96.

[Rare or obselete in all uses.] distemper-brush (dis-tem'per-brush), n. A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water. distempered (dis-tem'perd), p. a. [Pp. of dis-temper, v.] 1. Diseased or disordered.

His maister had mervell what it ded mene So sodenly to ace hym in that case, All distemperyd and out of colour clene. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 766.

The Person that Died was so Distempered that he was ot expected to live. Lister, Journey to Parls, p. 235. The Person that Died was so Distempties that he was not expected to live. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 235. Their (early monks') Imaginations, distemptied by aclf-inflicted sufferings, peopled the solitoide with congenial spirits, and transported them at will beyond the horizon of the grave. Leeky, Rationaliam, II. 35.

O Sun, that healeat all distempered vision, O sun, that heatea all assempered vision, Thou doat content me so, when thou resolvest That doubting pleases me no leas than knowing. Longfellow, tr. of Dante'a Inferno, xi. 91.

2. Put out of temper; ruffled; ill-disposed; dis-

affected.

The king . . . Is in his retirement, marvellous distempered. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Once more to-day well met, distemper'd lords ! The king, by me, requests your presence straight. Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you, Behind your back, untruly, I had been As much distemper'd and enrag'd as now. Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

3. Deprived of temper or mederation; immoderate; intemperate: as, distempered zeal.

A woman of the church of Weymouth being cast out for some distempered speeches, by a major party, . . . her hushaud complained to the synod. Winthrop, Hist, New England, 11. 338.

Pardon a weak, distempered soul, that swells With sudden gusts, and sinks as soon in calms, The sport of passions. Addison, Cato, i. 1.

4. Disordered; prejudiced; perverted: as, distempered minds.

The imagination, when completely distempered, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. Buckminster.

distemperedness (dis-tem'perd-nes), n. The state of being distempered. *Bailey*, 1727. distemper-ground (dis-tem'per-ground), n. A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a gluti-nous medium, and laid on a surface of wood, plaster, etc., to prepare it for painting in dis-temper; or such a ground laid on without reference to subsequent operations. See distemper2, n., 1.

There are, for instance, many pictures of Titian painted upon a red ground; generally, they are paiuted upon dis-temper grounds, made of plaster of Paria and glue. W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and [Fresco, p. 16.

Aquinas objecteth the distemperate heat, which he sup-poses to he in all places directly under the sun. Rateigh, Hist. World. distemperment; (dis-tem'per-ment), n. [< OF. destemprement, destrempement, a mixture, tem-perament (also prob. a distempered state), = Pg. destemperamento=It. distemperamento, stemperamento, < ML. distemperamentum, a distem-pered state, < distemperare, distemper: see dis-temper¹, v.] Distempered state; distempera-

ture.

distemperuret, n. [ME., < OF. destemprure, destrempure, temper: see distemper¹ and -ure. Cf. distemperature.] Distemperature. Minsheu. distend (dis-tend'), v. [< OF. destendre, F. dis-tendre = It. distendere, stendere, < L. distendere, pp. distentus, LL. distensus, stretch asunder, < distendus, LL. distensus, stretch asunder, < see dis-, asunder, apart, + tendere, stretch: see tend¹, tension. Cf. attend, contend, extend, etc.] tend¹, tension. Cf. attend, contend, extend, etc.] I. trans. 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; dilate: expand; swell out; eularge: as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the lungs.

The effect of auch a mass of garbage is to distend the tomach. J. C. Prichard, Phys. Hiat. Mankind. stomach.

How such ideas of the Almighty's power (Ideas not absurd) distend the thought! Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

2. To stretch in any direction; extend. [Rare.] Upon the earth my body I distend.

Stirling, Aurora, il.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven Distended, as the hruw of God appeased? Milton, P. L., xi, S80.

3. To widen; spread apart. [Rare.] The warmth distends the chinks. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgica, i.

II. intrans. To become distended; swell.

And now his heart Distends with pride. Milton, P. L., i. 572. distended (dis-ten'ded), p. a. [Pp. of dis-tend, v.] In entom., dilated: as, distended tarsi. [Rare.]

distender (dis-ten'der), n. One who or that which distends.

distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti), $n. [\langle distensible: see -bility.]$ The quality of being distensible; capacity for distention.

Its [the spleeu's] yielding capsule and its veins, remark-able for their large calibre and great distensibility, even when the distending force is small. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1509.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1509. distensible (dis-ten'si-bl), a. [< LL. distensus, later form of L. distentus, pp. of distendere, dis-tend (see distend), + -ible.] Capable of being distended, dilated, or expanded. distensive (dis-ten'siv), a. [= It. stensivo, < LL. distensus, later form of L. distentus, pp. of distendere, distend: see distend.] 1. That may be distended.—2. Having the property of dis-tending: causing distention. Smart.

tending; causing distention. Smart. distent (dis-tent'), a. and n. [< L. distentus, pp. of distenderc, stretch asunder: see distend.] I.

a. Spread; distended. [Rare.]

Nostrila in play, now distent, now distracted. L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 360.

II.† n. Breadth.

II.† n. Breadth. distention (dis-ten'shon), n. [$\langle L. distentio(n-), \langle distendere, pp. distensus, stretch asunder: see$ distend.] 1. The act of distending, or the stateof being distended; dilatatien; a stretching inall directions; inflation: as, the distention ofthe lungs or stomach.—2. A stretching in anydirection; extension. [Rare.]

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in distention. Sir II. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

dister + (dis-ter'), v. t. [ζ OF. desterrer, F. dé-terrer, deprive of one's country, also dig or take out of the ground, ζ L. dis- priv. + terra, land, country, earth. Cf. atter², inter.] To banish from a country.

The Moors, whereof many thousands were disterred and banished hence to Barbary. Howell, Letters, I. i. 24.

disterminatet (dis-ter'mi-nāt), a. [< L. dister-minatus, pp. of disterminare (> It. disterminare), separate by a boundary, < dis-, apart, + termi-nare, set a boundary, < terminus, a boundary: see term, terminate.] Separated by bounds.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far disterminate in places, however asgregated and infinitely severalized in persons. $B\rho$. Hall, The Peace-Maker, i. 3.

distermination (dis-ter-mi-nā'shon), n. [$\langle dis-terminate: see -ation$.] Separation; secession.

This turning out of the church, this church-banishment or distermination. Hammond, Works, I. 450.

disthene (dis'thën), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota_{\gamma}, \text{two-}, + \sigma \delta \iota_{\gamma}$, vor, strength.] Cyanite: a mineral'se called by Haüy on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively. disthronet (dis-thrēn'), v. t. [$\langle \text{OF}, desthroner, \langle des- \text{ priv.} + throne, a throne: see dis- and$ throne. Cf. dethrone.] To dethrone.

Then, as some sulphurous spirit sent By the torne air's distemperment, To a rich palace, finds within Some sainted maid or Sheba queen. Feltham, Lusoria, xxiv. Nothing can possibly disthrone them but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise. Dr. John Smith, Portrait of Old Age, Pref.

throne + -ize.] To dethrone.

By his death he it recovered: But Peridure and Vigent him disthronized. Spenser, F. Q., H. x. 44.

distich (dis'tik), a. and n. [First, in E., as a Historia (distribution), and all the lines, as a mean final state of the lines, as L., distribution, and the lines of the same as distichous.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a group or system of two lines or verses. A familiar example is the elegiac distich. (See *elegiac.*) A distich in modern and riming poetry is more generally called a *couplet*.

The first diatance for the most part goeth all by distick, or couples of versea agreeing in one cadence. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

distichiasis (dis-ti-kī'a-sis), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta i - \sigma \tau \chi \rho c$, having two rows: see distich.] A malformation consisting of a double row of eyelashes.

lashes. **Distichodontinæ** (dis[#]ti-kō-don-tī'nē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Distichodus (-odont-) + -inæ.] A sub-family ef *Characinida*, having an adipose fin, the teeth in both jaws well developed, the der-sal fin short, rather elongate, and gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus. The species are all African. Also Distichodontina. **Distichodus** (dis-tik'ō-dus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. δί- $\sigma\tau_{i\chi}\alpha\varsigma$, with two rows (see distich), + bôoig (boor-) = E. tooth.] A genus of characinoid fishes, representing

fishes, representing a subfamily Distieko-dontinæ. Also Disti-chodon. Müller and Troschel.

Distichopora (dis-tikep'o-rä), n. [NL., < Gr. δίστιχος, having two rows (see dis-tich), + $\pi \delta \rho o c$, a pore.] A genus of hydrocorallines, rep-

hydrocorallines, rep-resenting the family Distichopora foliacea. Distichoporidæ. Distichoporidæ (dis "ti-kō-por'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Distichopora + -idæ.] A family of hy-drozeans, of the order Hydro-

distichous (dis'ti-kus), a. distichous (dis'ti-kus), a. [< Gr. dioruxoç, having two rows: see distich.] Dispessed in two rows; biserial; bifarious; di-chotomous; specifically, in bol., arranged alternately in two vertical ranks upon opposite sides of the axis, as the leaves of grasses, elms, etc. Also dis-tich.—Distichous antennæ, in en-tom, antennæ in which the joints have on each side, near the apex, a long pro-cess which is directed forward, lying against the succeeding joint: a modi-fication of the bipectinate type.

Distichous Leaves



distichously

distichously (dis'ti-kus-li), adv. In a distichous manuer; in two rows or ranks: as, dis-tichously branched stems.

distil, distill (dis-til'), r.; prot. and pp. distilled, ppr. distilling. [< ME. distillen = D. distilleren = G. destilliren = Dan. destillere = Sw. destillera, G. destillere = Dan. destillere = Sw. destillera, $\langle \text{ OF. } distiller, \text{ F. } distiller = \text{ Pr. } distillar = \text{ Sp.}$ destilar = Pg. distillar = It. destillarc, distillare, $\langle \text{ L. } distillare, \text{ also and preferably written } des tillare, drop or trickle down, <math>\langle de, \text{ down, } + \text{ stil lare, } drop, <math>\langle \text{ stilla, a } drop: \text{ see still}^2, v., \text{ which is}$ an abbr. of distil. Cf. instil.] I. intrans. 1. To drop: fall in drops drop; fall in drops.

Soft showers distill'd, and suns grew warm in vain. Pope, Windsor Forest, 1. 54.

Flowers in tears of balm distil. Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

Peace, silent as dew, will distil on you from heaven. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 24.

2. To flow in a small stream; tricklo.

The Euphratea distilleth out of the mountains of Ar-Italeigh, Hist. World. menla.

High rocky mountaines, from whence distill innumer-able sweet and pleasant springs. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

3. To use a still; practise distillation. II. trans. 1. To let fall in drops; dispense by drops; hence, to shed or impart in small portions or degrees.

The dew which on the tender grass The evening had distilled. Drayton. The roof [of the grotto] is vaulted, and distify fresh water from every part of it, which feli upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower. Addison, Remarks on Haly (ed. Bohn), I. 446.

The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good, O'er the mute city stole with folded wings, *Distilling* odours on me as they went To greet their fairer sisters of the East. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

Some inarticulate spirit that strove to distill its secret into the ear. T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 231. 2. To subject to the process of distillation ; rectify; purify: as, to distil water.—3. To obtain or extract by the process of distillation: as, to distil brandy from wine; to distil whisky.

distil brandy from wine, to down interest were as To draw any Observations out of them [letters] were as if one went about to distil Cream out of Froth. Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

Burke could distil political wisdom out of history, be-cause he had a profound consciousness of the soul that underlies and outlives events. Lowett, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

4. To use as a basis of distillation; extract the spirit or essence from: as, to distil grain or plants.

Sume destyllen Clowes of Gylofre and of Spykenard of Spayne and of othere Splces, that ben well smellynge. Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

5. To dissolve or melt. [Rare.]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force distill'd, And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. Addison.
Distilled blue. See blue.
distillable (dis-til'a-bl), a. [< OF. distillable,
F. distillable, < distiller, distil: see distil and -able.] Capable of being distilled; fit for dis-tillation tillation.

Much of the obtained liquor coming from the distillable concretes. Boyle, Works, II. 225. distillate (dis-til'āt), n. [< L. distillatus, pp. of distillare, distil: see distil and -ate¹.] In chem., a fluid distilled and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus; the product of distilla-tion tion.

tion. Sufficient air is admitted to burn the *distillates*, and thus to produce the heat required for the distillation itself. Science, VI. 525.

Science, VI. 525. distillation (dis-ti-lā'shon), n. [\langle ME. distil-lation, distillacion, distillaciona = D. distillatic = G. Dan. Sw. destillation, \langle OF. distillation, F. distillation = Pr. distillacion = Sp. destillationa = Pg. distillação = It. destillationc, distillacionc, \langle L. *distillatio(n-), destillatio(n-), a dripping down, distilling, catarrh, \langle distillarc, destillate, pp. distillatus, destillatios, drop down: see dis-til.] 1. The act of distilling, or of falling in drops; a producing or shedding in drops. drops; a producing or shedding in drops.

Gayn [against] fals enuy, thynk on my charite, My blode alle spilt by distillacion. Political Poems, etc. (cd. Furnivall), p. 112.

2. The volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, a still and refrigoratory, or a retort and receiver; the operation of obtaining the spirit, essence, or essential oil of a substance by the evaporation and condensation of the liquid in which it has been macerated; rectification; in the widest sense, the whole process of extracting the es-sential principle of a substance. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation consists

1093 in placing the liquid to be distilled in a boiler of copper or other suitable material, called the *still*, having a movable head from which proceeds a coiled tube called the *reorm*, which passes through water constantly kept cold. Heat being applied to the still, the liquid in it is volatilized, and rises in vapor into the head of the still, whence, pass-ing down the curved tube or worm, it becomes condensed by the cold water, and maken its exit in a liquid state. The object of distillation is to separate volatile liquid from non-volatile liquids and solid matters, and also, by the operation called *fractional distillation* (which ace, be only, to separate from each other volatile liquids which have different boiling points. The process is used in the strts, in the manufacture of alcohol and spiritiuous liquors, to ther purposes.

I study here the mathematics, And distillation. B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1. 3. The substance extracted by distilling.

I auffered the pangs of three aeveral deatha; . . . to be stopped in, like a atrong distillation, with atinking clothes that fretted in their own grease. Shak., M. W. of W., fil. 5.

4t. That which falls in drops, as in nasal eatarrh.

It [exercise injudiciously used] hredeth Rheumes, Ca-tarrhs and distillations. Touchstone of Complexions, p. 104.

Tarthe and assistance.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 104.
Distillation by descent. See descent. - Dry or destructive distillation, the destruction of a substance by heat in a closed vessel and the collection of the volatile matters evolved. Thus, illuminating gas is a product of the destructive distillation of coal. - Fractional distillation, an operation for separating two liquids which have different boiling-points. The mixture is distilled in an apparatus which admits of constant observation of the temperature, and the liquid a obtained between certain intervals of temperature (two or ten degrees) are collected separately. The more volatile liquid will be found chiefly in the "fractions" fraction, this more volatile liquid and by repeating the process with the first fraction, this more volatile liquid to are bound to build be the process with the first fraction, this more volatile liquid to are bound chiefly in the "fractions" fraction, this more volatile liquid to are bound to build.
distillatory (dis-til'a-tō-ri), a. and n. [< ME. distillatorice = F. distillatorico, destillatorico, < ML. * distillatori, destillatori, destillator, p. distillator, destillator, and the distillator, p. distillatori, destillatori, distillator, and the distillator, and the destillator, and the distillator, and the destillator, and the distillator, and the distillator distillator, and the distillator distillator distillator distillator distillatorice and the distillator distillator

tilling: as, distillatory vessels.

Haviog in well closed distillatory glasses caught the fumes driven over by heat. Boyle, Works, I. 136, II. n.; pl. distillatories (-riz). An apparatus used in distillation; a still.

Thanne muste ze do make in the furnels of aischin, a distillatorie of glas al hool of oo pece. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

distiller (dis-til'er), n. One who or that which

distiller (dis-til'er), n. One who or that which distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.—Distillers' Company, one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but traosacta its business at Guildhall.
distillery (dis-til'er-i), n.; pl. distilleries (-iz). [< F. distillerie, a distillery, < distiller, distil: see distil.] 1. The act or art of distilling. [Rare.]—2. The building and works where distilling is earried on. distilling is carried on.

The site is now occupied by a distillery, and several other buildings. Pennant, London, p. 41. distillery-fed (dis-til'èr-i-fed), a. Fed with grain or swill from distilleries, as cattle or hogs.

distillment, distillment (dis-til'ment), n. [OF. distillement, < distiller: see distil and -ment.] That which is produced by distillation. [Rare.]

In the porches of mine ears did pour The leperous distilment. Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

The leperous distilment. Shak., Hamlet, 1. 5. distinct (dis-tingkt'), a. [$\langle ME. distinct, \langle OF. distinct, F. distinct = Sp. It. distinct = Pg. dis tincto = G. distinct = Sw. Dan. distinkt, <math>\langle L. dis-$ tinctus, pp. of distinguere, distinguish: see dis-tinguish.] 1. Distinguished; not identical; nottho same; separate; specifically, marked off;discretely different from another or others, orfrom one anotherfrom one another.

To offend and judge are distinct offices

Shak., M. ot V., il. 9. The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should alterward be distinct. Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Not more distinct from harmony divine, The constant creaking of a country sign. *Couper*, Conversation, 1. 9.

Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea. Montgomery, Ocean, 1. 54.

2. Clearly distinguishable by sense; that may be plainly perceived; well defined; not blurred or indeterminate: as, a distinct view of an ob-ject; distinct articulation; to make a distinct mark or impression.

And the clear voice, symphonious yet distinct. Couper, The Task, iv. 162.

Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead, Distinct with vivid stars inlaid. Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

distinction

It is not difficult to understand a character which is so plain, the features so distinct and strongly marked. *Theodore Parker*, Washington.

3. Clearly distinguishable by the mind; unmis-takable; indubitable; positive: as, a distinct assertion, promise, or falsehood.

He [Churchill] . . . commits an act, not only of private treachery, but of distinct military desertion. Macaulay, Italiam's Const. Hist.

4. Very plain and intelligible in thought or ex-4. Very plain and intelligible in thought or expression. The distinction made by writers on vision between imperfection of vision due to want of light (obscutter) and that owing to distance (confusion) was transferred to psychology by Descartes. With him a distinct idea is one which resists dialectic criticism. Later writers, adhering more closely to the optical metaphor, make a clear idea to be one which epitate and the one which resists dialectic criticism. Later writers, adhering more closely to the optical metaphor, make a clear idea to be one whose parta can be distinguished from one another; hence, one which can be abstractly defined. While things yet Are in confusion, give us, if thou canst, Eye-witness of what first or last was done, Relation more particular and distinct. Milton, S. A., 1. 1595. The most landable languages are alwales most plaine

The most laudable languages are alwales most plaine and distinct, and the barbarons most confuse and ludis-tinct. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61. A distinct ludea is that wherein the mind perceives a difference from all other. Locke, Human Understanding, H. xxix. 4.

5. Distinguishing clearly; capable of receiving or characterized by definite impressions; not confused or obscure: as, distinct vision; dis-tinct perception of right and wrong.

The straight line extending directly in front of each eye, upon which alone objects are distinctly perceived, is called the "line of distinct vision." Amer. Cyc., XVI. 391.

6. Decorated; adorned. [A rare Latinism.]

Decorated; adorned. [A fare Lauthishi,] Divers flowres distinct with fare delight. Spenser, F. Q., VI. III. 23. Nor less on either side tempestnons fell His arrows, from the fourfold-vlsaged Four, Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels Distinct allke with multitude of eyes. Milton, P. L., vi. 846.

Milton, P. L., vi. 846. Distinct antennæ, those antennæ which are not contig-nous at the base. — Distinct cauda or tail, atall separated from the abdomen by a constriction or narrow joint, as in tho scorpion. — Distinct scutellum, a scutcium sep-arated by a auture from the pronotum. — Distinct spots, striæ, punctures, etc., those spots, striæ, etc., which do not touch one another, but are separated by narrow spaces. =Syn. 1. Separate, etc. See digrent.—2 and 3. Well marked, plain, obvious, unmistakable. See distinctly. distinct (dis-tingkt'), v. t. [\leq ME. distincten, \leq OF. distincter, destincter, destinter, detinter, distinguish, \leq distinct, distinct: see distinct, a.] To make distinct: distinguish.

To make distinct; distinguish.

To make distinct; distinguish.
There can no wight distincts it so That he dare seys a world thereto.
Rom. of the Rose, 1, 6199.
Clerkes that were confessours coupled hem togedere, Forte construct this clause and distinkte hit after.
Piers Ploteman (A), by 133.
We have, by adding some word to both in English and Latin, Distincted and expounded the same.
Levins, Manip. Vocah., Pret., p. 5.
distinctify (dis-tingk'ti-fi), r. t.; pret. and pp. distinctify (dis-tingk'ti-fi), r. t.; pret. and pp. distinctio (dis-tingk'shi-õ), n. [L., distinction, separation, comma: see distinction.] In Gre-gorian music: (a) The panse or break by which melodios are divided into convenient phrases. In a verse of a psalm there are usually three In a verse of a psalm there are usually three such breaks: as,

Domine | libera anlmam meam | a labils iniquis | et a lingua dolosa. I's. cxx, 2 (Vulgate).

a lingua dolosa.
Ps. cxx. 2 (Vulgate).
(b) Same as differentia, 2.
distinction (dis-tingk'shon), n. [< ME. distinction, distinction, distinction, distinction, f. distinction = Pr. distinction, destinction, destinction, F. distinction = Pg. distinction = Lt. distinction = D. distinctic = G. distinction = Dan. Sw. distinktion, < L. distinction, setting off, < distinguishing, difference, separation, setting off, < distinguish.] 1. The act of distinguishing, either by giving a distinctive mark or character to the object or objects distinguished, or by observing the existing marks tinguished, or by observing the existing marks and differences.

Number is distinction of person be one and moe; and soe is singular and plural. A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Standards and gonfalons twixt van and rear Stream in the air, and for distinction serve Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees. Milton, P. L., v. 590.

The distinction which is sometimes made between civil privileges and political power is a distinction without a difference. Macaulay, Disabilitles of Jewa. Men do indeed speak of civil and religious liberty as different things; but the distinction is quite arbitrary. *II. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 237. 2. A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or character; a characteristic difference: followed by *between*.

I had from my youth studied the distinctions between religions and civil rights. Milton, Second Defence.

Evn Palinurus no distinction found Betwixt the night and day; such darkness reign'd around. Dryden, Æneid, iii. If he does really think that there is no distinction between virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spons. Johnson, in Boswell, an 1763.

3. Difference in general; the state or fact of

not being the same. God . . . having set them [simple ideas] as marks of distinction in things, whereby we may be able to discern one thing from snother. Locke, Human Understanding, 1J. xxxii. 14.

There are distinctions that will live in heaven, When time is a forgotten circumstance! N. P. Willis. 4+. Distinctness.

There is no greater difference betwixt a cinill and bru-tish viteraunce then cleare distinction of voices. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

The power of distinguishing differences; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

She [Nature] left the eye distinction, futgine it. She [Nature] left the eye distinction, to cull out The one from the other. Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill. Yet take heed, worthy Maximus; all ears Hear not with that distinction mine do. Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

6. The state of being distinguished; eminence; superiority; elevation of character or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduct, appearance, or otherwise.

All the Houses of Persons of Distiaction are built with Porte-cocheres: that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 8.

When there is fully recognized the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power — when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to be loved — that strife for distinction which the present phase of civilization shows us will be greatly moderated. II. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 494.

Ite was a charming fellow, elever, urbane, free-handed, and with that fortunate quality in his appearance which is known as distinction. H. James, Jr., Confidence, ii. 7. That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rauk, or favor.

To be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual distinctions. Macautay, History. 8. The act of distinguishing or treating with honor.

The distinctions lately paid us by our betters awaked that pride which I had laid asleep but not removed. Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

Socinios received him with great marks of distinction and kindness. He decorated him with a chain and brace-lets of gold, and gave him a dagger of exquisite workman-ship, mounted with the same metal. Bruee, Source of the Nile, II. 300.

Accidental distinction, discretive distinction, etc. See the adjectives.—Without distinction, indiscrimi-nately.

Maids, women, wives, without distinction, fall. Dryden. Mands, women, wives, without distinction, fail. Drylata. =Syn. Distinctness, Distinction. Distinctness has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; distinction has been extended to more active meanings, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior, etc. And so, in grateful interchange Of teacher and of hearer, Their lives their true distinctness keep While daily drawing userer.

While daily drawing nearer. Whittier, Among the Hills Pomponius preferred the honour of becoming an Athe-itan, by intellectual naturalisation, to all the distinctions which were to be acquired in the political contests of Rome. Macaulay, Ilistory, Rome.

To William Penn belongs the distinction, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first in human his-tory establishing the Law of Love, as a rule of conduct, in the intercourse of nations. Summer, Orations, I. 114.

the intercourse of nations. Summer, Orations, I. 114. 3. Diversity, etc. See difference. -7. Rank, note, repute, fame, renown, celebrity. distinctional (dis-tingk'shon-al), a. [< dis-tinction + -al.] Serving for distinction, as of species or groups: as, distinctional characters; distinctional colors. [Rare.] distinctive (dis-tingk'tiv), a. [= F. distinc-tif = Sp. distintivo = Pg. distinctivo = It. dis-tintivo, < L. as if *distinctivus, < distinctions, pp. of distinguere, distingtish: see distinct.] 1. Marking distinction, difference, or peculiarity; distinguishing from something diverse; char-acteristie: as, distinctive names or titles; the distinctive characteristics of a species. All the distinctive doctrines of the Purltan theology

All the distinctive doctrines of the Purltan theology were fully and even coarsely set forth. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Nearly all cities have their own distinctive colour. That of Venice is a pearly white, . . . and that of Flor-ence is a sober brown.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 172, note.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; discerning. [Rare.]

Credulous and vulgar anditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and distinctive heads do not reject it. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

distinctively (dis-tingk'tiv-li), adv. In a distinctive manner; with distinction from er op-position (expressed or implied) to something else; peenliarly; characteristically: as, he was else; peeuliarly; characteristically: as, he was by this fact separated distinctively from all the others; this work is distinctively literary.=Syn. Distinctively, Distinctly. The former emphasizes merely the fact of separation or distinction from other things by some peculiarity or specific difference; the latter em-phasizes more especially the definiteness and clearness with which this separation or distinction exists or is per-ceived. Thus, distinctively literary work is peeuliarly, or clearly and obviously, literary, as distinguished from other kinds of writing. And if Greece was distinctively the entured pation of

kinds of writing. And if Greece was distinctively the cultured nation of antiquity, Germany may claim that distinction in modern Europe. II. N. Oxenham, Short Studles, p. 253. To what end also doth he distinctly assign a peculiar dis-pensation of operations to the father, of ministeries to the son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? *Barrow*, Works, II. xxiv. **distinctiveness** (dis-tingk' tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character : individuality.

character; individuality.

But the effort to add any other qualities to this refresh-ing one instantly takes away the *distinctiveness*, and there-fore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a particular humour in us. Ruskin.

particular humour in us. Ruskin. distinctly (dis-tingkt'li), adv. 1. In a distinct manner; with distinctness; not confuscdly, un-elearly, or obseurely; so as not to be confound-ed with anything else; without the blending of one part or thing with another: as, a propo-sition distinctly understood; a figure distinctly defined defined.

Pronounce thy speeche distinctly, see thou mark well by worde. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75. thy worde.

When all were plac'd in seats distinctly known, And he their father had assum'd the throne, Upon his ivory scepter first he leant. Dryden, tr. of Ovid'a Metamorph., 1. 229. Hence-2. Without doubt; obviously; evidently; incontrovertibly.

To despair of what a conscientious collection and study of facts may lead to, and to declare any problem insoluble, because difficult and far off, is distinctly to be on the wrong side in science. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 22.

Your conduct has been *distinctly* and altogether unpar-onable. L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, xxxix. donable. He has . . . distinctly weakened his position by claim-ing as Cyprian the Catalogue of Ships. Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 479.

3+. Separately; in different places.

Sometime I'd divide And hurn in many places; on the topmast, The yards and bowsprit, would I fiame distinctly, Then meet and join. Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

Then need and low spirt, would I have distinctly, Then meet and join. Shak, Tempest, i. 2. =Syn. 1. Distinctly, Clearly, explicitly, definitely, pre-cisely, unmistakably. The first two are sometimes distin-guished thus: I see it clearly — that is, fully outlined from all other objects; I see it distinctly—that is, with its fea-tures separate to the eye. This, however, is a rather un-common refinement of meaning. See distinctively. distinctness (dis-tingkt'nes), n. The quality or state of being distinct, in any sense of that word.

word.

Whenever we try to recall a scene we saw but for a mo-ment, there are always a few traits that recur, the rest being blurred and vague, instead of the whole being re-vived in equal distinctness or indistinctness. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61. Extensive distinctness. See extensive.=Syn. Distinct-ness, Distinction (see distinction), plainness, perspicuty. explicitness, Incidity.

distinctort (dis-tingk'tor), n. [\langle LL. distinc-tor, \langle L. distinguere, distinguish: see distinct. distinguish.] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

But certes, in my fantasie such curious distinctors may be verie aptile resembled to the foolish butcher, that of-fered to have sold his mutton for fitteen grots, and yet would not take a crowne. Stanihurst, in Holinsbed's Chron. (Ireland), i.

Stanihurst, in Holinsbed's Chron. (Ireland), i. distincture (dis-tingk'tür), n. [< distinet + -urc.] Distinctness. Edinburgh Rev. [Rare.] distinguet, v. t. [ME. distinguen, destingen, < OF. distinguer, destinguer, F. distinguer = Pr. distinguer, destinguir = Sp. Pg. distinguir = It. distinguere = D. distingeren = Dan. distingere = Sw. distingeren, < L. distinguere: see distin-guish.] To distinguish. Chaucer. distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), v. [With added suffix, afterother verbs in -ish; < ME. distinguen, < destingen (see distingue), < OF. distinguer, < L. distinguish, set

off, adorn, lit. mark off, $\langle di$ - for dis-, apart, + *stinguere = Gr. $\sigma\tau i \langle ev, prick, = E. sting:$ see sting, stigma, style¹. Cf. extinguish.] **I.** trans. 1. To mark or note in a way to indicate dif-ference; mark as distinct or different; charac-terize; indicate the difference of.

It was a purple band, or of hlew colour, distinguished with white which was wreathed about the Tiara. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 362.

Our House is distinguish'd hy a languishing Eye, as the House of Austria is by a thick Lip. Congreve, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

To recognize as different or distinct from what is contiguous or similar; perceive or dis-cover the differences or characteristic marks or qualities of; recognize by some distinctive mark; know or ascertain difference in through the senses or the understanding; perceive or make out.

) out. Let her take any shape, And let me see it once, I can distinguish it. Fletcher, Pilgrim, ili. 3. Sometimes you fancy you just distinguish him (the lark), a mere vague spot against the blue, an intenser throb in the universal pulsation of light. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans, Sketches, p. 150.

Hence -3. To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by elassification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.

The seasons of the year at Tonquin, and all the Coun-tries between the Tropicks, are distinguished into Wet and Dry, as properly as others are into Winter and Summer. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 32. The mind finds no great difficulty to distinguish the

The mind mas no great difficulty to discontinue in several originals of things into two sorts. Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. 2. Death must be distinguished from dying, with which it is often confounded. Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

In ancient Rome the semi-slave class distinguished as clients originated by this voluntary acceptance of servi-tude with safety. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 459.

4. To diseern eritieally; judge.

No more can you distinguish of a man Than of his ontward show. Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. As men are most capable of distinguishing merit in women, so the ladies often form the truest judgments of us. Goldsmith, Vicar, viii. us. 5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinc-

tion to.

Next to Decds which our own Honour raise, Is, to distinguish them who merit Praise. Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

To distinguish themselves by means never tried before. Johnson, Rambler, No. 164.

The beauty, indeed, which distinguished the favourite ladies of Charles was not necessary to James. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. intrans. 1. To make a distinction; find or show a difference: followed by between.

or show a difference. For the read of the reader must learn by all means to distinguish be-tween proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify Swift.

In contemporaries, it is not so easy to distinguish be-twixt notoriety and fame. Emerson, Books. We are apt to speak of soul and body, as if we could distinguish between them, and knew much about them; but for the most part we use words without meaning. J. II. Newman, Parcehial Sermons, i. 273.

2t. To become distinct or distinguishable; become differentiated.

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first distinguishes into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, which, after some days' abode, grows into two little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes. Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar.

distinguishable (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), a. [distinguish + -able.] 1. Capable of being dis-tinguished, separated, or discriminated from something else.

When Bruce and Baliol, with ten other competitors, conduct a litigation before Edward I. of England respect-ing the right to the Scottish Crown, the arguments are not distinguishable in principle from arguments on the inherit-ance of an ordinary fiel. Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 125.

2. Capable of being perceived, recognized, or made out; perceptible; discernible: as, a searcely distinguishable speek in the sky.

Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends, Is marked by no distinguishable line; The turf unites, the pathways intertwine. Wordsworth, Sounets, iil. 7.

3. Capable of being distinguished or classified according to distinctive marks, characteristics, or qualities; divisible: as, sounds are *distin-guishable* into high and low.—4. Worthy of note or special regard.

distinguishable

the

distinguishableness (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. Tho stato of being distinguishable. Bailey, Bailey, n. [] 1731.

distinguishably (dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), adv. So as to be distinguished.

We have both spices of Carissa in this province; but they melt, scarce distinguishably, into each other. Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht), p. a. 1. Sep-arated by some mark of distinction: as, distinguished rank; distinguished abilities .- 2. Possessing distinction; separated from the gen-erality by superior abilities, achievements, character, or reputation; better known than others in the same class or profession; well known; eminent: as, a *distinguished* statesman, author, or soldier.

A distinguished Protestant writer indeed complained not long ago that "Protestantism has no saints." *II. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 37.

=Syn. Celebrated, Eminent, etc. (see famous); marked, conspicuous, excellent.

conspicuous, excellent. distinguishedly (dis-ting'gwisht-li), adv. In a distinguished manner; eminently. Swift. distinguisher (dis-ting'gwish-èr), n. One who or that which distinguishes, or separates one thing distinguisher (dis-ting distinguisher).

thing from another by indicating or observing differences.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of man-kind, and a perfect distinguisher of their talents. Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

distinguishing (dis-ting'gwish-ing), p. a. Con-stituting a difference or distinction; eharaeteristie; peculiar.

Innocence of life, and great ability, were the distin-guishing parts of his character. Steele, Spectator, No. 109. Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his distinguishing Ex-cellence, lies in the sublimity of his Thoughts. Addison, Spectator, No. 270.

Distinguishing pennant, a flag used in signaling in a squadren of vessels to indicate the special ship to which signals are made.

With distinction; with some mark of preference: markedly.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been distinguishingly favourable to me. Pope.

distinguishment (dis-ting'gwish-ment), n. [< distinguish + -ment.] Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly distinguishment leave out Betwixt the prince and beggar! Shak., W. T., II. 1.

distitlet (dis-ti'tl), v. t. [< dis- priv. + title.] To deprive of title or elaim to something. [Rare.]

That were the next way to dis-title myself of honour. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Distoma (dis'tō-mā), n. [NL., \langle Gr. δίστομος, two-mouthed, $\langle \delta c$, two, $+ \sigma \tau \delta \mu a$, mouth.] 1. The typical and leading genus of the family Dis-The typical and leading genus of the family Dis-tomidue; a genus of trematoid or suctorial para-sitie worms, or flukes, of which D. hepaticum, the liver-fluke, is the best-known. D. hepaticum is oftenest found in the liver of sheep, in which it causes the disease called rot, but it also occurs in man and varions other animals. In form it is ovate, flattened, and presents two suckers (whence the name), of which the causes the disease called rot, but it also not be an of the such one is approximated to it; there is a complicated branch-ed water-vascular system; the intestine is branched and without an anna. It has been shown that the clillated embryo passes into Linnaceus transchaud, and there gives rise to a sporocyst which develops rediae, which produce other redue, er cercarise, which are tadpole-like inves; these after swimming for a time become encysted, as, for example, on blades of grass, and in this state are eaten by sheep. Numerous species of the genus are described. D. hamatobium, from the velues of the are and is genus. 2. [l. c.] An animal belonging to this genus.

[1, c.] All annual beroining to the general The developmental stages of Distoma militare may be summed up as: (1) Celiated larva, (2) Redia, (3) Cerearia, (4) Cercaria, tailless and encysted, or incomplete Distoma, (5) Perfect Distoma. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 181.

(5) Perfect Distoma. Huzky, Anat. Invert., p. 181.
3. Same as Distomus, 1. Savigny, 1816.
Distomea (dis-tō' mē-ij), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. dioroµoc, two-mouthed: see Distoma.] A superfamily group of trematoid worms or flukes. They have at most two suckers and no hooks. They develop by a cooplicated alternation of generations, the larval and asexual forms chiefly inhabiting mollusks, while the sexually mature individuals tive mestly in the alimentary canal of vertebrates or its appendages. The group includes the families Distomidae and Monostomide.</p>

group includes the families Distomate and inconstant. Dimorphic forms are found in certain species of the genera Monostomum and Distomum; . . . one individual develops only male aexual organs, the other only female. Such Distomea are merphologically hermaphredite, but practically of separate sexes. Claus, Zoölegy (trans.), I. 321.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by **Distomeæ** (dis-tō'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. \deltai\sigma \tau_{o-resting}$ the source of the source of the second set of the second second set of the second second set of the second comprising those flukes which have two suck comprising those nucles which have two successes or only one: distinguished from Polystomeæ. **Distomidæ** (dis-tom'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, $\langle Dis-toma + -idax.$] A family of digeneous trema-toid worms or flukes, having two suckers with-out hooks, as the liver-flukes. The suckers are ap-

out hooks, as the hver-flukes. The suckers are approximated at one end of the body; reproduction is by an alternation of generations. The principal genera are Diatoma and Bilharzia. See cut under cerearia. **Distomum** (dis'tō-mum), n. Same as Distoma. **Jistomus** (dis'tō-mus), n. [NL.: see Distoma.] 1. A genus of ascidians, of the family Botryllida, with six-rayed anal and branchial orifices. Also Distoma a Constrant of Coloratora Statemer. Distoma .- 2. A genus of Coleoptera. Stephens, 1827.

distonet, v. Same as distune. Rom. of the Rose. distort (dis-tôrt'), v. t. [$\langle L. distortus, pp. of distorquere (> It. distorcere, storcere, twist, un-$ twist, = Sp. destorcer = Pg. destorcer, untwist, = OF. destordre, desteurtre, detordre, detortre,F. distordre, distort), twist different ways, dis-tort, $\langle dis$, apart, + torquere, twist: see tort, torsion, and cf. contort, detort, extort, etc.] 1. To twist or wrest out of shape; alter tho shape of; change from the proper to an improper or unnatural shape; represent by an image having a shape somewhat different from nature.

At last this odieus offspring whom then seest, Thine own begetten, breaking violent way, Tere through my entrails, that, with fear and pain Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew Transform'd. Milton, P. L., ll. 784.

Looking along a hot poker or the boiler of a steamboat, we see objects beyond distorted: i. e., we no longer see each point in its true direction. P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XIV, 583.

The low light flung a queer, distorted shadow of him on ne walf. T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, x. the wall. Hence-2. To turn away or pervert; cause to give or to receive erroneous views or impres-

sions; mislead; bias. Wrath and mallee, envy and revenge do darken and dis-tort the understandings of men. Tillotson.

It tries the truth with a distorted eye, And either warps or lays it useless by, *Corper*, Conversation, 1, 669. We all admit that passion distorts judgment, *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 196.

3. To wrest from the true meaning; pervert the truth regarding; misrepresent.

Grievances... distorted, magnifiel, Celoured by quarrel futo calununy. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 72.
Distorted crystal. See crystal.=Syn. I and 2. To contort, deform, bend.-3. To misapply, misuse.
distort (dis-tôrt'), a. [< L. distortus, pp.: see the verb.] Twisted out of shape; distorted.

Her face was ugly and her month distort. [Spenser, F. Q., V. xit. 36. distortediy (dis-tôr 'ted-li), adv. In a distorted manner; crookedly.

Men... born with silver spoons in their mouths, and prone to regard human affairs as reflected in these-somewhat distortedly. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 370. distorter (dis-tôr'tèr), n. One who or that which distorts.

distortion (distorter), n. One who or that which distorts. f. distortion (distôr'sbon), n. [= OF. destorcion, F. distorsion = It. distorsione, storsione, < L. dis-tortio(n-), < distorquere, distort: see distort, v.] 10. The set of distorting: (a) A forcible alternion of the shape of a body by twisting or wresting; the change of any shape from the proper or natural one to an improper or unnatural one; the representation of a visible object by an image of an altered shape.

We prove its use Sovereign and most effectual to secure

A ferm net new gymnastic as ef yere, From rickets and distortion. Couper, The Task, ii.

(b) In math., any change of shape not involving a breach of continuity. But a mere alteration of size to the same ratio in all directions is not considered to be a distortion.
(c) A twisting or writhing motion: as, the facial distortions of a sufferer.
2. The state of being twisted out of shape; a distribution of shap

deviation from the natural or regular shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts, from whatever eause.

More ordinary imperfections and distortions of the body figure. Sir II. Wotton, Rellquiæ, p. 79. in figure.

In some, Distortions quite the Face disguise. Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. A perversion of the true meaning or intent. These absurdities are all framed . . . by a childish dis-tortion of my words. Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted (1659), p. 147.

distortive (dis-tôr'tiv), a. [< distort + -ive.] 1. Tending to distort; eausing distortions. Quarterly Rev.-2. Having distortions; distorted.

distracter

distortor (dis-tôr'tor), n.; pl. distortores (dis-tôr-tô'rēz). [NL., < ML. distortor, distorter, < L. distorquere, pp. distortus, distort: see dis-tortor oris, ln anat., that which distorts.-Dis-tortor oris, ln anat., a muscle of the mouth, so called from its distorting the mouth, as ln rage, grianing, etc.; the expondicus major.

from its disiorting the mouth, as in rage, grianing, etc.; the xygomaticus major. **distourblet**, v. t. See distrouble. **distract** (dis-trakt'), v. t. [< ME. distracten, < ML. distractare, freq. of L. distrahere, pp. dis-tractus (> OF. destraier, destraer, destraher, F. distraire = Pr. distraire = Sp. distraer = Pg. distrahir = It. distraere, distraggere, distrarre, straere, strarre = Dan. distrahere = Sw. dis-trahert direct distraere, pull in different direcstratere, strare = Dan. distratere = Sw. dis-trahera), draw asunder, pull in different direc-tions, divide, perplex, $\langle dis.$, asunder, + trahere, draw: see trace, tract. Distraught is an old form of the adj. distract, q. v., and is not a part of the E. verb.] 1t. To draw apart; pull in different directions and separate; divide. Shak. [Raro.]-2. To turn or draw away from any object; divert from any point toward an-other point, or toward various other objects: a to distract a person's attention from his ocas, to distract a person's attention from his oeenpation.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it by a multiplicity of the object. South, Sermons.

3. To eause distraction in; draw in different directions or toward different objects ; confuse by diverse or opposing considerations; per-plex; bewilder: as, to *distruct* the mind with eares.

They are distracted as much in opinion as in will. Bacon, Political Fables, I., Expl.

A principle that is but half received does but distract, instead of guiding our behaviour. Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

A thousand external details must be left out as irrele-ant, and only serving to distract and mislead the ob-J. Caird. server.

Multitudes were distracted hy doubts, which they sought in value to repress, and which they firmly believed to be the suggestions of the devil. Lecky, Rationalism, 1. 72. 4. To disorder the reason of ; derange ; render

frantie or mad. A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath distracted her. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., H. 1.

Let me not see thee more ; something is done That will distract me, that will make me mad, If I behold thee. Beau, and Fl., Philaster, ill, I. If I behold thee. Benu, and Fu, Finance, and Time may restore their wits, whom vain ambition liath many years distracted. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

distract (dis-trakt'), a. [< ME. distract (after the L.), also distrault, mod. distraught (after E. forms like taught, etc.), also destrat, destret, after OF. destrait, F. distrait, < L. distractus, distracted, perplexed, pp. of distrahere, draw asunder, perplex, etc.: seo distraet, v.] Dis-tracted; frantic; deranged: same as distraught. Tacted; Iranne; deranged: sume as discringer.
Thou shalt ben so destrat by aspre thinges. Chaucer, Boethius, iil. prose 8.
With this she fell distract,
And, her attendants absent, swallow'd fire. Shak, J. C., iv. 3.
When any fall from virtue,
I am distract; I have an interest in 't. Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

distracted (dis-trak'ted), p. a. [Pp. of distract, r.; equiv. to distract, a.] 1. Perplexed; har-assed or bewildered by opposing considerations.

Remember thee ? Ay, then poor ghost, while memory holds a seat in this distracted globe. Shak., Hamlet, I. 4. The wicked, who, surprized, Lose their defence, distracted and amazed. Milton, S. A., I. 1286.

A fraternity acting together with a harmony unprece-dented amongst their distracted countrymen of that age. De Quincey, Essenes, i.

2. Disordered in intellect; deranged; mad; frantie.

What both you and all the rest of you say about that matter is but the fruit of distracted brains. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 204.

=Syn. 1. Abstracted, Diverted, etc. See absent. distractedly (dis-trak'ted-li), adv. In a dis-tracted manner; as a distracted person.

O'er hedge and ditch distractedly they take, And happlest he that greatest haste could make. Drayton, Battle of Agincoart. distractedness (dis-trak'ted-nes), n. 1. The state of being distracted, harassed, or per-plexed in mind; a perplexed condition or state. Such experiments as the unfurnishedness of the place and the present distractedness of my mind will permit me. Boyle, Works, I. 41.

2. A disordered or deranged condition of the mind; madness.

distracter (dis-trak'ter), n. One who or that which distracts.

distractful

distractful (dis-trakt'ful), a. [⟨distract + -ful, irreg. suffixed to verb or adj.] Distracting.

Arise, kneel not to werd or adj.] Distracting. Arise, kneel not to me, But thanke thy sisters, they apparell'd thee In that distractful shape. Heywood, Love's Mistress, sig. F, 9. distractible (dis-trak'ti-bl), a. [< distract + -ible.] Capable of being distracted or drawn away. away

distractile (distract'til), a. $[\langle distract + -ile.]$ In bot., widely separated: applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective, as in the genus Salvia.

genus Salvia. **distraction** (dis-trak'shon), n. [$\langle ME. distrac-$ tioun (but used appar. in sense of detraction), \langle OF. distraction, F. distraction = Sp. distraccion = Pg. distracção = 1t. distractione = D. distrac-tie = Dan. Sw. distraktion, $\langle L. distractio(n-)$, a pulling asunder, parting, dissension, $\langle distra-$ here, pp. distractus, pull asunder: see distract.]14. The act of drawing or the state of beingdrawn apart: senarationdrawn apart; separation.

Thou who wert uncapable of distraction from him, with whom thou wert one, would'st yet so much act man as to retyre, for the opportunity of prayer. Bp. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters.

2. A drawing away of the mind from one point or course to another or others; diversion of thought or feeling into a different channel or toward different objects.

That ye may sttend upon the Lord without distraction. 1 Cor. vil. 35.

She listened to all that was said, and had never the least distraction or absence of thought. Swift, Death of Stella, Distraction is the removal of our attention from a mat-ter with which we are engaged, and our bestowal of it on another which crosses ns. Sir W. Hamilton.

3. A drawing of the mind in different directions; mental confusion arising from diverse or opposing considerations; perplexity; be-wilderment: as, the *distraction* caused by a multitude of questions or of cares.

multitude of questions of of carss. Comes in one mistress Page; gives intelligence of Ford's approach; and in her invention and Ford's wife's distrac-tion, they conveyed me into a buck-basket. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder: as, political distractions.

Never was known a night of such distraction. Dryden, Spanish Friar. 5. Violent mental excitement, or extreme agony of mind, simulating madness in its tenden-cies or outward exhibition; despairing pertur-bation: as, this toothache drives me to distraction.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been fitted, In the distraction of this madding fever! Shak., Sonnets, exix.

Thia quiet sail is as a noiseless wing To waft me from *distraction*. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 85. The distraction of the children, who saw both their pa-rents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart.

6. A state of disorueres sanity; madness. What new crotchet next? There is so much sense in this wild distraction, That I sm almost out of my wits too. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2. Fore'd to the field he came, but in the rear; And feign'd distraction to conceal his fear. Dryden, Ajax and Uysses, 1. 52. To live upon the hopes of unseen things is madness and distraction, if there be no heaven, no unseen things for us, *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

7. A cause of diversion or of bewilderment, as distracts, in any sense: as the distractions of business; labor is often a distractions of tion from gloomy thoughts.

The invitation offered an agreeable distraction to Mag-ie's tears. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 4. gie's tears.

He [Shakspere] allows us here and there the repose of a commonplace character, the consoling distraction of a humorous one. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 182.

8. In Gr. gram., the dialectic or poetical use of The second seco $k\lambda, \eta \delta \omega v$, etc. Such forms are really examples of assimilation, as an intermediate stage between an earlier open form with different vowels and the later contracted form : as, (1) $\delta \rho \omega \omega$, (2) $\delta \rho \omega \omega$, (3) $\delta \rho \omega$. 9. In French-Canadian law, the divesting of the

right to costs from the client or other person presumptively or ordinarily entitled, and the declaration of it to belong to the attorney, guardian, or other person equitably entitled.-

While he was yet in Rome, Ilis power [army] went out in such distractions as Beguil'd all spice. Shak., A. and C., iii, 7. Syn. 6. Derangement, aberration of mind, delirium,

distractious (dis-trak'shus), a. [< distraction + -ous.] Distractive.

Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and distractious. Cudworth, Intellectual System, Pref.

distractive (dis-trak'tiv), a. [< distract + -ive.] Causing perplexity: as, distractive cares. Dryden.

distractively (dis-trak'tiv-li), adv. In a dis

distrain (dis-tran), v. [< ME. distreynen, destreynen, destreynen, < OF. destraindre, destreindre, distraindre, compel, constraint, restrain, =**Pr**. destrenger, destrenker = It. distringere, dis-trignere, $\langle L. distringere, pp. districtus, pull$ asunder, stretch out, engage, hinder, molest,ML. also compel, coerce, as by exacting apledge by a fine or by imprisonment, $\langle dis.$ apart, + stringere, draw tight, strain: see strain², strict, stringent, etc., and cf. constrain, restrain. See also district, distringas, distress.] I. trans. 1[‡]. To pull or tear asunder; rend apart.

That same net so cunningly was wound.

That same net so cummingly was worked. That neither guile nor force might it distraine. Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 82.

The gentyl faucon that with his feet distraynith The kyngis hand. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 337.

Distreyne here here as faste to retorne, As thou dost myn to longen here to se. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 596.

31. To restrain; bind; confine. Distrained with chaynes. Chaucer, Boëthlus, il. prose 6.

4+. To distress; torment; afflict.

 Talamon, that love destrepmeth so,

 That wood out of his wit he goth for wo.

 Chaucer, Knight'a Tale, I. 597.

 Moch he were distrained in thought,

 And . . . for the dede sighed inl ofte there.

 Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 614.

Some secret sorrow did her heart distraine. Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 38. 5t. To gain or take possession of; seize; secure.

The proverbe saith, he that to much enbraceth distrain-eth litell.

Itere's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king, Hath here distrain'd the Tower to his use. Shak., I Hen. VI., i. 3.
6. In law: (a) To take and withhold (another's 6. In law: (a) To take and withhold (another's chattel), in order to apply it in satisfaction of the distrainor's demand against him, or to hold it until he renders satisfaction. The right to distrain was recognized at common law as a private remedy in the nature of a reprisal, by which a person might take the personal property of another into his possession, and hold it as a pledge or accurity until satisfaction was made, as by the payment of a debt, the discharge of some dirty, or as reparation for an injury done, with the right in certain cases to sell it to obtain satisfaction — as in the instance of the impounding of cattle, damage feasant, or the taking by the landlord of the goods and chattels of a tenant while still upon the premises, for the non-payment of rent. If an ie member, of his froward disposition or otherwise,

If anic member, of his froward disposition or otherwise, refuse to pay quarterage, penaltics, arrearages, or other americaments, the master and wardens, with their officers, and lave power at lawini times to enter such members ahall have power at lawini times to enter such members abop, and distrain the same. Quoted in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii., note.

They thought it lawfull, and made it a use to distrayne one anothers goodes for small detts. Spenser, State of Ireland.

The plaintiff in the action was the owner of the dis-trained cattle, and the defendant was the diatrainor. Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 265,

(b) To seize and hold in satisfaction of a demand or claim, or in order to compel the per-formance of an obligation; seize under judicial process or authority: said of any movable prop-erty, or of goods and chattels. See distringas and distress.

II. intrans. To make seizure of goods in atisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superi-our, upon whom I cannot distrain for the debt. *Camden*, Remains.

Camden, Remains. For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other certain personal service, the lord may distrain of common right. Unless the complainant who sought to distrain went through all the acts and words required by the law with the most rigorous accuracy, he in his turn . . . incurred a varlety of penalties. Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

10t. A confusing division or course; a mis-leading separation or detachment of parts. [Only in the passage cited.] While he was yet in Rome, Rome compel the performance of some obligation.

compet the performance of some congentation Instead therefore of mentioning those things which are distrainable, it will be easier to recount those which are not so, with the reason of their particular exemption. Elackstone, Com., III. i.

distrainer, distrainor (dis-trā'ner, -nor), n. [$\langle OF. (AF.) dcstreinor, \langle dcstreindre, distrain: see distrain.$] One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or service; one who makes or causes seizure by way of distress.

The distrainer has no other power than to retain them [chattela which have been seized] till satisfaction is made. Blackstone, Com., III. i.

The Sheriff first of all demanded a view of the impounded cattle ; if this were refused, he treated the *distrainor* as having committed a violent breach of the King's peace. *Maine*, Early Hist, of Institutions, p. 264.

distrainment (dis-tran'ment), n. The act of

distraining, or the state of being distrained. distrainor, n. See distrainer. distraint (dis-trānt'), n. [< OF. destrainte, des-traincte, distrainete, restraint, < distraint, pp. of destraindre, distrain: see distrain.] In law, the act of distraining; a distress.

The distraint of cattle for damage still retains a variety of archale features. It is not a complete remedy. The taker merely keeps the cattle until satisfaction is made to him for the injury, or till they are returned by him on an engagement to contest the right to distrain in an action of Replevin. Maine, Early list, of Institutions, p. 262.

2; To press with force; bear with force upon; distrait (dis-trā'), a. [F., = E. distract, dis-constrain; compel. distract, d. [F., = E. distract, a.] 1. Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

And then she got Grace supper, and tried to make her talk; but she was distrait, reacrved. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

2. In French law, awarded to another. See distraction, 9.

distrat, a. See distract. Chaucer. distraught (dis-trât'), p. a. [< ME. distrauht, another form of distract, destrat, distracted, etc.:

see distract, a.] 1. Drawn apart; separated.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, ... And, in his nape arriving, through it thrild His greedy throte, therewith in two distraught. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. Distracted; bewildered; perplexed; being in or manifesting a state of distraction.

Distrauhte in thouhte, refourme hem to resoun. Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 206.

To doubt het wixt our senses and our acoula Which are the most distraught and full of pain. Mrs. Browning. His aspect was so dazed and distraught as to auggest the suspicion that the sherry had been exceptionally po-tent. J. Havethorne, Dust, p. 165. distraughted; a. [$\langle distraught + -ed^2$.] Distraught.

My weake distraughted mynd. Spenser, Heavenly Beauty. distream; (dis-trēm'), v. i. [$\langle L. dis- + E. stream$.] To flow out or over.

Yet o'er that virtuous hlush distreams a tear. Shenstone.

distress (dis-tres'), v. t. [< ME. distressen, distresen, < OF. destresser, destrecier, destrechier, destroisser, restrain, constrain, put in straits, afflict, distress, < ML. as if *districtiare, an assumed freq. form of L. distringere, pp. districtus, pull asunder, stretch out, ML. compel, coerce, distrain: see distrain and district. Hence (in part), by apheresis, stress, v., q. v.] 1. To con-strain or compel by pain, suffering, or force of circumstances.

Though the distrust of futurity is a strange error, yet it is an error into which bad men may naturally be distressed. For it is impossible to bid deflance to final rain without some refuge in imagination, some presumption of escape. Young, Night Thoughts, vii., Pref.

Men who can neither be distressed or won into a sacri-fice of duty. Hamilton.

Muley Abul Hassan now sbandoned all hope of carrying the place by assault, and attempted to distress it into terms by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls. Irving, Granada, p. 44.

2. To afflict with pain, physical or mental; oppress or crush with suffering, misfortune, or calamity; make miserable.

Whan the kynge Belynans com to the batalle as was grete nede to the kynge Brangore, and to the kynge Cara-dos, flor thei were so distrussed that thei were even at flight. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

ght. We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

What in their tempers teased us or *distress'd* Is, with our anger and the dead, at rest. *Crabbe*, Works, 11. 26.

distress

3. In law, to scize for debt; distrain. See dis- distressingly (dis-tres'ing-li), adv. In a dis-S. In the, to serve in debt, distrint. See also instressingly (instructs ing iv), duty in a data train, 6.= Syn. 2. Trouble, Haras, etc. See afflict.
distress (dis-tres'), n. [< ME. distresse, des- distrest, p. a. See distressed.</p>
tresse, < OF. destresse, destrece, destresse, des- distreynet, v. A Middle English form of distreche, destraiche, F. détresse = Pr. destresse, train.</p> destrecha, constraint, distress; from the verb. distributable (dis-trib' \hat{u} -ta-bl), a. [< distribute Hence, by apheresis, stress, n., q. v.] 1; Con- +-abtc.] Capable of being distributed; avail-straint; restraint; forcible control; opprossion. able for distribution.

This Eolus, with harde grace, Held the wyndes in distresse. Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1587.

2t. Compulsion; requirement.

The sayde John Brenden . . . to make amends to the sayde John Matthu after the distresse of the Master and Wardonys forsayde. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 323. 3. Pain or suffering of total pain, anxiety, or grief. Of bare distress halt ta'en from me the abow of smooth civility. Shak, Aa you Like it, ii. 7. With aorrow and heart's distress With aorrow and heart's distress Milton, P. L., xii. 613.

4. In general, a state of suffering or trouble; calamity; adversity; affliction; misery arising from want or misfortune.

Upon the earth distress of nations. Luke xxi. 25 There was not enough local distress for charity to find interest in relieving it. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 491.

From those thy words, I deem from some distress By deeds of mine thy dear life I might save. William Morris, Earthiy Paradise, I. 330.

5. In law: (a) The act of distraining. See distrain, 6.

Ha would first demaund his dett, and yf he were net payed, he would straight goe and take a distress of his goodes and chattels, where he could find them, to the valewe. Spenser, State of Ireland.

All who should eet up such games should forfeit two hundred pounds, to be levied by distress en tha offender's gooda. Goldsmith, Richard Nash. (b) The common-law remedy by distraining.

The practice of *Distress* — of taking nams, a word pre-served in the once famous law-term withernam — is at-tested by records considerably older than the Conquest. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

(e) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

As these distresses cannot he sold, tha owner, upon mak-ing satisfaction, may have his chattels again. Biackstone, Com., III. i.

(d) In old Scots law, a pledge taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs or mar-kets for their good behavior, which at their close was delivered back if no harm had been done. was delivered back if no harm had been done.— Abuse of distress. See abuse.—Distress sale, a sale of the thing distrained, in order to astisfy the claim.— Distress warrant, a judicial process authorizing an ef-ficer to distrain.—Double distress, in Scots law, a process used by two or mere craditors to attach the funds of their distor in the hands of a third person.—Flag of distress. See Mag2.—Infinite distress, in law, a distress not lim-ited in quantity, and which might be repeated from time to time until the adverse party should yield.—Signal of distress (naut.), a signal that help is needed.=Syn, 3. Grief, Sorrow, etc. See afficien...-4. Hardship, straits, perplexity.

distressed (dis-trest' or dis-tres'ed), p. a. Suffering distress; exciting pity; miserable: as, a poor distressed object of charity. Also distrest. The poor distress'd Lear is i' the town.

Shak., Lear, iv. S.

Branc, Lear, IV. S. He exhausted all his fortune in relieving the wants of the distressed. Goldsnith, Essays, Asem. distressedness (dis-trest'nes), n. The state of being distressed or greatly pained. Bailey, 1791 1731.

distressful (dis-tres'fùl), a. [< distress + -ful.]
1. Inflicting or bringing distress; distressing; calamitous: as, a distressful event.

And often did heguile her of her tears, When I did speak of some distressful stroke That my youth suffer'd. Shak., Othello, i. 3.

The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most distressful circumstances attendant on peuury. Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish: as, distressful cries.

One glance into Claude'a face, darkened with perplexity, nger, and a distressful effort to look amiable and comanger, and a distressful effort to look annatic and fortable, was one too many; Tarbox burst into a langh. G. W. Cable, An Large, xxi.

3[†]. Attended with poverty or misery; gained by severe or painful toil.

evere or painter ten. Not all these, laid in bed majestical, Can sleep so soundly as the wretched alave, Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind, Gets him to reat, cramm'd with distressful bread. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

distressfully (dis-tres'ful-i), adv. In a dis-

distressing manner. distressing (dis-tres'ing), p. a. Very painful or afflicting: as, a distressing sickness.=Syn. Acnte, grievous, trying, afflictive, torturing, miscrable. 107

Let them molt up their eagles, and add the mass to the distributable fund. Jeferson, Correspondence, I. 421. distributary (dis-trib'ū-tā-ri), a. [< ML. dis-tributarius, < L. distributus, pp.: see distribute.] Distributing; distributive; designed for distri-

Distributing; distributive; designed for distri-bution. Imp. Diet. distribute (dis-trib'ūt), v.; pret. and pp. dis-tributed, ppr. distributing. [< L. distributus, pp. of distribuere (> It. distributive, stribuire = Sp. Pg. Pr. distribuir = F. distribuer), divide, distrib-ute, < dis-, apart, + tribuere, give, impart: see tribute.] I. trans. 1. To divide or parcel out; allot in shares; bestow in parts or shares, or in due proportion: apportion; divide among in due proportion; apportion; divide among several: as, Moses distributed lands to the tribes of Israel; Christ distributed the loaves to his disciples; to distribute justice.

From hence a hundred rivers are supplied, which dis-tribute health and verdure to the various countries through which they flow. Goldsmith, Essays, Asem.

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dele. Tennyson, Guinevere.

The shore . . . is very vneuen, distributed into hills and dales. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 112. 2. To separate and put in place or order; ar-2. To separate and put in parts of order, ar-range by classification or location: as, to dis-tribute printing-types into their respective boxes (see II., 2); to distribute animals into classes, orders, genera, and species; to distrib-ute the books in a library according to their subjects.

His time, the day, and night, he distributed by the burn-ing of certain Tapours into three equali portions. Milton, Hiat. Eng., v.

3. To spread; scatter; disperse.

The marques of Cadiz, with his confederate commaod-ers, distributed themselves along the walis, to direct and minate their men in the defense. Irving, Granada, p. 43. ers

4. To spread out; cover a surface or fill a space with: as, to distribute ink (that is, spread it evenly and smoothly) on printing-rollers; to distribute manure over a field; to distribute heat a building.—5. In logic, to employ in its full extent, as a term.—Distributed force. See forcel.
—Distributed term, in togic, a term employed in its full extent, so as to comprehend all its significate, or everything to which it is applicable.=Syn. 1. Apportion, Allot, Assign (see dispense); partition, portion out.—2. To classify, arrange, sort, assort, dispose.
II., intrans. 1. To make distribution; exersize observity.

cise charity.

Distributing to the necessity of saints. Rom. xii, 13. 2. In printing, to put dead matter (that is, com-posed types that are no longer needed for printing) into the cases, by holding a quantity of it upright in the left hand on a support, and throw-ing the separate types from a number taken between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand into their proper boxes; to "throw in": as, he *distributes* rapidly.

distributer (dis-trib'u-ter), n. One who or that which distributes.

I am also by effica an assisting sister of the deacons, and a denourer, instead of a distributer of the alms. E. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

distributing-machine (dis-trib'ū-ting-ma-shōn'), n. In printing, an apparatus for the me-chanical performance of the work of type-distribution. It usually accomplishes its task through the provision of a diatinctive nick on the types for each char-acter, and deposits the different characters in separate rows or lines on slides.

distribution (distribucio = Sp. distribucion = Pg. distribuição = It. distribucion, stribucion, < L. distributio(n-), < distribuere, distribute: see dis-tribute.] 1. The act of dividing or parceling out; allotment in shares or according to requirement; apportionment; division among sev-eral: as, the *distribution* of an estate among the heirs; the distribution of justice or of alms; the distribution of parts in a play.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution. Bacon, Riches.

Bacon, Riches.
 I know that it is common to rail at the unequal distribution of riches as the great source of jealousies, broils, and heart-breakings. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.
 It is evidently on the real distribution of power, and not en names and badges, that the happiness of oatioos must depend.
 Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. That which is distributed or apportioned.

Sit quiet in the soft showers of Providence, and favour-ble distributions in this world, either to thyself or others. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

Our charitable distributions. Bp. Atterbury. 3. The act or process of separating and arranging, or the special arrangement secured; sepa-ration into distinct order, parts, or classes; sys-tematic or natural arrangement: as, the distribution of printing-types into their boxes (see distribute, II., 2); the distribution of plants into genera and species.

The regular distribution of power into distinct departments Hamilton

Our knowledge of distribution in Time, being derived wholly from the evidence afforded by fossils, is limited to that geologic time of which some records remaiu: cannet extend to those pre-scologic times the records of which have been ohliterated. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 107.

The distribution of the positions and velocities of each sct of spheres is independent of the remaining sets, and is in all respects the same as if that particular set alone existed in the region of space under consideration. *H. W. Watson*, Kinetic Theory of Oases, p. 22.

4. The act of spreading out as over a surface; in printing, the spreading of ink in an even film over the inking-rollers and the inking-table.— 5. In *rhet*.: (a) Enumeration of several persons or things, with attribution to each of a special office, function, or characteristic. (b) The classification of the topics of a discourso by divid-ing them under different heads: now more commonly called division.

I do not mean that in every discourse a formal division, or distribution of it into parts, ia requisite. Blair, Rhetoric, xxxi.

6. In logic: (a) The distinguishing of a universal whole into its several kinds or species: thus differing from *division*, by which an inte-gral whole is distinguished into its several parts. (b) The acceptation of a term in a court (b) The acceptation of a term in a general sense to apply to many individuals. This use of distributio appears in the early part of the thirteenth cen-tury. Petrus Hispanus asys, "Distribution is a multipli-cation of a common term made by a universal sign; thus, when we say every man, the latter term is distributed or confounded by the sign every, so that there is a multipli-cation." cation.

He will tell you that this axiom containes a distribution and that all such axioms are general; and lastly, that a distribution in which any part is wanting, or abundant, is faulty and fallacious. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

In arch., the arrangement of a plan with reference to walls and open spaces, or to the various services and uses to which the different apartments of an interior are destined; also, the artistic combination of masses, ornaments, wall-openings, various kinds of masonry, etc.— 8. In *polit. econ.*, the division of the aggregate 9. In point, even, the division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among the independent individuals who compose it.—
9. In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from 9. In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston.— Accommodate distribution, in logic. See accommodate. Civil distribution, in logic, the acceptation of a term for nearly all its singulars, according to the very-day loose usage of apeech: as, everybody revences Shekner (where everybody excludes not only those whe know nothing of him, but also a coaiderable number of his standents).— Distribution of a curve, in geom. See curre. Distribution of electricity on a body, as determined by its ahape or the proximity of other electriced by a set of the entire surface of the conductor.— Distribution of heat, as they fall upon the aurface of a solve of the entire surface of the conductor.— Distribution of heat, as they fall upon the aurface of a solve of the section of a solve of the section of a curve, in geom. See curve, and solve of the distribute itself over the distribute itself over the of the section of the arys of heat, as they fall upon the aurface of a solve of the action of the arys of heat, as they fall upon the aurface of a solve of the respective selences which tracts of the distribution of plants and areas which mater as of the distribution of plants and areas which mater every and the general setting all questions with respective selences which tracts of the distribution of the transe of the areas of the areas of the areas and the general setting all questions with respective setting and the points of a parameter, to each of the arease of the areas of a parameter, to each of the areas of the areas of the parameter, to each of the areas of the parameter, and the precise description of the correspondence is the parameter, and the precise description of the curve there belongs at which are not found elever the areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by more and and and the provinces of Distribution.— They have the areas of the parameter, to each of the the areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by mother as and falmes. Th

Statute of distributions, in *law*, a statute which regu-lates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates. =Syn. 1. Apportionment, partition, division, disposition,

distributional (dis-tri-bū'shon-al), a. [$\langle dis-tribution + -al.$] Of or pertaining to distribu-

distributional

tion; specifically, in *zoögcog.*, of or pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals; chorological.

The erang has the smallest distributional area, being confined to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 403.

distributionist (dis-tri-bū'shon-ist), n. [$\langle dis-tribution + -ist$.] One who advocates or pro-motes distribution; a believer in distribution. [Rare.]

The distributionists trembled, for their popularity was at stake. The popularity of the distribution society among the ladies of our parish is unprecedented. *Dickens*, Sketches, Ladies' Societies.

distributival (dis-trib-ū-ti'val or dis-trib'ū-ti-val), a. [< distributive, n., + -al.] In gram., of or pertaining to a distributive; of the nature

of a distributiv of a distributive. distributive (dis-trib'ū-tiv), a. and n. [= F. distributif = Pr. distributiu = Sp. Pg. It. dis-tributivo, \langle LL. distributivus (in grammatical sense), \langle L. distributus, pp. of distribuere, dis-tribute: see distribute.] I. a. 1. That distrib-ter destribute description periods. utes; dividing and assigning in portions; deal-ing to each his proper share.

The ether part of justice is commonly called *distributive*, and is commanded in this rule, "Render to all their dues." *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, til., Pref. The plain foundations of a *distributive* justice, and due order in this world, may lead us to conceive a further huilding. *Shaftesbury*, in Fowler's Shaftesbury and [Hutcheson, p. 11].

[Hutcheson, p. 11]. Specifically -2. In logic, showing that a state-ment refers to each individual of a class sepa-rately, and not to these individuals as making up the whole class. The distributive acceptation of such an adjective as all is that in which whatever is said of all is said of each: opposed to collective acceptation, in which something is said of the whole which is not true of the parts. Thus, in the sentence "All the planets are seven," the all is collective; in the sentence "All the planets revolve round the sun," it is distributive. 3. Expressing separation or division: as, a dis-tributive prefix: specifically, in gram., used to

3. Expressing separation or division: as, a ma-tributive prefix: specifically, in gram., used to denote the persons or things that constitute a pair or number, as considered separately and singly: as, a distributive pronoun; a distributive numeral. The distributive pronouns in English are each, every, either, neither. The distributive numerals in Latin are singuli, one by one, one each; bini, by twos, two each; terni, three each, etc.

terns, three each, etc. 4. In math., operating upon every part in oper-ating upon the whole.—Distributive finding of the issue, in *law*, an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant.—Distribu-tive formula, in *math.*, a formula which expresses that twe eperations, as F and Φ , are so related that, for all values of x, y, z, etc., we have

$\mathbf{F} \Phi (x, y, z, \text{etc.}) = \Phi (\mathbf{F}x, \mathbf{F}y, \mathbf{F}z, \text{etc.}).$

If $\Psi(y, y, z, otc.) = \Psi(xx, y, re, etc.)$. In a more general sense, every formula which expresses that the operations f, F, Φ , are so related that in every case $\Phi F(x, y) = f(\Phi x, \Phi y)$. — Distributive function, in math., a function such that f(x + y) = fx + fy. — Distributive operation, in math., an operation subject to a distribu-tive formula. — Distributive principle, in math., a rule expressed by a distributive formula. II. n. In gram., a word that divides or dis-tributes as graph and every which propresent the

tributes, as each and every, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate. **distributively** (dis-trib'ų-tiv-li), adv. By dis-tribution; singly; not collectively; in a distributive sense.

When an universal term is taken distributively, some-times it includes all the individuals contained in its in-ferior species; as when I say, every sickness has a ten-dency to death, I mean every individual sickness, as well as every kind. Watts, Logic, ii. 2.

Distributively satisfied composite relation, one of which no factor is whelly unsatisfied. distributiveness (dis-trib/ų-tiv-nes), n. 1. De-

sire of distributing; generosity. [Rare.] A natural distributing; generosity. [Rare.] A natural distributiveness of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every per-son. Bp. Fell, Hammond, § 2.

The suppression of unnecessary distributors and other parasites of industry. J. S. Mill, Socialism.

parasites of mulsary. J. S. and, Socialism. district (dis'trikt), n. [$\langle F. district = Sp. district$ = Pg. districto = It. districto, distritto = D. dis-trikt = G. district = Dan. Sw. distrikt, $\langle ML. dis-$ trictus, a district within which the lord may $distrain, also jurisdiction, <math>\langle L. districtus, pp. of$ distringere, draw asunder, compel, distrain: see distrain.] 1. A limited extent of country mark-ed off for a special purpose, administrative,

political, etc.; a circuit or territory within political, etc.; a circuit or territory within which may be exercised or to which are limited certain rights or powers; any portion of land or country, or any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. In British India and in various European countries a district is a subdivision of a province. In reference to political divisions in the United States, it generally imports that the inhabitants act together for some one specific purpose: as a highway district; a achoel district; an election district (as a senale, assembly, or congressional district). In some States the term is applied to a class of towna. In South Carolina, division of the State (excepting the coast region) was called a district; instead of a county as in the other States. In virginia and West Virginia the chife subdivision of a county is called a magisterial district, with reference to be organization of local justice. In Tenneessee it is called a widdistrict; in Maryland, an election district. In other States, in other states are called downs or tornships. In collenial and provincial Massachuaetts the district was a part of from a town and made independent of it in respect to local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court. In the Methodist Episopal Church the district or contaning and screeting a district of a country is a division of a military territorial adepartment. The federal territory containing the national capital is called the *District of Columbia.* Abbreviated district a district of a country is a division of a military territorial department. The federal territory contains in the interspective districts and dioceses; of which I am to give an account in the following periods. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. From Popery, I. it. §1.
2. A region in general; a territory within definite of independing the the district of the the independent of the first of the district of the strict of which may be exercised or to which are limited

are accepted by the several churches in their respective das-tricts and dioceses, of which 1 am to give an account in the following periods. Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, I. it. §1. 2. A region in general; a territory within defi-nite or indefinite limits: as, the district of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle; the districts of Russia covered by forest.—District attorney, an officer appointed to act as attorney for the peeple or gov-ernment within a specified district.—District confer-ence. See conference, 2.—District school, public or free school for the thabitants of a specified district.— Metropolitan district, a tile used in a few instances (as in the territory collectively known as London, in England, with its suburbs) for a division of country, including a chief city, defined by statute for the purposes of govern-ment and municipal regulation, such as for supervision in respect to fires, health, police, etc.—Mining district, a settlement of miners organized after the plan which, in the first years of mining in the westerumost part of the United States, the miners, in independence of all other authority, devised for their own self government.—Parish district, in England, a division of a parish for general ecclesiastical purposes.—Taxing district, in the United States, the territory or segin into which (for the purpose of assessment merely) a State, county, town, or other pe-litical district is divided. H. H. Emmons.—United States district courts, the lowest courts of the federal judicial system, having jurtadiction chiefly in admirally, bank-rupcey, and criminal matters.=Syn. Division, quarter, locality, province, tract. district for the choice of certain officers; coun-ties or towns are districted for the maintenance of schools, etc.

ties or towns are districted for the maintenance

district; (district, n.] Stringent; rigorous; strict.

They should not inforce nor compell the citizens... to more difficult or district proofes of their Articles of complaints. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 165.

Punishing with the rod of district seuerity. Foxe, Martyrs, p. 782.

districtly; (dis'trikt-li), adv. In a stringent manner; stringently; rigorously.

We send our mandats againe vnto your bretherhood, in these apostolical writings, *districtlie* and in virtue of obedi-cnce commanding you. Quoted in *Foxe's* Martyrs, p. 218.

distrifet, n. [ME., appar. irreg. < dis- + strifc.] Strife; contention.

For he wolde not haue in no wise distrif be-twene hem we. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 536.

2. In math., the fact of operating upon every distringas (dis-tring'gas), n. [Law L., 2d pers. part in operating upon the whole; the being subject to a distributive formula.
distributor (dis-trib'id-tor), n. [< OF. distributor, distributor, distributor, distributor, < L. distributor, distributor, distributor, distributor, < L. distributor, distributer, distribut to seize and withhold the goods of the person sought to be coerced. It was used to compel a de-fendant to appear; also, after judgment for plantiff in an action of detinue, to compel the defendant, by repeated distresses of his goods, to give up the chattel detained. (b) A process commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain their lands and goods. (c) A pro-cess in equity against a body corporate refus-ing to obey the summons and direction of the court. (d) An order of chancery, in favor of a party elaiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England, by which a notice is served on the bank directing its officers not to

permit its transfer, or not to pay any dividend on it

on it. distrix (dis'triks), n. [NL., appar, irreg. $\langle \text{Gr}, \delta_i, \delta_i, \text{two}, + \theta_i \xi (\tau_{\rho_i \chi_i})$, hair.] Forky hair; a disease of the hair in which it splits at the end. Thomas, Med. Diet. distroublet (dis-trub'l), v. t. [$\langle \text{ME}, distroublen, disturblen, also distourblen, disturbilen, disturblen, could disturble, <math>\langle \text{OF}, *destourbler}$ (cf. des-tourblier, desturblier, destoublier, trouble, vexa-tion, = Pr. desturbelhar), var. of destourber, des-torber, desturber, equiv. to destourber, des-torber, desturber, $\langle \text{ME}, destourber, disturben, disturben, disturben, trouble, after OF. tourber, trobler, tw bler, <math>\rangle$ ME. trouble. see disturb and trouble.] To disturb; trouble greatly. Mychel they [nettles, thorns, etc.] distaurblede me,

Mychel they [nettles, thorns, etc.] distourblede me, For sore I drad to harmed be. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 1713.

That was a thynge that grefly hen distrubled in her armynge, and ther-ynne thei caucht grefe damage. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), it. 154.

Her former sorrew into sudein wrath (Both coesen passions of distroubled spright) Cenverting. Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

distroublet, n. [ME., < distrouble, v.] Trouble. And rode so fro morowe to euen that ne distrouble thel ne hadde till thei com te Roestok. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ill. 545.

distrust (dis-trust'), n. [$\langle dis-trust, n.$] 1. Absence of trust; doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or relianco: as, to listen with distrust; to look upon a project with distrust.

Therefore to the ende that theu shalt not hee in any mannier distruste, it is God that is the maker of this pro-misse. J. Udall, On Luke i. So is awearing an affect of distrust, and want of faith or

So is swearing an affect of distrust, and want of faith or honesty, on one or both sides. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208. The self-accusations of such a man are to be received with some distrust, not of his sincerity, but of his seber judgment. Nor does deception lead more surely to distrust of men than self-deception to suspict on of principles. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 151. 2. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence To me represent

To me reproach Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise. Milton, P. L., xi. 166.

distrust (dis-trust'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + trust, v. Cf. distrust, n.] To withhold trust or con-fidence from; doubt or suspect; refuse to con-fide in, rely upon, or give eredence to: as, to distrust a man's veracity; I distrust his intentions.

I am ready to distrust mine eyes. Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

Tam ready to *distrust* mine eyes. Stake, 1. N., W. 3. T' intrench in what you grant — unrighteous laws, Is to *distrust* the justice of your canae. Dryden, Hind and Panther. **distruster** (dis-trus'têr), n. One who distrusts. **distrustful** (dis-trust'ful), a. [$\langle distrust + -ful$.] 1. Full of distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious - mistrustful suspicious; mistrustful.

The doubtful and distrustful man Heaven frowns at. Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

These men are too distrustful, and much to blame to use such speeches. Burton.

2. Not confident; apprehensive; diffident; modest: as, distrustful of ourselves.

Distrustful zense with medest caution speaks. Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 626. distrustfully (dis-trust'fùl-i), adv. In a dis-trustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

I manner; with draw are they, Many are they, That of my life distrustfully thus say: No help for him in God there lies. Milton, Ps. III. 5.

distrustfulness (dis-trust'ful-nes), n. The state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence.

But netwithstanding, many of them, through too much distrustfulness, departed and prepared to depart with their packets at the first sight of vs. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 159.

distrustingly (dis-trus'ting-li), adv. Suspi-ciously; with distrust. distrustless (dis-trust'les), a. [< distrust + -less.] Free from distrust or suspicion; confident.

The same Divine teacher enjoins his Apostles to con-sider the fillies, or (as some would have it) the tulips of the field, and to learn thence that difficult virtue of a distrustless reliance upon God. Boyle, Works, II. 29. distunet (dis-tūn'), v. t. [< dis- + tunc.] To

put out of tune.

For Adama sin, all creatures else accurst; Their Harmony distuned by His iar. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furles. disturb (dis-tèrb'), v. t. [$\langle ME. disturben, dcs turben, dcstourben, destorben, <math>\langle OF. destourber,$ dcstorber, desturber, disturber, also destourbier, destorbier, desturbar = Pr. OSp. destorbar = Sp. Pg. disturbar = It. disturbare, sturbare, $\langle L.$ disturbare, drive asunder, separato by violenee, disorder, disturb, $\langle dis.$, apart, + turbare, dis-order, throw into confusion, trouble: see tur-bulent, trouble. Cf. distrouble.] 1. To stir; trouble; agitate; molest; move from a state of rest or tranquility: as, to disturb a sleeper; to disturb the sediment. to disturb the sediment.

It he be at his book, disturb him not. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

We seldom mix long in conversation without meeting with some accident that ruffles and disturbs us. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

teared my brain was disturbed by my sufferings and lortunes. Swift, Oulliver's Travels, iv. 2. mistortunes.

Preparing to disturb With all-confounding war the realms above. Couper, Hiad, xi.

3. To interfere with; interrupt; hinder; incommode; derange.

For which men seyn may nought disturbed be That shall hytyden of necessite. *Chauesr*, Trolius, ii. 622. Care disturbs study. Johnson.

of course or order. urse or order. His inmost counsels from their destined sim. *Milton*, P. L., i. 167.

=Syn. 1. To disorder, unsettle, molest. -2. To perplex, trouble, annoy, vcx, worry, plague. -S. To impede, interdisturb (dis-terb'), n. [< disturb, v.] Disturb

ance. Instant without disturb they took alarm, And onward moved embattel'd. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 549.

And onward moved embated d. Millon, P. L., vi. 549. II. n. A portico of two columns. disturbance (dis-tér'bans), n. [$\langle ME. disturb-$ disulphate (di-sul'fāt), n. [$\langle di^2 + sulphate.$] ance, destourbance, destourbaunce, $\langle OF. des-$ 1. In chem., a sulphate containing a hydrogen

The latest measurements tell us that a light-producing disturbancs travels at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second of time. J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 28. of time. 2. An interruption of thought or conversation; as, to read without disturbance.

Sylvia enjoyed her own thoughts, and any conversation disulphuric (di-sul-fa'rik), a. would have been a disturbanes to her. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii. disulphuric (di-sul-fa'rik), a. phuric.] Containing two sulp cals. Used only in the following

A violent interruption of the peace; a violent stir or excitement tending to or manifested in a breach of the peace; a tumult; an uproar; in a more extended sense, public disorder; agitation in the body politic.

The disturbance was made to support a general accuse tion against the province. Bancroft

4. Emotion or disorder of the mind; agitation; perturbation; confusion: as, the merchant re-ceived the news of his losses without apparent disturbance.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or disturbance. Watts, Improvement of Mind. 5. In law, the wrongful obstruction of the

owner of an incorporeal hereditament in its exercise or enjoyment: as, the disturbance of a franchise, of common, of ways, or of tenure. Stephen.

disturbant; (dis-têr'bant), a. [< L. distur-ban(t-)s, ppr. of disturbäre, disturb : see disturb.] Causing disturbance; agitating; turbulent.

Every man is a vast and spacious sea; his passions are the winds that swell him in disturbant waves. Feltham, Resolves, i. 62.

disturbation; (dis-têr-bā'shon), n. [= OF. des-tourbeson, destorbeson = It. sturbazione, \langle LL. disturbatio(n-), destruction, \langle L. disturbare, pp. disturbatus, trouble, disturb, destroy: see dis-turb.] Disturbance.

Since by this way Ail future disturbations would desist. Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

disturber (dis-ter'ber), n. 1. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace or harmony; one who causes tumult or disorder.

One who causes turner of discussion Ile stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamable, as a needless disturber of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. One who or that which excites disgust, agitation, or tumult; that which causes perturbation.

And [they] wente the right wey to Sorhant with-oute eny other disturbler, and were gladde and mery after the aven-ture that was hem befallen. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), il. 240.

Two deep enemies, Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers, Are they that I would have thee deal upon. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

3. In law, one who hinders or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his rights. 2. To move or agitate; discompose; disquiet; disturblancet, n. [ME. disturblance, < disturbance, < disturbance,

< ML. distornare, turn aside or away, < L. dis-, away. + tornare, turn: see turn.] To turn away, + tornare, turn: see turn.] aside.

Thi fader, prey, al thilke harm disturne. Chaucer, Trollus, iii. 718.

Giad was to disturne that furious streame Of war on us, that else had swallowed them. Daniel, Civit Wars, iv. 20.

distutor (dis-tū'tor), v. t. [< dis-priv. + tutor.] To divest of the office or rank of a tutor.

Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and supersti-tious way of dealing with his scholars, he was distutored, Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 536.

The atmost which the discontented colonies could do was to disturb authority. 4. To turn aside; cause to deviate; three out the state of the state umns: applied rather to a portico with two columns in antis than to a plain two-columned porch. See cut under anta.

The coin shows a small distyle temple on a rock, flanked by two tall terminal figures, and by two cypress trees. B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 347.

The favourite arrangement was a group of pillars "dis-tyle in antis," as it is technically termed, viz., two circu-lar pillars between two square piera. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 184.

disturbance (dis-tér'bans), n. [$\langle ME. disturb-$ disturbance (dis-tér'bans), n. [$\langle ME. disturb-$ disturbance (distorbance, distorbance, $\langle OF. des-$ tourbance, destourbance, distourbance, distorbance (= It. disturbanza, sturbanza), $\langle destourber, dis-$ tourber, disturber, disturber, distorbance turber, disturb : see disturb.] 1. Interruption of arrangement or order; violent change; de-rangement: as, a disturbance of the electric disulphid (di-sul'fid), n. [$\langle di-2 + sulphid.$] In chem., a sulphid containing two atoms of sulphur.

In chem., in composition, indicating disulpho-. certain acids formed by substituting two radi-cals having the formula SO₂OH for two hydro-gen atoms in a hydrocarbon.

[< di-2 + sulphuric.] Containing two sulphuric-acid radi-cals. Used only in the following phrase.—Di-sulphuric acid, an acid, $H_2S_2O_7$, formed in the manu-facture of Nordhausen sulphuric acid and separated from it in white crystals. It decomposes easily, but forms stable salta. Also called pyrosulphuric acid.

disuniformt (dis-ū'ni-fôrm), a. [< dis- priv.

+ uniform.] Not uniform. disunion (dis-ū'nyon), n. [=F. désunion = Sp. desunion = Pg. desunião = It. disunione; as dis- priv. + union.] 1. Severance of union; separation; disjunction; rupture.

The royal preacher in my text, assuming that man is a compoued of an organized body and an immaterial soul, places the formality and essence of death in the disunion and final separation of these two constituent parts. *Bp. Horsley*, Works, 1H. xxxix. If disunion was out of the queation, consolidation was not less repugnant to their feelings and oplinions. *J. C. Cathour*, Works, I. 193.

2. A breach of amity; rupture of union in feeling or opinion; contentious disagreement.

ing or opinion; contentious disagreement. That rub, which must prove fatal to Ireland in a short time, and might grow to such a disunion between the two Houses as might much cloud the happiness of this king-dom. Clarendon, Civil War, I. 327. **disunionist** (dis- \tilde{u} 'nyon-ist), n. [$\langle disunion + -ist. \rangle$] An advocate of disunion; specifically, in U. S. hist., one of those who, prior to and dur-ing the eivil war of 1861-65, favored or sought the disruption of the United States.

It would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desire — feed them well, and give them dis-union without a struggle of their own. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 143.

disorganizers, disunionists, and traitors. H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, il. 162.

disunite (dis-ū-nīt'), v.; pret. and pp. disunited, ppr. disuniting. [< LL. disunitus, pp. of disunire (> It. disunire = Sp. Pg. desunir = OF. desunir, desuner, F. désunir), disjoin, < L. dis- priv. + LL. unire, unite: see dis- and unite.] I, trans.

disvantageous

1. To separate; disjoin; part: as, to disunite particles of matter.

The beast they then divide, and disunite The ribs and limbs. Pope, Ody Pope, Odyssey, fii.

2. To set at variance; alienate.

Go on both hand in hand, O Nations; never be disu-nited; be the praise and the heroick song of all posterity. Milton, Reformation in Eng., fi. II. intrans. To part; fall asunder; become

divided. The several joints of the body politic do separate and disunite.

disuniter (dis-ū-ni'ter), n. One who or that

which disjoins or separates. disunity (dis- \hat{u} 'ni-ti), *u*. [$\langle dis$ -priv. + *unity*.] 1. Want of unity; a state of separation. Disunity is the natural property of matter. Dr. 11. More.

2. The absence of unity of feelings or interests; want of concord.

disusage (dis-ū'zāj), n. [< dis- priv. + usage. Cf. disuse.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect or relinquishment of use or practice.

They cut off presently such things as might be extin-guished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by disusage through tract of time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

disusse (dis-ūz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disused, ppr. disusing. [< ME. disusen, < OF. desuser (= Sp. Pg. desusar = It. disuser), disuse, < des- priv. + user, use: see dis- and use, v.] To cease to use; neglect or omit to employ; abandon or diseard from expression expecting. discard from exercise or practice.

This custom was probably disused before their invasion r conquest. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burlal, ii.

disuse (dis-ūs'), n. [(disuse, r. Cf. usc, n.] 1. Cessation of use, practice, or exercise: as, disuse of wine; disuse of sea-bathing; disuse of words. It is curious to see the periodical disuse and perishing of means and machinery which were introduced with loud laudation a few years or centuries helore. Emerson, Scil-reliance.

2. Cessation of custom or observance; desuetude.

Church discipline then fell into disuse. Southey. disused (dis-ūzd'), p. a. 1. No longer used; abandoned; obsolete: as, disused words.

Arma long disused. Sir J. Denham, Encld, il. 11. The tortures of the former modes of punishment are dis-sed. Everett, Orationa, II. 200.

used. Below ita piers stand several Moorish mills, dieused, but as yet unbroken by age or floods. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 88.

Disaccustomed; not wonted or habituated: 2 with in or to, and formerly sometimes with : as, disused to toil.

Like men disused in a long peace; more determinate to o, than skilful how to do. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i. do, than skilful how to do. Priam in arms disused. Dryden.

disutility (dis-ū-til'i-ti), n. [= It. disutilità; as dis- priv. + utility.] The state or quality of producing harm, hindrance, injury, or other undesirable conditions: the opposite or negative of utility.

tive of utulity. For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of util-ity, we may invent the term disutility, which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of util-ity. Jevons, Pol. Econ., iii.

disutilize (dis-ū'til-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dis-utilized, ppr. disutilizing. [< dis- priv. + util-ize.] To divert from a useful purpose; render useless.

Annulled the gift, disutilized the grace. Browning. disvaluation (dis-val-ū-ā'shon), n. [< disvalue + -ation, after valuation.] Disesteem; dis-paragement. [Rare.]

What can be more strange or more to the discaluation of the power of the Spaniard? Bacon, War with Spain. **disvalue**; (dis-val'ū), r. t. [< dis- priv. + val-ue.] To diminish in value; depreciate; disparage.

Her reputation was disvalued ity. Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

Her reputation was dissolved In levity. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. It is at least necessary that virtue be not disvalued and imbased under the just price. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il. 336.

disvaluet (dis-val'ū), n. [< disvalue, v.] Disesteem; disregard.

Cæsar's self [is] ue. B. Jonson, Sejanus, ill. aion without a struggle of their own. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 143. The Federalists characterized their opponents...as disvantageous; (disvan-tā'jus), a. [(= It. dis-vantaggioso) contr. of disadvantageous.] Disadvantageous.

Warwick by and by With his left wing came up, and charg'd so home and

round, That had net his light horse by disrantageous ground Been hinder'd, he had struck the heart of Edward's host. Drayton, Polyoibion, xxii.

disvelopt (dis-vel'op), v. t. [(OF. desveloper: see develop.] To develop. Johnson. disveloped (dis-vel'opt), p. a. [Also written disvelloped; pp. of disvelop, v.] In her., unfurled and floating: said of a flag used as a bearing.

Also developed. disventurei (dis-ven'tür), n. [Contr. of disad-venture.] Disadventure.

disvoucht (dis-vouch'), v. t. [< vouch.] To discredit; contradict.

diswarn (dis-wârn'), v. t. [< dis- priv. (here intensive) + warn.] To warn against an intended course; dissuade or prevent by previ-

ous warning. Lord Brook diswarning me (from his Majestie) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines. Lord Keeper Williams, To the Duke of Buckingham, (Cobela 738

[Cabala, p. 73. diswarren (dis-wor'en), v. t. [< dis- priv. + warren.] To deprive of the character of a war-

ren; make common.

ren; make common. disweapon (diswep'n), v. t. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + weapon.] To deprive of weapons; disarm. disweret, n. [ME. diswere, diswayre, $\langle dis$ - priv. (here intensive) + were, doubt, hesitation.]

Doubt. Dyswere, or dowte, dubinm. Prompt. Parv., p. 123.

diswitted[†] (dis-wit'ed), a. [$\langle dis- priv. + wit + -ed^2$.] Deprived of wits or understanding; demented.

Which when they heard, there was not one But haated after to be gone, As she had been diswitted. Drayton, Court of Fairy.

diswont (dis-wunt'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + wont.] To deprive of wonted usage or habit; disaccustom.

As if my tongue and your eares could not easily be diswonded from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both. Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 19.

disworkmanshipt (dis-werk'man-ship), n. [< dis-, equiv. to mis-, + workmanship.] Bad work-manship.

When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own disworkmanship. Heywood, Apology for Actors.

disworshipt (dis-wer'ship), n. [< dis-, equiv. to mis-, + worship.] A perversion or loss of worship or honor; disgrace; discredit.

A reproach and disworship. A reproach and *useworkep*. A thing which the rankest politician would think it a shame and *discorship* that his laws should countenance. *Millon*, Divorce, i. 4.

disworshipt (dis-wer'ship), v. t. [Early mod. E. also diswurship; < disworship, n.] To dis-honor; deprive of worship or dignity; disgrace. By the vncomlynesse of any parte the whole body is discurshipped. J. Udall, On I Cor, xii.

disworthipped. J. Udau, On I Cor. XII. disworthi (dis-werth'), v. t. [< dis- priv. + worth.] To diminish the worth of; degrade. There is nothing that disworths a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 37.

and a base tear of uarget. Fedram, resolves, i. 3. disyntheme (dī-sin'thēm), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \iota$, two-, $+ \sigma i \nu \delta \mu a , \sigma i \nu \delta \mu a , \text{ collection}, \text{ assembly}, \langle$ $\sigma \nu \tau t \delta \iota \sigma a , \text{ put together: see synthesis.] A set$ of sets, each of the latter being formed of acertain number of elements out of a given colcertain number of elements out of a given col-lection of them, so that each element occurs just twice among all the sets. Thus, (AB)(BC)(CD) (AD) is a dyadic disyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs. See dyadic. Also diplosyntheme. disyoke (dis-yok'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disyoked, ppr. disyoking. [< dis- priv. + yoke.] To un-yoke; free from any trammel. Who first had dared To leap the rotten pales of prejudice, Disyoke their necks from custom. Tennyson, Princess, ii. dit1 (dit), v. t.; pret. and pp. dit

The dor drawen, & dit with a derf haspe. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1233. Ditt your month with your meat. Scotch proverb. Scotch proverb.

f your month with your mean. Foul sluggish fat dita up your dulled eye. Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict.

see ditty, and dict, dictum.] ing; a sentence. Kelham.

From the second half of the 13th century the collections of sentences, dits, apologues, and moral tales become very numerous. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 354. 2. A ditty; anything sung. Chaucer.

venture.] Disadventure. Don Quixote heard it and said, What noise is that, San-cho? I know not, quoth he, I think it be some new thing: for adventures, or rather discontures, never begin with a little. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6. **disvouch**? (dis-vouch'), v. t. [$\langle dis$ - priv. + vouch.] To discredit; contradict. Every letter he hath writ hath disconch'd other. Shak., M. for M., iv. 4. (here the state of the section rarily raised a semitone: in contradistinction to *pedal*, a foot-key. Compare *digital*, *n.*, 3.— Dital harp, a kind of chromatic harp-lute, invented and named by Edward Light, an Englishman, In 1798, and im-proved by him in 1816. It resembled a guitar in shape, but had from 12 to 18 strings, each atring being furniahed with a dital, which could raise its tone a half step, thus pro-ducing a complete chromatic scale. It is not now in use. **ditamy** (dit'a-mi), *n*. An old form of *dittany*. **ditander**; *n*. See *dittander*. **ditanty** (dit'a-mi), *n*. See *dittany*. **ditation**; (dit-ta'shon), *n*. [< L. as if **ditatio*(*n*-), < *ditate*, enrich, < *dis* (*dit*-), contr. of *dives* (*divit*-), rich.] The act of making rich. After all the presents of those easterne worshippers

(divit-), rich.] The act of making rich. After all the presents of those easterne worshippers (who intended rather homage than ditation), the blessed (who intended rather homage than ditation), the blessed (who intended rather homage than ditation), the blessed (intended rather homage than ditchended that the Arians believed in "one God the F proaching a town or a fortress. In the latter aense it is also called a *foss* or *moat*, and is dng round the ram-part or wall between the acarp and the counterscarp. See cut under castle.

The subsoll [in drainage] must be carefully examined by dlgging test-holes in various places, and also by taking advantage of any quarries, deep ditces, or other cuttings in the proximity. Encyc. Brit., I. 332.

Takes no more care thence-forth to those effects,

But lets the stream run where his *Dick* directs, *Sylvester*, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, i. 7. It was characteristic of mining nomenclature that the atream of pure switt-running water which formed this peninsula, taken from the infant Arkansas, ahould be called a *ditch.* The Century, XXXI. 69.

called a ditch. The Century, XXXI. 69. Advance-ditch. See advance, n. 6. – Second ditch, in fort, in low wet ground, a ditch heyond the glacis. – To die in the last ditch. See diel. ditch (dich), v. [Early mod. E. also ditche, diehe, dyche; < ME. dichen, dychen, assibilated forms of diken, make a dike or ditch: see dike, v.] I. intrans. To dig or make a ditch or ditches: as, ditching and duping: hodizing and ditchings.

ditching and delving; hedging and ditching. II. trans. 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; drain by a ditch: as, to ditch moist land.

rain by a ditcn: us, vo Lord. Where was this lane? Post. Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with turf. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3. 2. To surround with a ditch.

Than next we come to Bethlem, which hath ben a stronge lytell Cytie, well walled and *dyched*. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35. 3. To throw or run into or as if into a ditch: as,

to ditch a railway-train.

 dit1 (dit), r. t.; pret. and pp. ditted, ppr. ditting. [< ME. ditten, dutten, V (AS. dyttan, stop prob. connected with dott, a point, dot: see dot1.] To stop up; close. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]
 Mashouts in wild, unsettled districta, again. Sci. Amer. Supp. p. S791.
 ditch-bur (dich'bér), n. [Formerly spelled dyche-bur; so called from its growing on sandy dikes.] The clot-bur, Xanthium strumarium. ditch-dog (dich'dog), n. A dead dog thrown into a diteh.
 Poor Tom, . . that in the fury of his heart, when the four drawan, & dit with a derf ber Ditt your motif. Poor furth. Poor furth. Foor furth. foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the old rat and the dike.dog. Shak, Lear, iii. 4. ditcher (dich'er), $n. [\langle ME. dichere, assibilated$ $form of dikere, <math>\langle AS. dicere, ditcher, digger:$ see diker, digger, and ditch, dike.] One who or that which digg ditches.

A combined cultivator and potato digger. . . . It has a plow or *ditcher* shovel formed from a plate of metal. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 74.

 $dit^{2}t$ (dit), n. [Also ditt, \leq ME. dit, partly an ditch-fern (dich'fern), n. A name in England abbreviation of dite, dite, a ditty, a sound, and for the royal fern, Osmunda regalis.

partly \langle OF. dit, dict, a saying, speech, word: ditch-grass (dich'gras), n. An aquatic naiada-see ditty, and dict, dictum.] 1. A word; a say-ing; a sentence. Kelham. ceous plant, Ruppia maritima, growing in salt or brackish water, with long thread-like stems

and almost capillary leaves. ditch-water (dich 'wâ" têr), n. Th stagnant water collected in a ditch. The stale or

dite¹t, v. t. An obsolete occasional spelling of dight.

itty; anything sung. Chaucer. No song hut did contain a lovely dit. Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 13. **ta-bark** (dē'tii, -bärk), n. Same as Al-bark (which see, under bark²). it'al), n. [\langle II. ditale, a thimble, finger-dito, \langle L. digitus, a finger: see digit.] ie. a thumb- or finger-key, by which the it dito. (All ditale, and let it write, the second sec

He made a boke, and let it write, Wherin his lif he did all dite [var. write]. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 6786. dite³t, n. A Middle English form of dit² and dittu.

arity. ditect, n. A Middle English form of ditty. dithecal (dī-thē'kal), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta\iota, \text{two-}, + \theta \not h \kappa \eta,$ a case, + -al: see theca.] In bot., two-celled. dithecous (dī-thē'kus), a. Same as dithecal. ditheism (dī'thē-izm), n. [= F. dithéisme; $\langle \text{Gr.}, \delta\iota, \text{two-}, + \theta \epsilon \phi \varsigma, \text{a god}, + -ism. \text{ Cf. dyotheism.}]$ The doctrine of the existence of two supreme and the religious dualizer. See Maxiekainer etc. anism was called ditheiam by the orthodox Christians, who asserted that the Arians believed in "one God the Father, who is eteroal, and one God the Son, not eternal." Zoroastrism is practically ditheiam, and Buddhism any-theism. Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 501.

The range of the reciprocation of the tool is so small that it is not much more than a vibration or dither. The Engineer, LXV. 163.

part or wait between the under castle. For theil make Dyches in the Erthe alle aboute in the Halle, depe to the Knee, and theil do pave hem: and whan theil will ete, theil gon there in and sytten there. Mandeville, Travels, p. 29. Thon art no company for an honest dog. And so we'll leave these to a ditch, thy destiny. Fletcher (and another), False One, ill. 2. The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by the subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by take in the busile due by taking cannot be isolated in the pure state, but forms crystallizable salts.

in the proximity. Encyc. Brt., 1, 332 Of purposed in the proximity. Encyc. Brt., 1, 332 Of purposed in the proximity. **2.** Any narrow open passage for water on the surface of the ground. The ground. The provide the provid

called from being bivalve. dithyramb, dithyrambus (dith'i-ramb, dith-i-ram'bus), n.; pl. dithyrambus, dithyrambi (-rambz, aram'bi). [\langle L. dithyrambus, \langle Gr. ditioango; origin unknown.] A form of Greek lyric com-position, originally a choral song in homor of Dionysus, afterward of other gods, heroes, etc. First given artistic form by Arion (about 625 B. c.) and ren-dered by cyclic chornes, if was perfected, about a century later, by Lasos of Hermione, and at about the same time tragedy was developed from it in Attica. Its simpler and more majestic form, as composed by Lasos, Simonides, Bacchylides, and Findar, assumed in the latfer part of the fifth century a complexity of rhythmical and musical form and of verbal expression which degenerated in the fourth century into a mimetic performance rendered by single artist. From these different stages in its history the word didyramb has been used in later ages both for a nobly enthusiastic and elevated and for a wild or inflated com-position. In its distinctive form the dithyramb is $a\lambda\lambdaoui-$ orpotoc (consists of a number of strophes no two of whichare metrically identical).

I will not dwell on Naumann's... dithyrambs about Dorothea's charm. George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 233. 4 dithyrambic (dith-i-ram'bik), a. and n. [\langle L. dithyrambicus, \langle Gr. $\delta \iota \theta \nu \rho a \mu \beta \iota \kappa \delta \varsigma$, \langle $\delta \iota \theta \nu \rho a \mu \beta \rho \varsigma$, a dithyramb: see dithyramb.] I. a. 1. In the style of a dithyramb. Hence -2. Intensely lyrical; bacchanalian.

So Pindar does new Words and Figures roll Down his impetuous Dithyrambique Tide. Cowley, Pindarle Odes, iii. 2.

II. n. A dithyramb.

Pindar, and other writers of dithyrambics.

dithyrambus, n. See dithyramb. dition; (dish'on), n. [< L. ditio(n-), prop. di-cio(n-), dominion, power, jurisdiction, < dicere, speak, say: see diction. Cf. condition.] Rule; power; government; dominion.

He [Mohammed] destroyit the christian religion throuch out al tha pairtis quhilk nou ar vndir the dition of the Turk. Nicol Burne, F. 129, b.

ditionary; (dish'on-ā-ri), a. and n. [< L. as if *ditionarius, prop. *dicionarius, < dicio(n-), do-minion, power: see dition.] I. a. Under rule; subject; tributary. II. n. A subject; a tributary.

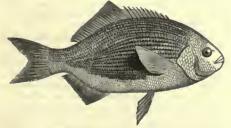
ditokous (dit'ō-kus), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta\iota\tau\delta\kappao\varsigma$, having borne two at a birth, $\langle \delta\iota$, two-, + - $\tau\sigma\kappao\varsigma$ (cf. $\tau\delta\kappao\varsigma$, birth), $\langle \tau\iota\kappa\tau\epsilon\iotav, \tau\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iotav$, bring forth.] In also, laying two eggs, as the pigeon and hum-ming-bird. 2001 having twins; producing two at a birth;

Ditomidæ (di-tom'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Dito-mus + -idæ.] A family of Colcoptera, typified by the genus Ditomus. Lacordaire, 1854. Also Ditominæ.

- Ditomine. Ditomus (dit'õ-mus), n. [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), $\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta_{t-}, \text{ two-}, + \tau_{o\mu}\delta_{c}, \text{ verbal adj. of } \tau_{e\mu\nuet\nu},$ $\tau_{a\mu\bar{e}\bar{\nu}\nu}, \text{cut.}$] A genus of caraboid beetles, giv-ing name to the family *Ditomidæ*. The mentum is strongly excavate, with an acute median tooth shorter than the lateral lobes. The numerous species are mostly confined to the Mediterranean region, thongh some occur further north. They live in dark places, under stones, and the larve reasemble those of the *Cicindelidæ*. D. tri-cuspidatus is a leading species.
- and the harve resemble those of the Creinderlace. D. tri-cuspidatus is a leading species. **ditone** (dī'tōn), n. [\langle Gr. δίrovev, the ancient major third, neut. of δίrovoç, of two tones, $\langle \delta_{\ell},$ two-, + τόνος, tone.] In Gr. music, the interval formed by adding together two major tones; Purthermore major third, hereing the retion a Pythagorean major third, having the ratio 81:64, which is a comma greater than a true major third. The use of this tuning of the major third until about the twelfth century prevented its recognition till that time as a consonance.—Diapason ditone. See
- **Ditremiae**. (dī-trõ'mä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\iota$ -, two-, + $\tau\rho\bar{\eta}\mu a$, hole: see *trematode*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, the type of the family *Ditremidæ*. They are viviparous, and have two
- **Diremate:** They are viviparous, and nave two apertures, an anal and a genital, whence the name. See cut under *Diremidæ*. **Diremata** (dī-trē'ma-tä), n. pl. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr}, \delta_{\iota},$ two-, $+ \tau \rho \bar{\eta} \mu a(\tau -)$, a hole.] **1**. A division of geophilous pulmonste gastropods, containing those which have the external male and female tobe which have the external male and female orifices widely separate: the opposite of Mono-tremata, 2, and of Syntremata.—2. A group of echinoderms. Gray, 1840.—3. A family of fishes: same as Ditremidæ. Fitzinger, 1873. ditrematous (di-trē'mā-tus), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Ditremata. ditremid (di-trē'mid), n. A fish of the family Ditremidæ

Ditremida.

Ditremidæ. Ditremidæ (dī-trē'mi-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Di-trema + -idæ.$] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the gonus Ditrema. They have an oblong compressed body, cycloid scales, entire lateral line, moderate head, toothless palate, united inferior pharyngeal bones, long dorsal fin with its anterlor por-tion spinigerous, and dorsal and anal fina ensheathed at



Blue Surf-fish (Ditrema laterale).

the base by a row or rows of scales differentiated from the others. The species all inhabit the north Pacific, and are especially abundant along the western American coast. They are vivplarous, thus differing from all related forms. On account of some superficial resemblances, they are called *porgy* and *perch*, as well as *surf.fsh* and *kelp.fsh*. They are marketable, but rather inferior as food-fishes. The family is also called *Embiotocide*.

The family is also called *Embiotocide*. ditrichotomous (dī-tri-kot'ō-mus), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta\iota$ -, two-, + $\tau\rho i \chi a$, threefold ($\langle \tau\rho c \bar{\iota} c, \tau\rho \iota$ -, = E. three), + $\tau \rho \mu \delta c$, cutting, $\langle \tau \ell \mu \nu c \iota v, \tau a \mu c \bar{\iota} v, \text{cut.}$] Divided into twos and threes: specifically, in *bot.*, ap-plied to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.



Middle part of the western porch of the Propylæa, Athens,

He sent one capitayne Hoieda, whom the ditionaries of Counaboa had enforced to keepe his houlde bysicgeinge for the space of xxx days the fortress of Saynte Thomas. Eden, tr. of P. Martyr (Ord MS.). Eden, tr. of P. Martyr (Ord MS.)as to admit of two triglyphs in the entablature instead of one, as usual: used in the Greek Doric order for the central intercolumniation over gateways, where a wide passage was ne-cessary, as in the Propylæa and the gate of Athena Archegetis at Athens.

Athena Archegotis at Athens. ditrigonal (di-trig'o-nal), a. [$\langle di^{-2} + trigonal.$] In erystal., twice-three-sided. A ditrigonal prism is a six-sided prism, the hemihedral form of a twelve-sided or dihexagonal prism. Ditrocha (dit'rō-kā), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta t., two.,$ $+ \tau \rho o \chi o_{\varsigma}$, a runner (cf. $\tau \rho o \chi ou \tau \eta \rho$, a runner, the ball of the hip-bone: see trochanter).] In en-tom., a primary division of the Hymenoptera, embracing all those in which the trochanters are composed of two distinct joints. It embraces the Phyllophaga (saw-files), Xylophaga (horntalls), and Parasilica (lchneumons and gall-files). ditrocheus (di-trō-kē'us), n. Same as ditro-chee.

chee. **ditrochean** (di-trō'kē-an), a. [$\langle ditrochee + -an$.] In pros., containing two trochees. **ditrochee** (di-trō'kō), n. [$\langle LL. ditrochœus, \langle Gr. \deltairρόχαιος, a double trochee, <math>\langle \delta i$ -, two-, + $\tau \rho o \chi a i o \varsigma$, a trochei e ipody, regarded as constituting a single compound foot. As equivalent to a trochaic dipody it can appear not only in its normal form, $\leq --$, but also with an irrational long in the last place as an apparent second epitrite, $\leq --$. Also called dichoreus, ditroite (dit'rō-it). n. [$\langle Ditro (see def) + ditroite (dit'rō-it). n. [<math>\langle Ditro (see def) + ditroite (dit'rō-it). n. [\langle Ditro (see def) + ditroite (dit'rō-it). n. [<math>\langle Ditro (see def) + ditroite (dit'roite). ditroite (dit'roite (dit'roite). ditroite (ditroite). ditro$

ditroite (dit 'rō-it), n. [< Ditro (see def.) + -itc².] A variety of elæolite-syenite occurring at Ditro in Transylvania, and containing blue

at Dicto in Transylvania, and containing otde sodalite and spinel. See *clacolite-sygnite*. **ditt**¹, v. t. An obsolete form of *dit*¹. **ditt**²(dit), n. See *dit*². **dittander** (di-tan'dèr), n. [Also formerly *di-tander*; \leq ME. *ditaundere*; an altered form of *dittany*, which name has been attached to sev-oral different placts, see *dittany* 1.1. Same as eral different plants: see dittany.] 1. Same as dittany, 1.-2. A popular English name of the pepperwort, Lepidium latifolium, a cruciferous herb found in sslt marshes. It has a hot bit-ing taste, and has been used instead of pepper. Also called *cockuced*.

Also called cockiceed. dittany (dit'a-ni), n. [Early mod. E. also dit-taync, ditten (also, in var. form, dittander, q. v.); \langle ME. ditanc, dytane, also detany, detane, \langle OF. ditain, diptam, diptame, dictam, dictame, F. dic-tame = Pr. diptamni = Sp. Pg. dictamo = It. dittamo = D. diptam = MHG. dictam, \langle L. dic-tame = dictam = MHG. tamnus, dictamnum (ML. also variously dictamus, diptamnus, diptamus, diptannus, dictan-num, diptannum, ditanus, diptanus, etc.), < Gr. δίκταμνός, also δίκταμνον and δίκταμον, dittany, a plant which grew, among other places, on Mount Dicte ($\Delta i\kappa \tau \eta$) in Crete, whence, as popularly supposed, its name: see Dictamnus.] 1. A common name in England for the plant Dictamnus albus.

Dictame [F.]: The herb Dittany, Dittander, garden Gin-ger. Dictame de Candie: Dittany, and Dittany of Can-dia, the right Dittander. Colgrave.

Now when his chariot last Its beams against the zodiac-lion cast, There blosson'd suddenly a magic bed Of sacred ditamy, and poppies red. Keats, Endymion, i. 555.

2. In the United States, Cunila Mariana, a fra-grant labiate of the Atlantic States.-3. A Isbiate, Origanum Dictamnus, the so-called dit-tany of Crete.

A branch of sov'reign dittany she bore, From Ida gather'd on the Cretan shore. Quoted in Bacon's Advancement of Learning, ii. 211.

dittay (dit'ā), n. [Sc., < OF. dité, ditté, dicté, L. dictatum, lit. a thing dictated; a doublet of ditty and dit², and of dictate, n.] In Scots law: (a) The matter of charge or ground of indict-ment against one accused of crime. (b) The

and the inacted of charge of ground of indicement against one accused of crime. (b) The charge itself; an indictment.
dittent, n. An obsolete form of dittany.
ditto (dit 6), n. [It., that which has been said, (L.dictum, a saying, neut. of dictus () It. detto), pp. of dicere () It. dire), say: see dictum, and cf. ditty.] 1. That which has been said; the aforesaid; the same thing: a term used to avoid repetition. It is abbreviated do, and is also expressed by two inverted commas.", sometimes by the dash.— and sometimes, especially in writing, by two minute-marks.".
2. A duplicate. [Colloq.]
It was a large bare-looking room, the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it was never, with a spacious table in the centre, and a variety of smaller dittos in the corners. Dickens.

There is an insect whose long thin body is a perfect dit-to of the dry twig on which he perches. N. and Q., 7th ser., 11. 175.

3. pl. A suit of clothes of the same color or material throughout. Also called ditto-suit. [Collog.]

A soler sult of brown or snuff coloured dittos such as beseemed his profession. Southey, The Doctor, lvi. ditto (dit'o), adv. As before; in the same manner; also.

dittobolo (di-tob' $\bar{\rho}$ -l $\bar{\rho}$), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta\iota\tau\tau\delta\varsigma$, double, + $\delta\beta\delta\delta\varsigma$, an obolus.] In the Ionian isles, a copper coin equal to two oboli, or two United States cents.

States cents. dittography (di-tog'ra-fi), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. }^*\delta\iota\tau\tau\circ\gamma\rho a-\phi ia, \delta\iota\sigma\sigma\circ\gamma\rho a\phi ia, a double writing or reading (lection), <math>\langle *\delta\iota\tau\tau\circ\gamma, Attie form of common Gr. \delta\iota\sigma\sigma\phi, Ionie \delta\iota\xi\phi, double, twofold (<math>\langle \delta\iota\chi a (\delta\iota\chi-), doubly, \langle \delta\iota, \delta\iota-, double, \text{twofold} (\langle \delta\iota\chi a (\delta\iota\chi-), write.] In paleography and textual criticism:$ (a) Mechanical or unconscious repetition of a series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage on reading coordinated for the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage on reading coordinated for the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage on reading coordinated for the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage on reading coordinated for the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage on reading coordinated for the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage on reading coordinated for the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage of the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage of the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage of the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage of the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring condition (b) A passage of the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage of the series of letters or words in copying a msnusaring (b) A passage of the series of thescript. (b) A passage or reading so originated.

[Colloq.]
ditty (dit'i), n.; pl. ditties (-iz). [Early mod.
E. also dittie, ditie (also dit: seo dit2); < ME.</p>
dite, dyte, dite (also dit), < OF. dite, ditie, ditie,</p> diffe, m., a story, poem, song, or other composition, $\langle L. dictatum, a thing dictated$ for writing, neut. of dictatus, pp. of dictare,dictate: see dictate. Cf. diffay and dictate, n.,and see dight, from the same source.] 1. Asong, or poem intended to be sung, nsuallythat and simple in form and set to a simpleshort and simple in form, and set to a simple melody; any short simple song. Originally ap-plied to any short poetical composition (lyric or ballad) intended to be sung, the word came to be restricted chiefly to songs of simple rustic character, being often used of the songs of birds.

This litel short dyte Rudely compyled. Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 48. Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute, Tempered to the oaten flute. Milton, Lycidas, i. 32.

The shortest staffc conteineth not vnder foure verses, nor the longest aboue ten; if it passe that number it is rather a whole ditty then properly a staffe. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

Those little nimble musicians of the air, that warble forth tbcir curious ditties. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 26.

The blackbird has field to another retreat, Where the hazei afforda him a screen from the heat, And the scene, where his melody charmed me before, Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more. Couper, Poplar Field.

21. The words of a song, as opposed to the tune or music.

The dittie, or matter of a song. Canticum, periocha, praecentio, ພໍວໍາ. Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

Though there was no great matter in the *ditty*, yet the note was very untuneabic. Shak., As you Like it, v. 3.

3†. A refrain; a saying often repeated.

To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying ditty, Sir T. Browne

4+. Clamor; cry; noise.

The dyn & the dite was dole for to here, OI men that were murtheret at the meane tyme. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11946.

dittyt (dit'i), v.; pret. and pp. dittied, ppr. dit-tying. [< ditty, n.] I. intrans. To sing a ditty; warble a tune.

Which bears the under song unto your cheerful dittying, P. Fletcher, Purple Island, i. II. trans. To sing.

With his soft pipe and smooth-dittied song. Milton, Comus, 1. 86.

ditty-bag (dit'i-bag), n. [< "ditty (origin ob-scure) + bag.] A small bag used by sailors for needles, thread, and similar articles; a housewife.

And don't neglect to take what sailors call their ditly-bag. This may be a little sack of chamols leather, about 4 inches wide by 6 inches in length. G. W. Sears, Woodcraft (1884), p. 16.

ditty-box (dit'i-boks), n. A small box used

ditty-box (dit'i-boxs), w. A small box used like a ditty-bag. diuca (dī-ū'kš), n. [Chilian.] 1. A Chilian finch.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A generic name of this bird, Diuca grisea. diuresis (dī-ū-rē'sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. as if * $\delta u o \sim \rho \eta \sigma a; \langle \delta u o v \rho c i v, urinate, <math>\langle \delta t a,$ through, $+ \sigma i \rho c i v,$ urinate, $\langle \sigma i \rho \sigma v, urine.$] In pathol., an excessive secretion of urine.

diuretic (dī-ū-ret'ik), a. and n. [= F. diure-tique = Sp. diurético = Pg. It. diuretico, \langle LL. diureticus, \langle Gr. $\delta_{iovp7rks6c}$, promoting urine, \langle $\delta_{iovpciv}$, wrinate: see diuresis.] I. a. In med., exciting the secretion of urine. II. u. A medicine that excites the secretion

exciting the secretion of urine.
II. n. A medicine that excites the secretion and discharge of urine.
diurnetical (di-ū-rot'i-kal), a. Same as diuretie.
diurnet, diurnet, a. [ME. diurne, < OF. diurne, F. diurne = Sp. Pg. It. diurno, daily (as a noun, OF. jour, jor, F. jour = It. giorno, day), < L. diurnus, daily, < dies, day: see dial, deity.] Daily; diurnal.

Performed hath the sonne his ark diurne. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 551.

Diurna (dī-ėr'nä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of **div** (div), v. [Sc., developed from a peculiar L. diurnus, daily, of the day: see diurn.] In entom.: (a) The butterflies; the diurnal Lepi-doptera or Rhopaloeera, as distinguished from the Crepuscularia and Nocturna, or Heteroeera (moths). The vorrespond to the day to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and the day is the day is the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and the Crepuscularia and Nocturna, or Heurocord (moths). They correspond to the old Linnean genus Papilio, and are so called because they show themselves only during the day. (b) An occasional name of insects which in the mature state live only a day or so, as the Ephemeræ or day-flies. day or so, as the Ephemeræ or day-flies.

insects which in the mature state live only a day or so, as the Ephemeræ or day-files. **Diurnæ**t (dī-ėr'nē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of diurnæt (dī-èr'nē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of diurnæ, daily: see diurn.] In ornith., the di-urnal birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or Nocturnæ. **diurnal** (dī-èr'nal), a. and n. [\langle ME. diurnal = F. diurnal = Sp. Pg. diurnal = It. diurnale, \langle L. diurnalis, daily, \langle diurnus, daily: see diurn. See also journal, a doublet of diurnal.] I. a. 1. Of or belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night: opposed to nocturnal: as, diurnal heat; diurnal hours; di-urnal habits, as of an animal.—2. Daily; hap-pening every day: as, a diurnal task. pening every day: as, a diurnal task.

Love's my diurnal Course, divided right Twixt Hope and Fear, my Day and Night. Cowley, The Mistress, Love and Life.

3. Performed in or occupying one day; lasting but for one day; ephemeral.

In the short Course of a Diurnal Sun, Behold the Work of many Ages done! Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

4. Constituting the measure of a day, either on the earth or one of the other planets: as, the diurnal revolution of the earth, or of Mars or Jupiter. -5. Characterized by some change or Jupiter. -5. Characterized by some change or peculiarity which appears and disappears with the daytime. (a) In med., being most intense in the daytime: as, a diurnal fever. (b) In ornith, flying abroad by day, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or nocturnal birds of prey. (c) In entom, flying by day, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the Diurna: opposed to nocturnal and to crepuscular. (d) In bot., opening by day and closing at might, as certain flowers. - Diurnal aberration of the fixed stars, that part of the aberration which depends upon the earth a motion of rotation, and is consequently different in different places. See acceleration, and aberra-tion, 5. - Diurnal arc, See arcl. - Diurnal circle. See circle., Diurnal and planet, the number of degrees, min-utes, etc., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours. II. n. 1. A day-book; a diary; a journal. [Obsolete or archaie.]

[Obsolete or archaic.]

Certain diurnals of the honoured Mr. Edward Winalow have also afforded me good light and help. N. Morton, New England'a Memorial, p. 10. 2. A daily newspaper. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We writers of *diurnals* are nearer in our atyle to that of common talk than any other writers. Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

He showed me an Oxford newspaper containing a full report of the proceedings. . . I suppose the pages of that diurnal were not deathless, and that it would now be vain to aearch for it. Peacock, in Dowden'a Shelley, I. 124.

Peacock, in Dowden's Snelley, 1. 124. 3. A Roman Catholic service-book containing the offices for the daily hours of prayer.—4. In ornith., a diurnal bird of prey.—5. In entom., one of the Diurna. diurnalist; (dī-ér'nal-ist), n. [< diurnal + -ist. Cf. journalist.] A journalist. By the relation of our diurnalist. By the relation of our diurnalist.

diurnally (dī-ėr'nal-i), adv. 1. By day; in the daytime.—2. Daily; every day. As we make the enquiries we shall diurnally communi-cate them to the publick. Tatler.

diurnalness (di-er'nal-nes), n. The quality of

being diurnal.

diurnation (dī-ėr-nā'shon), n. [< L. diurnus, daily, + E. -ation; cf. hibernation.] The qui-escent or somnolent state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night. Marshall Hall. diurnet, a. See diurn.

diuturnal (dī-ū-tėr'nal), a. [= Sp. Pg. It. diu-turno, $\langle L. diuturnus, of long duration, \langle diu, for dis-, apart, + vaporatio(n-), a steaming, etc., for a long time, also by day, <math>\langle dics, a day, a space of time: see dial, deity.]$ Lasting; being of long continuance. [Rare.] Things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and diuturnal. Mittom. diuturnal. Lasting: being of long continuance. [Rare.] Things by which the peace between us may be preserved divaporization (dī-vap"ō-rī-zā'shon), n. [$\langle L. di-t = L. aporization, Cf. evaporization.]$ Same

diuturnity (dī-ū-tèr'ni-ti), n. [= Sp. diutur-nidad = Pg. diuturnidāde = It. diuturnitā, \langle L. diuturnitā(t-)s, length of time, \langle diuturnus, of long duration: see diuturnāl.] Length of time; long duration. [Rare.]

What prince can promise such diuturnity unto his rel-a? Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v. ical

And div ye think . . . that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and yet naething for their fiah? Scott, Antiquary, xi.

divagation (dī-vā-gā'shon), n. [= F. divaga-tion = Sp. divagacion = Pg. divagação, < L. as if *divagatio(n-), < divagari, wander about, < di-for dis-, in different directions, + vagari, wander, < vagus, wandering: see vague, vagabond.] A wandering; deviation; digression.

Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further divagation, and see how Miss Rebecca Sharp speeds there. Thackeray, Vanity Fair. When we admit this personal element into our divaga tions we are apt to atir up uncomfortable and aorrowful memories. R. L. Stevenson, Child's Play.

divaguely (dī-vāg'li), adv. [An absurd com-bination, as if $\langle *divague, L. divagari, wander$ (see divagation), + -ly², after E. vaguely.] Wan-deringly; in an aimless and uncertain manner.[Rare.]

They drifted divaguely over the great pacific ocean of minine logic. C. Reade, Art, p. 1. feminine logic. **divalent** ($d\bar{i}'v\bar{a}$ - or div'a-lent), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta\iota$ -for δc , twice, + L. valen($\dot{\iota}$)s, having power; cf. bivalent, the preferable form.] In chem., having power to combine with two monovalent atoms. Thus, the oxygen atom and the radical CH₂ are divalent.

divan (di-van'), n. [Also diwan; also (Anglo-Ind.) in some senses dewan, deewan (see dewan) = F. Sp. Pg. divan = It. divano, divan, = D. G. Dan. Sw. divan, < Turk. Ar. diwān, Pers. divān, diwān, a council, a court of justice or of rev-enue, a minister, esp. a minister or officer of revenue (hance Anglo Ind. davan, a substitution) diwan, a council, a court of generation of officer of enuce, a minister, esp. a minister or officer of revenue (hence Anglo-Ind. dewan, q. v., and ult.
F. dowane, customs), a council-chamber, also a collection of writings, a book, account-book, register, album, alse (in Ar.) a kind of sofa.]
A council, especially a council of state; specifically, in Turkey, the chief or privy council of the Porte, presided over by the grand vizir and made up of the ministers and heads of departments. It meets twice a week.
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as
It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as

It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as is agreeable to the Divan and country (Egypt). Poocke, Description of the East, I. 162. The Abbaside caliphs had a "Divan of Oppression," which inquired into charges of tyranny against officers of state. Decouple about a ball, a count a state

2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court; a state-or reception-room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens.

The divan in which we aat was brightly coloured in ara-besque — the coiling being particularly rich. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 246.

A kind of coffee-house where smoking tobacco is the principal enjoyment. -4. A cush-ioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a kind of sofa: a sense derived by transfer from that of 'conneil-chamber' or 'hall' (def. 2) as furnished with low sofas, covered with rich carpets, and provided with many cushions.

pets, and provided with many cushions. The only aigns of furniture in the sitting room are a divean round the sides and a carpet in the centre.... (The divean is a line of flat cushions ranged round the room, either placed upon the ground, or on wooden benchea, or on a step of masoury, varying in height accord-ing to the fashion of the day. Cotton-stuffed pillows, cov-ered with chintz for summer and silk for winter, are placed against the wall, and can be moved to make a luxurious heap.) R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 183. Δ A book especially a collection of poace here 5. A book, especially a collection of poems by a single author: as, the *divan* of Sadi.

Many Divains, or complete editions of the works of poets, have come down to us. Eneye. Brit., XVI. 595. [Used with reference to the Turks, Arabs, Persians, and other Orientals; in sense 4 also (in the form divan only) used in a general application.]

as divaporation.

as diverporation. divaricate (dī-var'i-kāt), v.; pret. and pp. di-varicated, ppr. divaricating. [\leq L. divaricatus, pp. of divaricare (\rangle It. divaricare), spread apart, \leq di- for dis., apart, + varicare, spread apart, straddle, \leq varicus, straddling, \leq varus, bent, stretched outward.] I. intrans. 1. To spread or move apart; branch off; turn away or aside; diverge: with from a set to diverge the from the diverge: with from: as, to divaricate from the will of God.

The men of this age are divided principally into two great classes, which divaricate widely in the direction of their desires. Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 241.

We infer then that all the languages in question are the divaricated representatives of a single tongue. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 174. Specifically -2. In bot. and zoöl., to branch off

at an obtuse angle; diverge widely. II. trans. To divide into branches; cause to diverge er branch apart.

Nervez curiously divaricated about the tongue and mouth to receive the impressions of every gusto. Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 5.

Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 5. divaricate (dī-var'i-kāt), a. [$\langle L. divaricatus$, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In bot., branching off, as from a stem or axis, at or almost at a right angle; widely divergent.—2. In zoöl., diver-gent at any considerable angle; standing off or apart from one another; spreading away, as two parts of something; forked or forficate: specifically applied to the wings of insects when they are incumbent on the body in re-pose, but spreading apart toward their tips. divaricated (dī-var'i-kā-ted), p. a. Same as divaricate, a.

divaricate, a. divaricately (dī-var'i-kāt-li), adv. In a divari-

divarication (di-vari-kā'shon), n. [= F. di-varication (di-vari-kā'shon), n. [= F. di-varication = It. divaricazione, $\langle L. *divarica tio(n-), \langle divaricare, spread apart: see divari-$ cate.] 1. The act of branching off or diverging;separation into branches; a parting, as from a main stem or stock.

The same force . . . causing not only the variation of a single language from age to age of its existence, but also, under the government of external circumstances, its variation in space, its divariation into dialects. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 152.

2. Specifically, in *bot*. and *zoöl.*, a crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles: in *entom.*, applied to the parting of the veins or nervures of the wings.— 3; A divergence or

as a muscle which causes parts to separate or recede from each other; something divellent. Specifically - (a) In Brachiopoda, a considerable muscle which opens the valves of the ahell. See cut under il'ald-heimia. (b) In Polyzoa, a small muscle which opens the jawa of an avicularium.

Muscles pass . . . and doubtless act as divaricators of the wall of the sac. Huzley.

the wall of the sac. Huxley. dive (div), v.; pret. dived, sometimes dove, pp. dived, ppr. diving. [Early mod. E. also dyve; \langle ME. diven, dyven, deven, duven (pret. *difde, defde), \langle AS. dyfan (weak verb, pret. dyfde) (= Icel. dyfa), dip, immerse, causal of difan (strong verb, pret. deáf, pl. dufon, pp. dofen; early ME. duven, pret. def, deaf), dive, sink, pene-trate (in comp. ge-dufan, dive, be-dufan, cover with water, submerge (= OLG. bedöven, be covered with water, LG. bedaven, pp. covered, esp. with water), thurh-düfan, dive through, etc.). Perhaps ult. connected with dip, q. v. The mod. pret. is prop. dived, but the pret. dove, after the assumed analogy of drore from drive (cf. strove for earlier strived, pret. of strive), (cf. strove for earlier strived, pret. of strive), is common in colloquial speech, and is found in good literary use.] **I**. intrans. 1. To de-scend or plunge head first into water; thrust the body suddenly into water or other fluid; plunge deeply: as, to dive for shells.

Provide me (Lord) of Steers-man, Star, and Boat, That through the vast Seas I may safely float: Or rather teach me dyue, that I may view Deep vnder waler all the Scaly crew. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Straight into the river Kwasind Plunged as if he were an otter, Dived [in carly cditions dove] as if he were a beaver, Longfellow, Diawatha, vil. Hence-2. To make a plunge in any way; plungo suddenly downward or forward, especially so as to disappear: as, to dive down a precipice or into a forest.

She stood for a moment, then dove into the dense fog which had floated in from the river, and disappeared. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 23.

3. To plunge or enter deeply into something that engrosses the attention; engage dceply in anything: as, to dive to the bottom of a subject; to divc into the whirl of business.

How can they pretend to dive into the accrets of the human heart? Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, Ivil.

Dived in a hoard of tales that dealt with knights, Half-legend, half-historic. Tennyson, Princess, Prel. II. trans. To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtil bravely dived the gulf of fame. Sir J. Denham.

dive (div), u. [$\langle dive, v. \rangle$] 1. A descent or plunge head first into water or other fluid; a "header": as, a dive from a spring-board.—2. A sudden attack or swoop: as, to make a dive.—3. A disreputable place of resort, where drinking and other forms of vice are indulged in, and, commonly, vulgar entertainments are given: so called because often situated in basements or other half-concealed places into which the re-sorters may "dive" with little risk of observa-tion. [Colloq.]

There are 150 gambling dives, the approachea to which are generally so barricaded as to dely police detection. N. A. Rev., CXLIII, 33.

They [the New York police] have been well backed up in closing the more iniquitous dives and disreputable resorts. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 227.

divedappert, divedoppert (div'dap"er, -dop"-er), n. [See didapper.] 1. Same as didapper.

r), n. [See anappers] Certaine diuc-doppers or water-foules. Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 59. 2. A pert fellow: in contempt.

There's no good fellowship in this daudiprat, This dive-dapper, as is in other pages. Middleton, More Dissemblera besides Women, iii, 1.

divel1 (div'l), u. An obsolete or dialectal form of devil.

divel²t (di-vel'), v. t. [< L. divellere, pull asun-der, rend, < di- for dis-, asunder, + vellere, pull.] To pull asunder; reud.

At the first littering, their eyea are fastly closed — that ia, by coalition or joining together of the eye-lids, and so con-tinue until about the twelfth day; at which time they begin to separate, and may be easily divided or parted asunder. Sir T. Browne, Vuig. Err., iii. 27.

divelize (div'l-iz), v. t. An obsolete or dialectal

divellent (di-vel'ent), a. [= F. divellent, $\langle L$. divellent (di-vel'ent), a. [= F. divellent, $\langle L$. divellent(t-)s, ppr. of divellerc, pull asunder: see divel².] Drawing asunder; separating. Smart. [Rare.]

[Kare.] divellicate (dī-vel'i-kāt), v. t. [< L. di- for dis-, asunder, + vellicatus, pp. of vellicare, pull, pluck, < vellere, pull. Cf. divel².] To pull in picces. [Obsolcte or rare.]

My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had divellicated his character behind his back. Fielding, Amella, v. 6.

liver¹ (di'ver), n. [\langle ME. diver, dyver.] 1. One who or that which dives or plunges into water. diver! (dī'ver), n.

The sayd dyuer dyde all that busynes beynge vnderneth be water. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76. The king he call'd his divers all, the water

The king he call'd his divers all, To dive for his young son. Young Hunting (Child'a Ballada, III. 299). Specifically – (a) One who makes a business of diving, as for pearl-oysters, to examine annken vessels, etc. See sub-marine armor, under armor. (b) A hird that habitually dives, as a loon, grebe, auk, or penguln; apecifically, one or any of the birds variously known as Brachyptere, Mer-gitores, Urinatores, Pyeopodes, or Sphenicssonarphere. The term is especially applied to the loons, family Colymbide (which see). There are three leading species: the great trionatis. All three inhabit the northern hemisphere generally, and are noted not only for their quickness in distance they traverse under water, in which they move both by awimning with the feet and by padding with the wings. See loon, Alao diving-bird. 2. One who plunges into or engages deeply in anything. – Cartesian diver. See Cartesian.

anything .- Cartesian diver. See Cartesian.

any uning.—Cartesian diver. See Cartesian. diver²t, n. Seo dyvour. diverb (di'vérb), n. [$\langle L. diverbium$, the dia-logue of a comedy (an imperfect translation of Gr. $\delta(\delta\lambda o \gamma o \varsigma, dialogue), \langle di$ - for dis-, apart (or else repr. Gr. $\delta(\alpha)$, + verbum = E. word. Cf. proverb.] A saying in which the two mem-

1703 bers of a sentence are contrasted; an antithetical proverb. [Rare.]

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women; as the diverbe goes. Burton, Anat. of MeL, p. 597. diverberatet (di-ver'be-rāt), v. t. [$\langle L. di-ver'beratus$, pp. of diverberare, strike asunder, cleave, divide, $\langle di-$, dis-, asunder, + verberare, strike, beat, whip: see verberate, and cf. reverberate.] To cleavo or penetrate through, as sound.

These cries for blamelesse blood diverberate The high resounding Heau'n's convexitie, Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

diverberation; (di-ver-be-rā'shon), n. [< L. di-verberatus, pp. of diverberare, striko asunder, eleave, divide, strike, beat: see diverberate, and ef. reverberation.] A cleaving or penetrating, as sound.

[L: see diverb.] In the ane. Rom. drama, any passage declaimed or recited by the actors without musical accompaniment or singing; the dia-logue, or a scene in dialogue: opposed to canti-cum. The diverbia are generally composed in iambic trimeters (senarii).

iambie trimeters (senaril). diverge (di-verj'), v. i.; pret. and pp. diverged, ppr. diverging. [= D. divergeren = G. divergi-ren = Dan. divergere = Sw. divergera, < F. di-verger = Sp. divergir = Pg. diverger, divergir = It. divergere, < ML. *divergere, < L. di-, dis-, apart, + vergere, incline, verge, tend: see verge, converge.] 1. To move or lie in different di-rections from a common point. has not off: on rections from a common point; branch off: opposed to converge.

In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the main atream; in the delta they all diverge from the trunk channel. Huxley, Physiography, p. 145. Hence -2. In general, to become or be sepa-

rated from another, or one from another; take different courses or directions: as, *diverging* trains of thought; lives that *diverge* one from the other.

3. To differ from a typical form; vary from a normal state or from the truth.—4. In math., to become larger (in modulus) without limit: said of an infinite series when, on adding the terms, beginning with the first, the sum increases indefinitely toward infinity. A series may be divergent without diverging. See di-

may be divergent without diverging. See divergent series, under divergent. **divergement** (diverj'ment), n. [< diverge + -ment.] The act of diverging. Clarke. [Rarc.] **divergence** (di-ver'jens), n. [Sometimes also devergence; = G. divergenz = Dan. Sw. diver-gens, < F. divergence = Sp. Pg. divergencia = It. divergenza, < ML. *divergentia, < *divergen(t-)s, ppr. of *divergere, diverge: see divergent and -ence.] 1. The act or state of diverging, or moving or pointing in different directions (not directly opposed) from a common point; a redirectly opposed) from a common point; a re-ceding one from another: opposed to conver-gence: as, the divergence of lines.

The nearer the direction of the incident rays to that of the optic axis, the less the divergence between the ordi-nary and the extraordinary rays. Spottisecoode, Polarisation, p. 20.

Double images in sleepiness are certainly due to diver-gence, not convergence, of the optic ares. Le Conte, Sight, p. 253.

Hence-2. Departure from a course or stan-

dard; differentiation in action or character; deviation: as, the divergence of religious sects; divergence from rectitude.

In our texts, it is true, the employment of the case-end-ings is usually according to their original signification; the number of divergences from this is relatively small. Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 494.

3. In math., the negative of the scalar part of 3. In math., the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function. It is so called be-cause if the vector function represents displacements of the parts of a fluid, the divergence represents the decre-ment of density at any point due to this displacement.— Angle of divergence. See angle3. **divergency** (di-vér'jen-si), n. [As divergence.] The state of being divergent, or of having di-verged. Also rarely devergency.

verged. Also rarely devergency.
divergent (di-ver'jent), a. [= D. divergent, < F. divergent = Sp. Fg. It. divergente, < ML. *divergen(t-)s, ppr. of *divergere, diverge: see diverge.] 1. Moving or situated in different directions from a common point, as lines which intersect: opposed to convergent.—2. In general community of the second to convergent.</p> eral, separating or separated one from another; following different courses or directions.

There was hardly an expedition, hardly a negotiation, in which blekerings and dirergent counsels did not appear. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., l.

3. Deviating from something taken as a stan-dard or reference; variant.

In England the ideas of the multitude are perilously divergent from those of the thinking class. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 199.

In England the ideas of the multitude are periously divergent from those of the thinking class. J. II. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 190. Divergent parabola, a name given by Nawton to a cu-ble parabola or cubic curve hav-ing the line at infinity as its in-flexional tangent. — Divergent rays, rays which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, continually depart from one an-other in proportion as they re-ceede from the object: opposed to convergent rays. Concave lenses render parallel rays di-vergent, convex lenses con-vengent. — Divergent series, an infinite series such that, if we begin adding the terms to-gether in their order, wad on to ultimately approximate indefi-nitely toward a finite limit, but to another or move toward in-finity. Only in the latter ease, according to the usage of mathematiclans, is a divergent series said to diverge. Thus, for instance, the infinite series 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1is divergent without diverging. — Divergent strabismus. See strabismus.— Divergent wings, In centom, wings which in repose are horizoutal but spread apart, reced-ing from the abdomen, as in many flies. diverging (di-vér'jing-li), adv. In a diverg-ing manner. divers (di'vérz), a. [< ME, divers, duvers, di-



ing manner.

divers (di'verz), a. [< ME. divers, dyvers, di-verse, dyverse, < OF. divers, F. divers = Pr. di-vers = Sp. Pg. It. diverso, < L. diversus, varions, different, also written divorsus, pp. of divertere, divortere, turn or go different ways, part, sepa-rate, divert: see divert. According to modern rate, divert: see divert. According to modern analogies, the word divers would be written di-verse (pron. di'vers); association with the F. original favored the spelling divers; and this form, with the plurality involved in the word, caused it to be regarded as a plural (whence the pron. di'verz). Hence in mod. speech di-vers is used only with a plural noun. It is now obsolete or archaic, the form diverse, regarded as directly from the L., having taken its place. In earlier use divers and direrse are merely dif-In earlier use *divers* and *diverse* are merely dif-ferent spellings of the same word; early quo-tations are therefore here all put under *divers*. See diverse.] 14. Different in kind, quality, or manner; various. In Egypt also thera ben dyverse Langages and dyverse

In Egypt also there ben upter condicioun, than there ben In other parties. Mandeville, Travels, p. 53. Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with divers aceds.

Deut. xxil. 9.

At what a divers price do divers men Act the same things ! B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1. Thus, like Sampaons Foxes, their heads are divers wayes, but they are tyed together by tha tayles. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number: as, we have *divers* examples of this kind.

this kind. There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on flags or atomea. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 47. I believe, bealdes Zoroaster, there were divers that writ before Mosea. Sir T. Browne, Rellgio Medici, I. 23. IIe has divers MSS, but most of them astrological, to web atudy be is addicted. Evelym, Diary, July 23, 1678.

atudy be is addicted. Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1678.
= Syn. Divers, Diverse. Diverse implies difference only, and is always used with a plural noun; diverse (with elther a singular or a plural noun) denotes difference with op-position. Thus, the evangelists narrate the same events in diverse, but not in diverse. Trench.
diverse (di-vers' or di'vers), a. [Same as di-vers, but resting more closely on the L. diver-sus: see divers.] 1. Different in kind; essen-tially different; different as individuals of one kind or as different kinds, but not as being affected by different accidents. Thus, Philip drunk and Philip sober, though different, are not diverse. not diverse.

ot diverse. Four great beasts came up from the sea, diverse one Dan. vii. 3. from another. Dan. vii. 3. The Pilgrima were clothed with such kind of raiment as

The Filgrima were clothed with such kind of raiment as was diverse from the raiment of any that traded in that Fair. Bungen, Filgrim's Progress, p. 155. Woman is not undevelopt man, But diverse. Tennyson, Princess, vil. Owiog to this variaty of interchangeable names for the chaplaincy question, diverse minda were enabled to form the same judgment concerning it. George Elict, Middlemarch, I. 201.

2t. Capable of assuming many forms; varions; multiform.

Eloquence is a diverse thing. B. Jonson =Syn. Divers, Diverse. See divers.

And wider yet in thought and deed Diverge our pathways, one in youth. Whittier, Memories.

diverse (di-vers'), adv. In different directions. And with tendrils creep diverse. Philips.

And with tendrils creep diverse. Philips. diverse; (di-vcrs'), v. [{ ME. diversen, < OF. diverser, make or be diverse, differ, diverge, vary, = Pr. diversar = Pg. diversar, discern, distinguish, = It. diversare, be diverse, < ML. diversare, diverge, turn, vary, < L. diversus, pp. of divertee, turn or go different ways: see di-vert, diverse, a., divers, a.] I. trans. To make diverse; diversify. Chaucer. II. intrans. 1. To differ; be diverse. Iewes, Gentiles, and Sarrasines tugen hemselue That lecliche thei by-leyuen and gath here (their] law dy-uerseth. Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 133. 2. To turn eside: turn out of one's way.

2. To turn aside; turn out of one's way.

The Redcrosse Knight diverst, but forth rode Britomart. Spenser, F. Q., 111. iii. 62. diversely (di-vers'li or di'vers-li), adv. [{ ME. diversely, dyversely, diverseliche; < divers, diverse, + -ly².] In diverse or different ways or directions; -ty2.] In diverse or different ways or directions, differently; variously. Also formerly diversly. Wonder it is to see in diverse mindes How diversly love doth his pageaunta play. Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 1.

In the teaching of men *diversly* temper'd different ways are to be try'd. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus. diversifiable (di-ver'si-fi-a-bl), a. [= F. diver-sifiable = Pg. diversificavel; as diversify +-able.] That may be diversified or varied.

The almost infinitely diversifiable contextures of all the small parts. Boyle, Works, IV. 281.

small parts. **diversification** (di-ver"si-fi-kā'shon), n. [=F. diversification = It. diversificazione, \langle ML. *diver-sificatio(n-), \langle diversificaze, diversify: see diver-sify.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various: as, diversification of labor.

There will be small reason to deny these to be true col-ours, which more manifestly than others disclose them-aelves to be produced by diversifications of the light. Boyle, Works, I. 691. In business, diversification and rivalry should be encour-aged rather than stamped out by the iron heel of grasping monopoly. S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 388.

monopoly. S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 388.
2†. Diversity or variation; change; alteration: as, "diversification of voice," Sir M. Hale.
diversified (diver'si-fid), p. a. [Pp. of diversify, v.] Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects: as, diversified scenery; a diversified landscape; diversified industry.
diversifiorous (di-ver'si-fio'rus), a. [= F. diversifioroe, < NL. diversiforus, < L. diversus, various, + flos (flor), > E. flower.] In bot., bearing flowers of two or more sorts.
diversifolius; < L. diversus, various, + folium, leaf, + -ous.] In bot., having leaves differing in form or color, etc.

or color, etc.

diversiform (di-ver'si-fôrm), a. [= F. Sp. diversiforme, < L. diversus, various, + forma, shape.] Of a different form; of various forms.

It [search] produced a marvellous facility for detecting doubtful or imperfect truths, an instinctive recognition of the manifold *diversiform* phases that every speculative or moral truth must necessarily possess. J. Owen, Eveninga with Skeptics, I. 305.

J. Overa, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 306. **diversify** (di-ver'si-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. di-versified, ppr. diversifying. [< F. diversifier = Pr. diversificar, diversificar = Sp. Pg. diversifiear = It. diversificare, < ML. diversificare, < L. diver-sus, diverse, + facere, make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; give variety or diversity to: as, to diversify the colors of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes diversify the landscape; to diversify labor. It was uncheasing for Homer to find propersion

It was nuch easier . . . for Homer to find proper sen-timents for an assembly of Grecian generals than for Mil-ton to diversify his infernal council with proper characters. Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

This soul of ours . . . Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers; And so are her effects diversify'd. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xi.

diversiloquent (di-vér-sil'ộ-kwent), a. [< L. diversus, different, + loquen(t-)s, ppr. of loqui, speak.] Speaking in different ways. Craig. speak.] [Rare.]

diversion (di-ver'shon), n. [= G. Dan. Sw. di-version, \langle F. diversion = Sp. diversion = Pg. di-version = It. diversione, \langle ML. diversio(n-), \langle L. di-vertere, pp. diversus, divert : see divert.] 1. The act of turning aside from a course; a turning into a different direction or to a different point or destination: as the diversion of a different point or destination: as, the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study, or to another object.

Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds work re-tention of the sap for a time, and diversion of it to the sprouts that were not forward. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. That which diverts; that which turns some-thing from its proper or natural course or ten-dency; specifically, that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus rests and amuses; sport; play; pastime: as, the *diversions* of youth; works of wit and humor fur-nish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

Are mere diversions from love's proper object. Which only is itself. Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. We will now, for our diversion, entertain ourselves with a set of riddles, and see if we can flud a key to them among the ancient poets. Addison, Ancient Medals, ii. The presenting of human and thing wars his

The necessities of hunger and thirst were his greatest diversions from the reflection on his ionely condition. Steele, Englishman, No. 26.

3. The act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army when the principal at-tack is to be made on the other wing or the center; also, generally, any act intended to draw one's attention away from a point aimed

draw one's attention away from a point aimed at, or a desired object. =Syn. 2. Anusement, Recrea-tion, etc. (ace pastime), relaxation. diversity (di-ver'si-ti), n.; pl. diversities (-tiz). [< ME. diversite, < OF. diversite, F. diversité = Pr. diversitat = Sp. diversidad = Pg. diversidade = It. diversitd, < L. diversita(t-)s, difference, con-trariety, < diversus, different, diverse: see di-verse, divers, a.] 1. The fact of difference be-tween two or more things or kinds; essential difference; variety; separateness: as, the di-versity in unity of the true church; the diversity of objects in a landscape. of objects in a landscape.

That Balyloyne that I have spoken offe, where that the Soudan duellethe, is not that gret Babyloyne where the Dyversitee of Langages was first made. Mandeville, Travels, p. 40. divertible (di-ver'tier), a. [< divert + -ible.]

Great diversytie between pryde and honesty is seene. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. *Hooker*, Eccies. Polity. Strange and several noises

Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains, And more diversity of sounds. Shak., Tempest, v. 1. That in which two or more things differ; a difference; a distinction: as, diversifies of opin-ion.-3[†]. Variegation; diversification.

ion.—3t. Variegation; diversification. Bluahing in bright diversification. Bluahing in bright diversification. Pope, Moral Easaya, iv. 84. Diversity of person, in law, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was at-tainted.—Diversity of reason, that diversity by which things are distinguished only in conception.—Diversity of reason reasonedt, a distinction arising from two ways of conceiving a thing, as when we say that a trilateral figure is a triangle.—Diversity of reason reasoningt, a distinction arising from a thing being conceived twice over in the same way, as when we say that a si-versity of the diameter, in the Ptolemaic theory of the moon, an arc of the ecliptic by which the prosthapheresis of the excess.—Real diversity, such a distinction that some fact is true of one or more things which is not true of another or others.=Syn, Dissimilarity, etc. See difference.

diversivolent; a. [< L. diversus, contrary, + volen(t-)s, ppr. of velle, will, desire: see divers, a., and voluntary.] Desiring strife. [Rare.]

Yon diversivolent lawyer, mark him! knaves turn in-rmers, as maggots turn to files; you may catch gudgeons ith either. Webster, White Devii, iii. 2. formers with either.

bin autostoste turn to files; you may catch gudgeons with either. Webster, White Devil, iii. 2.
diverso intuitu (di-vèr'sō in-tū'i-tū). [LL.:
L. diverso, abl. masc. of diversus, different; intuitu, abl. of intuitus, look, view, consideration, < intuere, look upon, consider: see divers and intuition.] In law, from a different motive or purpose; with a diverse intention. Thus, if two persons together contract with a third, but each engages for a separate thing on a separate tonsideration, although by the same instrument, they may be said to contract diversory! (di-vèr'sō-ri), a. [< L. as if "diversory! (di-vèr'), v. [< ME. diverten = D. divertere teren = G. divertiren = Dan. divertere = Sw. divertere, turn or go different ways, part, separate rate, divertere, turn: see verse. Cf. avert, advert, converte, evert, invert, etc.] I. trans. 1. To turn aside or away; change the direction or course of; cause to move or act in a different line or manner: as. to divert a stream from its bedite. of; cause to move or act in a different line or manner: as, to *divert* a stream from its bed; to *divert* the mind from its troubles; he was *di*verted from his purpose.

This tastes of passion, And that must not divert the course of justice. Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

divertise

O, impious sight ! Let me divert mine eyes. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3. Other care perhaps May have diverted from continuai watch Our great Forbidder. Milton, P. L., ix. 813.

2. To turn to a different point or end; change the aim or destination of; draw to another course, purpose, or destiny.

He has diverted all the ladies, and all your company thither, to frustrate your provision, and stick a disgrace upon you. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

Miss Noble carried . . . a small baskst, into which she diverted a bit of sugar, which she had first dropped in her saucer as if by miatake. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 185. 3. To turn from customary or serious occupa-

tion; furnish diversion to; amuse; entertain.

It [Emmaus] is the pleasantest spot about Jerusalem, and the Jews frequently come out here on the sabbath to divert themselves. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 1. 48.

O, I have been vastly diverted with the atory! Ha! ha! a! Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

4t. To subvert; destroy.

Subvert; desurey. Frights, changes, horrors, Divert and crack, rend and deracinate The unity and married calm of states. Shak, T. and C., i. 3. =Syn. 1. To draw away. See absent, a. - 3. Amuse, Divert, Entertain, etc. (see amuse); to delight, exhilarate. II.; intrans. To turn aside; turn out of one's way; digress.

If our thoughts do at any time wander, and *divert* upon other objects, bring them back again with prudent and aevere arts. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 7. aevere arts.

I diverted to see one of the prince's palaces. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.

diverter (di-ver'ter), n. One who or that which diverts. I. Walton.
divertible (di-ver'ti-bl), a. [< divert + -ible.] Capable of being diverted.
diverticle (di-ver'ti-kl), n. [< L. diverticulum, more correctly deverticulum, old form devorticulum, a byway, a digression, an inn, < devertere, devortere, turn away, turn aside, < de, away, + vertere, vortere, turn.] 1+. A turning; a byway.

a byway. The diverticles and blind by paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread. Itales, Goiden Remains, p. 12.

2. In anat., a diverticulum. [Rare.] diverticula, n. Plural of diverticulum. diverticular (dī-ver-tik'ū-lär), a. [< diverti-culum + -ar³.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diverticulum.

Another form of respiratory organ is developed from the wall of the gut, in the form of a diverticular out-growth of the anterior portion of that organ. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 49.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 49. diverticulated (dī-vėr-tik'ū-lā-ted), a. [< di-verticulum + -ate² + -ed².] 1. Made or become a diverticulum; given off as a blind process; cæcal.-2. Furnished with one or more diver-ticula; having blind processes. diverticulum (dī-vėr-tik'ū-lum), n.; pl. diver-ticula (-lä). [NL., a specific use of L. diverti-culum: see divertidel.] In anat., a cæcum; a blind tubular process; a hollow offset ending blindly; a cul-de-sac. Diverticula are very frequent formations, especially in connection with the alimentary canal, in which case they are usually known as cæca. (See cut under alimentary.) The term, however, is of very general applicability. The lungs of the air-breathing Vertebrata... are di-

The lungs of the air-breathing Vertebrata . . . are di-verticula of the alimentary canal. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 59.

Diverticulum superius ventriculi tertii (upper di-verticulum of the third ventricle), the recessus infra pine-alis (which ace, under pineal). diverting (di-ver'ting), p. a. [Ppr. of divert, v.] Pleasing; amusing; entertaining: as, a divert-ing acoust or surger of the super-

ing scene or sport.

The Little Plays were very *Diverting* to me, particularly those of Molière. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 171.

divertingly (di-ver'ting-li), *adv*. In a manner that diverts; so as to divert; amusingly.

He confuted it by saying that it was not meaut of boya in age, but in manners, . . and then added, *divertingly*, that this argument therefore arose of wrong understand-ing the word. Strupe, Aylmer, xiv.

divertingness (di-ver'ting-nes), n. The qual-ity of affording diversion. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.] divertisant, a. [< F. divertissant, ppr. of di-vertir, divert: see divertise.] Diverting; entertaining; interesting.

Doubtlease one of the most divertisant and considerable vistas in y^o world. Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645. divertiset, v. t. [< F. divertiss-, stem of certain parts of divertir, divert: see divert.] To divert; amuse; entertain.

But how shall we divertise ourselves till Supper be ready? Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i. 1.

divertisement (di-ver'tiz-ment), n. [= D. G.Dan. Sw. divertissement, < F. divertissement (cf. Sp. divertimiento = Pg. It. divertimento), diver-sion, < divertir, divert: see divertise.] 1. Diversion; amusement; recreation.

My haste, perhaps, is not so great but it might dispense with such a divertisement as I promise myself in your company. Cotton, in Walton's Angier, ii. 220.

Brahma, the poem which as mystified the readers of the Atlantic Monthly, was one of his [Emerson's] apiritual divertisements. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 397. 2. A short ballet or other entertainment given

between acts or longer pieces. divertisingt, p. a. [Ppr. of divertise, v.] Amus-

ing; entertaining.

To hear the nightingales and other birds, and hear fid-dles, and there a barp, and here a Jew's trump, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty diver-tising. Pepys, Dlary, 111, 133. divertivet (di-ver'tiv), a. [< divert + -ive.]

Tending to divert; diverting.

Tending to divert; diverting.
For if the subject's of a serious kind, Her thoughts are manly, and her sense refin'd; But if divertive, her expressions fit, Good language, join'd with inoffensive wit. Pomfret, Strephon's Love for Della.
divest (di-vest'), v. t. [Also devest; < OF. devestir, also desvestir, F. dévétir = Pr. devestir, desvestir = It. divestire, svestirc, < L. devestire, ML. also divestire, disvestire, undress, < de- (or di-, dis-) priv. + vestire, dress, clothe, < vestis, eloth-ing, garment. The form devest, q. v., is now used only as a technical term in law.] 1. To strip of elothes, arms, or equipago; hence, to strip of anything that surrounds or attends; despoil: opposed to invest: as, to divest one of his reputation. his reputation.

Neither of our lives are in such extremes; for you liv-ing at court without ambition, which would burn you, or envy, which would devest others, live in the sun, not in the fire. Donne, Letters, iv.

Even these men cannot entirely divest themselves of umanity. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxv. humanity.

The people, who forever keep the sole right of legisla-tion in their own representatives, but divest themselves wholly of any right to the administration. N. Webster, A Plan of Policy.

2. To strip by some definite or legal process; deprivo: as, to direst a person of his rights or privileges; to direst one of title or property.

By what means can government, without being divested of the full command of the resources of the community, be prevented from abusing its powers? Calhoun, Works, I. 10.

3t. To strip off; throw off.

In heaven we do not say that our bodies shall divest their mortality, so, as that naturally they could not die; for they shall have a composition atill; and every com-pounded thing may perish. Denne, Sermons, xvil.

divestible (di-ves'ti-bl), a. [< divest + -ible.] Capable of being divested.

Liberty being too high a blessing to be divestible of that nature by circumstances. Boyle, Works, I. 248.

divestiture (di-ves'ti-tūr), n. [=F. dévestiture, < ML. divestitus, for L. devestius, pp. of deves-tire, divest: see divest and -ure.] 1. The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.

He is sent away without remedy, with a divestiture from his pretended Orders. Bp. iIall, Works, X. 226. 2. In law, the act of surrendering one's effects

2. In law, the act of surrendering one's effects or any part thereof: opposed to investiture.
divestment (di-vest'ment), n. [< OF. devestement, desvestement, F. dévétement, < devestir, divest: see divest and -ment.] The act of divesting. Coleridge. [Rare.]
divesturet (di-ves' tir), n. [< OF. devesteure, desvesture, < devestir, divest: see divest and -ure.] An obsolete form of divestiture. Boyle.
dividable (di-vi'da-bl), a. [< divide + -able. Cf. divisible.] Divisible. [Rare.]

Thst power by which the several parts of matter, such as stone, wood, or the like, firmly hold together, so as to make them hard and not easily dividable. Pearce, Works, I. li.

dividanti (di-vi'dant), a. [Irreg. < divide + -ant1.] Divided; separate.

Twinn'd brothers of one womh-Whose procreation, residence, and birth Scarce is dividant. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Scarce is dividant. Shak, T. ot A., tv. 8. divide (di-vid'), v.; pret. and pp. divided, ppr., dividing. [Early mod. E. also devide; $\langle ME$. dividiren = Dan. dividere = D. divideren = G. dividiren = Dan. dividere = Sw. dividera = Pr. Sp. Pg. dividir = It. dividere (= F. diviser = Pr. devezir, divizir, divide, from the L. pp. divisus; see devise, n. and v.), $\langle L. dividere, pp. divisus;$ divide, separate, distinguish, part, distribute, $\langle di$ - for dis-, apart, + *videre, of uncertain ori-gin, prob. akin to videre, see (= Gr. ideiv, * rdeiv, see, = E. wit, know; see vision, and wit, v.), be-

ing thus orig. 'see, or put so as to see, apart.' Some assume for "videre a root "vid or "vi, sepasome assume for *vicil*, separate, vi, prep. and pre-fix, apart, asunder, away.] I. *trans.* 1. To sepa-rato into parts or pieces; sunder, as a whole into parts; cleave: as, to *divide* an apple.

Divide the living child in two. 1 Ki. iii, 25, To him which divided the Red as into parts. Ps. cxxxvi. 13.

2. To separate; disjoin; dispart; sever the union or connection of, as things joined in any way, or made up of separate parts: as, to divide soul and body; to divide an army.

In their death they were not divided. 2 Sam. 1. 23. Calamity, that severs worldly friendships, Could ne'er divide ua. Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

In math.: (a) To perform the operation of 5. In matrix, (a) To perform the operation of division on. In common arithmetic, to divide is to separate into a given number of equal parts: thus, if we divide 22 by 7, the quotient will be 3 and the remain der 1. See division 2. (b) To be a divisor of, with-out leaving a remainder: as, "7 divides 21."— 4. To cause to be separate; part by any means of diciumation real or imperiment: make on keep of disjunction, real or imaginary; make or keep distinct: as, the equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let it [the firmament] divide the waters from the waters

Behold his goodly feet, Where one great cleft Devides two toes pointed with iron claws. J. Beaumont, Payche, il. 174.

5. To make partition of; distribute; share: as, b divide profits among shareholders, between partners, or with workmen.

Also next this place is an Aulter where the crucifyers of our Sauyoure Criste deugdyd his clothea by chaunce of dyce. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 25. The moon is up, and yet it is not night; Sunset divides the sky with her. Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 27. Division of labour cannot be carried far when there are but few to divide the labour among them.

but lew to divide the labour among them. H. Spencer, Prin. el Sociol., § 9.

graduate : as, to divide a sextant, a rule, etc. 7. To disunite or concerts divide 6. To mark off into parts; make divisions on; To disunite or cause to disagree in opinion or interest; make discordant.

There shall be five in one house divided, three against Luke xil, 52. The learned World is very much divided upon Milton s to this Point. Addison, Spectator, No. 285. as to this Point.

8. To embarrass by indecision ; cause to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions.

This way and that dividing the swift mind. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

9. In music, to perform, as a melody, cspecially with variations or divisions.

Most heavenly melody About the bed sweet musicke did divide. Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 17. 10. In logie: (a) To separate (in thought or speech) into parts any of the kinds of whole recognized by logic: as, to divide a conception into its elements (species into genus and dif-ference), an essential whole into matter and form, or an integral whole into its integrate parts.

The Law of Moses is divided into three parts, for either The Law of Moses is *aivided* into three parts, for enter it is morall, judiciall, or ceremoniall. Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551). He could distinguish and *divide* A hair 'twixt south and aonth-west side. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 4, 67.

(b) Especially, to separate (a genus) into its species. Hence-11. To expound; explain.

species. Hence—11. To exponent, explaint. They arge very colourably the Apostle's own sentences, requiring that a minister should be able to divide rightly the word of God. Hooker, Eccles, Polity, v. Sl. Her influence was one thing, not to be divided or dis-cussed, only to he felt with gratitude and joy. R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill. See heach.—To divide

Edging-and-dividing bench. See bench. To divide the house, to take a vote by division. See division, 1(c). =Syn. 2. To sever, aunder, bar apart, divorce. 5. To allot, apportion, deal out, parcel out. II. intrans. 1. To become separated into parts; come or go apart; be disunited.

Love cools, friendship falls off, hrothers divide. Shak., Lear. i. 2.

She seem'd to divide in a dream from a band of the blest. Tennyson, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2. To vote by division. See division, 1 (e). The emperors sai, voted, and divided with their equals.

When the bill has been read a third time, the Spesker puts the question as to whether it shall pass. The Honze then divides; those in favour of the hill pass out into one lobby, and those against it into another. The two divi-sions are counted by the "tellers." A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions, p. 23.

3. Te come to an issue ; agree as to what are the precise points in dispute, or some of them. divide (di-vid'), n. [$\langle divide, v.$] 1. In phys. geog., a water-shed; the height of land which separates one drainage-basin or area of eatchment from another; often, but not always, a ridge or conspicuous elevation. [In common use in the United States, but much less frequently heard in England.]

That evening we started over the low "divide" to Sun Bay, where we were delayed for a few minutes in an attempt to kill a wolf which was seen near. A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 261.

A. w. orecey, Artic cortex, p. and In looking east from the summit of the great "conti-nental divide" at this point, we saw in the distance a vast plain bounded by a chain of lofty mountains. Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 401.

2. The act of dividing; a division or partition, as of winnings or gains of any kind: as, a fair divide. [Colloq., U. S.]

alterate. [Contoq., C. S.] The . . . notion of an office is that it is a part of the spoils of a political fight, and ought to be given ont as a part of the general divide after the battle is over. New York Times, April 24, 1886.

New York Times, April 24, 1886. divided (di-vi'ded), p. a. [Pp. of divide, v.] Parted; separated; disunited; distributed: as, a divided hoof; a divided estate. Specifically – (a) In bot, cut into distinct segments; eleft to the base or to the midrib: applied to a leaf, calyx, etc. (b) In entom, said of any part that is normally simple or undivided, when by exception it is formed of two parts. (c) In mu-sic, used of two instruments or voices that are usually in nnison, but are temporarily given independent parts; as, with finites divided; with sopranos divided. — Divided palpi, those paip in which the last joint is split longitu-dinally into two parts. — Divided proposition, in logic, a proposition in which a sign of modality intervenes be-tween the subject and the predicate. — Divided pygddi-um, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen when it is formed of two plates, as in the males of certain Rhyncho-phora. —Divided sense, in logic, that sense of a sign of modality which it has in a divided proposition. dividedly (di-vi'ded-li), adv. Separately; by division.

division.

In this the middle term is taken *dividedly* or distribu-tively in one premise. Atwater, Logic, p. 168. dividend (div'i-dend), n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. dividend = F. dividende = Sp. Pg. It. dividendo, < L. dividendus, to be divided, ger. of dividere, divide: see divide, r.] 1. A sum to be divided into equal parts, or one to be distributed pro-The orbit of the particle of the theorem of the second se its creditors

The share of one of the individuals among 2 whom a sum is so divided; a share or portion.

Concerning blshops, how they ought to behaue them-selues toward their elerks, or of such oblations as the faithfull offer vpon the altar; what portions or dividents ought to be made thereof. Faze, Martyrs, p. 105.

Dividend of (so much) per cent., a percentage on a capital stock or any other aggregate sum, of the rate named, to be distributed proportionately among shareholders or others entitled to it.—Dividend on (or off), a stock-exchange phrase meaning that, on the day of closing the transfer-books of any stock for a dividend, the transfer-books of any stock for a dividend, the transfer-books of any stock for a dividend, the transfer books. In stock-exchange reports usually written cum (or ex) dividend, dividend, div., or d.—Dividend warrant, an order or authority on which a shareholder or atockholder receives his dividend.—Stock dividend, a division of profits, actual or anticipated, payable in reserved or additional stock instead of cash.—To declare a dividend.—To make a dividend, to scharested in the property from which the sum is taken.—To pass a dividend, to omit to make a regular or expected dividend; [U. S.]
divident¹; n. [< L. dividen(t-)s, ppr. of dividere, divide.] One who divides; a divider. [Rare.] Dividend of (so much) per cent., a percentage on a capi-

"Divide," says one, "and I will choose." If this be but once agreed upon, it is enough; for the divident, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half. *Harrington*, quoted in J. Adams's Works, IV. 411.

divident²[†], n. An erroneous form of dividend. divider (di-vī'der), n. 1. One who or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

According as the body moved, the divider did more and more enter the divided body. Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

2. A distributer; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or divider over you? Luke xil. 14. 3. One who or that which disunites or keeps apart.

Money, the great divider of the world. Swift.

Ocean, men's path and their divider too. Lowell, Bon Voyage ! 4. pl. A pair of small compasses, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a screw and

divider

nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses in general. See compass, 8.— 5. An attachment to a harvester for separating 5. An attachment to a harvester for separating the swath of grain on the point of being cut from the portion left standing.—6. pl. In mining, same as buntons.—Bisecting dividers, dividers having the legs pivoted in auch a way that the distance between another set of points.—Propor-tional dividers, dividers with a sliding pivot, so that the opening between the legs at one end bears any desired proportion to that at the other. dividing-engine (di-vi'ding-en'jin), n. An ap-paratus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical in-

paratns for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical in-struments. Also called *dividing-machine* and *graduation-engine*. **dividingly** (di-vi'ding-li), *adv*. By division. **dividing_machine** (di-vi'ding-ma-shēn"), n. Same as *dividing-engine*. **divi-divi** (div'i-div'i), n. 1. The native and commercial name of *Casalpinia coriaria* and *is* nods. The nods.



2. A name given to the similar pols of C. tinc-toria, which are used in Lima for making ink. toria, which are used in Lima for making ink.
 dividual (di-vid'ū-al), a. and n. [< L. dividuus, divisible (see dividuous), + -al. Cf. individual.]
 I. a. Divided; participated in; shared in common with others. [Obsolete or rare.] True leve 'tween maid and msid may be More than in sex dividual. Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

A man may say his religion is now no more within him-self, but is becom a dividuall movable. Milton, Areopagitica, p. 39.

Iler reign With thousand lesser lights dividual holds. Milton, P. L., vii. 382.

But inasmuch as we can only anatomise the dead, and as nature certainly is not dead and dividual but living and unity, we perforce sacrifice or less nuch by these en-forced divisions. Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 283.

II. n. In arith. and alg., one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.
dividuallyt (divid'ū-al-i), adv. In a dividual manner. Imp. Dict.
dividuous (di-vid'ū-us), a. [< L. dividuus, divisible, < dividere, divide: see divide.] Divided;

Visible, *Carvaere*, divide: see *atome*.] Divided, individual; special; accidental; without uni-versal significance. [Rare.] The accidental and *dividuous* in this quiet and harmoni-ous object is subjected to the life and light of nature. *Coloridge*, Lay Sermens.

divinalt, divinallet, n. [ME. divinaile, divy-naile, < OF. divinaille, devinaille, devinaille, divi-nation, a word or sign used in divination (cf. divinal, devinel, divine), < deviner, divine: see divine, v.] Divination; a sign used in divination.

What seys we of hem that bileeven in *divynailes*, as by flight or by noyse of briddes or of beestes, or by sort, by geomancie, by dremes, by chirkynge of dores, or crakynge of honses, by gnawynge of rathes, and suich mancre wrec-chednesse? *Chaucer* (ed. Gilman), Parson'a Tale.

of henses, by gnawynge of rattes, and sulch mancre wrechedness? Chaucer (ed. Gilman), Parsen's Tale. divination (div-i-nā'shon), n. [\langle F. divination = Pr. divinacio (cf. Sp. adivinacion = Pg. adevi-nhação) = It. divinazione = D. divinatio (n-), the faculty of foreseeing, divination, \langle divinare, pp. divinatus, foresee, divine : see divine, v.] 1. The act of divining; the pretended art of fore-telling by supernatural or magical means that which is future, or of discovering that which is hidden or obscure. The practice of divination is very ancient, and has played an important part in the theologies of almost all nations. The first attempt to raise divinations and colocations of things, directed to the classes: (1) that effected by a kind of inspiration or di-vine afflatus; sond (2) that effected by the observation of certain dispositions and colocations of things, direum-stances, and appearancea, etc., as the flight of birds, the disposition of the clouds, the cendition of the entrails of alanghtered animals, the falling of iots, etc. Divination hath been anciently and filly divided inte-artificial and natural; where of artificial is when the mind maketh a prediction by argument, concluding upon signs and tokens; natural is when the mind hath a presention by an internal power, withent the inducement of a sign. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, it. 203. 2. Figuratively, a sort of instinctive prevision; a presentiment and knowledge of a future.

2. Figuratively, a sort of instinctive prevision; a presentiment and knowledge of a future event or events; conjectural presage; omen.

There is much in their nature, much in their social position, which gives them a certain power of divination. And wemen knew at first sight the characters of those with whem they converse. *Emerson*, Woman.

with whom they converse. Entersol, woman, 3. In anc. Rom. law: (a) A transaction in a criminal suit, in which one of several accu-sers of one and the same person was chosen as the chief prosecutor in the case, the others joining in it only as subscribers. (b) The speech or oration asking authority to fill such

speech or oration asking authority to ini steff a rôle.=**Syn**. 1. Prognostication, etc. See prediction. **divinator** (div'i-nā-tor), n. [= F. divinateur = Pr. devinador = It. divinatore (cf. OF. adi-vineur = Sp. adivinador = Pg. adevinhador), < LL. divinator, < L. divinare, pp. divinatus, di-vine: see divine, v.] One who practises divina-tion. tion.

In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass., published within a stone a three of the university, a professed divi-nator has kept for years a large, business-like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services. Science, IV. 559. divinatory (di-vin'a-tō-ri), a. [=F. divinatorie = Sp. Pg. It. divinatorio, < LL. *divinatorius, < divinator : see divinator.] Pertaining to a divi-nator or to divination; divining.

nator or to divination; divining. We have seen such places before; we have visited them in that divinatory glances which strays away into space for a moment over the top of a suggestive book. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 308. **divine** (di-vīn'), a. and n. **I**. a. [\checkmark ME. divine, devine, \checkmark OF. divin, devin, F. divin = Pr. devin, divine, inspired, prophetic, belonging to a deity, \triangleleft divus, dius, a deity, prop. adj., belonging to a deity; cf. deus, a god, a deity: see deity.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or proceeding from God, or a god or heathen deity: as, divine perfections; divine judgments; the divine honors paid to the Roman emperors; a being half hu-man, half divine; divine oracles. man, half divine; divine oracles.

The Soul is a Spark of Immortality, she is a divine Light, and the Body is but a Socket of Clay. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 21.

"Know thyself," was the maxim of Thales, the old Greek realist: a maxim thought so divine that the ancients said it fell from heaven. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 93. Theology cannot say the laws of Nature are not divine; all it can say is, they are not the most important of the divine laws. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 22. 2 Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; sacred: as, divine worship; divine service, songs, or ascriptions.

Ful wel sche sang the aervise divyne. Chaucer (ed. Morris), Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 122. 3. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human.

A divine sentence is in the lips of the king. Prov. xvi. 10.

Over all this weary world of ours, Breathe, diviner Airl Tennyson, The Sisters (No. 2).

A snug prebendary, rejoicing in the reputation of being the divinest wit and wittest divine of the age. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

He [Wesley] saw the dead in sin coming to life all around him; he passed his happy years in this divinest of labors. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 79.

Divining; presageful; foreboding; pre-4t. scient.

Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill, Misgave him. Milton, P. L., ix. 845.

5. Relating to divinity or theology.

Church history and other divine learning. South. Church history and other drives learning. South. Divine assistance. See assistance.—Divine office, the atated service of daily prayer; the canonical heurs.— Divine right. (a) Of kings, the dectrine that the king stands toward his people in loco parentis, deriving his anthority, not from the consent of the governed, but directly from God. This doctrine, which in English his-tory was especially developed under the Stuarts, though atil held by some as a matter of theory, has generally ceased to have practical political significance.

atili held by some as a matter of theory, has generally ceased to have practical political significance.
The Divine right of kings, independent of the wishes of the people, has been one of the mest enduring and influential of superstitions, and it has even now not whelly vanished from the world. Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 285.
(b) Of the clergy, a claim of divine authority for particular persons and particular forms of ecclesiastical government. An instance in the Roman Catholic Church is the still nnsetiled claim of the bishops to power in their averal dioceses, as oppseed to the papal theory that they rule mediately through the pope. — Divine service, the public worship of God; especially, the stated or ordinary daily and Sunday worship; in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the hours or the daily morning and evening prayer, and the celebration of the encharia. — Tenure by divine service, as to sing a specified number of masses, expend a certain smm in alms, etc. — The divine remedium, it may complete the second of the mether with the seens to have for writes except these of an aromatic alignment. = Syn. 2. Holy, sacred, — 3. Supernatural, superhuman. perhuman.

II. n. [$\langle ME. divine, devine, devyn, a sooth sayer, theologian, <math>\langle OF. devin, a soothsayer,$ theologian, F. devin, a soothsayer (cf. Sp. adi-vino = Pg. adevinho, a soothsayer), = It. divino, $a soothsayer, theologian, <math>\langle L. divinus, a$ sooth-sayer, augur, ML. a theologian, $\langle divinus, adj.$: see I. The last sense, 'divinity,' is directly from the adj.] 1. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian: as, a great divine; "the Revela-tion of St. John the Divine."

Voltaire was still a courtier; and . . . he had as yet published little that a *divine* of the mild and generous school of Grotius and Tiliotson might not read with plea-sure. Macaulay. 2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergy-

man.

It is a good divine that follows his own instructions. Shak., M. of V., i. 2.

3t. A diviner; a prophet.

A grete devyn that cleped was Calkas, Chaucer, Troilus, i. 66. And thys ther he knew by a good deuyn, Which somtyme was clerke Meriyu vnto. Rom, of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5973.

4_†. Divinity.

I sanh ther bisschops bolde and bachilers of diuyn Bi-coome clerkes of a-counte. Piers Plowman (A), Proi., 1. 90.

Bi-coome cierkes of a conner. Piers Plowman (A), Prel., 1. 90.
Assembly of Divines at Westminster. See assembly. - Ecumenical divines. See ecumenical. =Syn. 2. Cier-gyman, Priest, etc. See minister, n.
divine (di-vin'), v.; prot. and pp. divined, ppr. divining. [< ME. deviner, devyner, foresee, fore-tell, interpret, < OF. deviner, F. deviner (cf. Sp. adivinar = Pg. adevinhar) = It. divinare, < L. divi-nare, foresee, foretell, divine, < divinus, divine-ly inspired, prophetic, as a soothsayer, prophet: see divine, a.] I. trans. 1. To learn or make out by or as if by divination; foretell; presage. Why dost then say King Richard is depord? Darist thou, thon little better thing than earth, Divine his downfall? Shak, Rich. II., III. 4. Those acnte and subtile spirits, in all their sagacity, can hardly divine who shall be saved. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.
2. To make out by observation or otherwise;

2. To make out by observation or otherwise; conjecture; guess.

She is not of us, as I divine. Tennyson, Mand, xxvii. 7.

The gaze of one who can divine A grief and sympathise. *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iacult. In you the heart some aweeter hints divines, And wiser, than in winter's dull despair. Lowell, Bankside, ii.

To render divine; deify; consecrate; sanc-Sł. tify.

She . . . seem'd of Angela race, Living on earth ike Angell new divinde, Spenser, Daphnaïda, I.

=Syn. 1. To prognesticate, predict, prophesy.-2. To see through, penetrste. II. intrans. 1. To use or practise divination.

They [Gipsica] mostly divine by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, &c., in-termixed with them. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 109.

2. To afford or impart presages of the future; utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof divine for money. Micah iii. 11. 3. To have presages or forebodings.

o have presages of *Interning* thoughts. Suggest but truth to my divining thoughts. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 4. To make a guess or conjecture: as, you have divined rightly.

divinely (di-vin'li), adv. 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.

Born from above and made divinely wise. Cowper, Verses frem Valediction.

As when a painter, poring on a face, Divinely thro' all hindrance finds the man Behind it. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. By the agency or influence of God: as, a prophet divinely inspired ; divinely taught.

In his [St. Psul'a] divinely-inspired jndgment, this kind of knowledge so far exceeds all other that none else de-aerves to be named with it. Bp. Beveridge, Works, I. xviii.

Excellently; in the supreme degree: as, di-vinely fair; divinely brave.
 The Grecians most divinely have given to the active perfection of men a name expressing both beanty and goodness.

Divinelier imaged, clearer seen, With happier zeal pursued. M. Arnold, Obermann Once More, at. 75.

divinement; (di-vin'ment), n. [< OF. devine-ment = Pr. devinamen (cf. Sp. adivinamiento) = It. divinamento; as divine, v., + -ment.] Divination. North.

divineness (divin'nes), n. 1. Divinity; par-ticipation in the divine nature: as, the divineness of the Scriptures.

divineness

divineness

If e seconde person in divinenesss is, Who vs assume, and bring vs to the bis. Hakluyt's Voyages, L 207. All true work is sacred; in all work, were it but true hand-labour, there is something of divineness. Carlyle. 2. Excollence in the supreme degree.

An earthly paragon! Behold divineness No eider than a boy! Shak., Cymbelino, iii. 6. No elder than a boy 1 Shak. Cymbelino, in. G. diviner (di-vī'nèr), n. [< ME. divinour, devi-nour, devinor, a soothsayer, a theologian, < OF. devineor, devinur, F. devineur, < LL. divinator, a soothsayer: soo divinator.] 1. Ono who professes or practises divination; ono who pretends to predict ovents, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of superior beings or of supernatural

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

A notable diviner of thoughts. Locke.

divineress (di-vi'nèr-es), n. [< ME. devinerese, < F. devineresse; fem. of diviner.] A female diviner or soothsayer; the priestess of an ancient oracle. [Rare.]

The divineress ought to have no perturbations of mind, or impure passions, at the time when she was to consult the oracle; and if she had, sho was no more fit to be in-spired than an instrument untuned to render an harmo-nious sound. Dryden, Plutarch.

diving-beetle (dī 'ving-bē "tl), n. A popular name for various aquatic beetles of the family *Dytiseidæ*. They swim freely in the water, and may often be seen diving rapidly to the bottom, A popular

whence their name. See cut under *Dytiscus*. diving-bell (di'ving-bel), *n*. A mechanical con-trivance consisting essentially of an inverted cup-shaped or bell-shaped chamber filled with air, in which persons are lowered beneath tho surface of the water to perform various oper-ations, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blasting rocks, recovering treasure from

bridges, blasting rocks, re sunken vessels, etc. Div-ing-bells have been made of a bell, or a hollow truncat-ed cone or pyramid, with the smaller end closed and the targer one, which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained within the bell pre-vents if from being filed with lowermost, open. The air contained within the beli prevents it from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in it and breathe freely, provided he is furnished with a new supply of fresh air as fast as the contained air becomes view fitted by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong chest (A), open at the bottom, and with several strong convex lenses act in its upper side or root, to admit light to the interior. It is suspended by chains from a barge or oller suitable vessel, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure, in accordance with signals given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected in the vessel, which, who are supplied with fresh air injected in the vessel, which, who are supplied with fresh air injected in the vessel, which, who are supplied with fresh air injected in the acutitus, enables the occupant, instead of depending upon the attendants above, as in the older forms, to raise or sink the bell, move fit about at pleasure, or raise great weights with it and deposit them in any desired spot.



diving-bird, n. Same as diver1, 1 (b). diving-buck (di'ving-buk), n. A book-name of the antelope Cephalophus mergens, translat-ing the Dutch name duykerbok (which see): so called from the way in which the animal ducks or dives in the brush. See eut under Cephalophus.

phus. diving-dress (dī'ving-dres), n. Submarine ar-mor (which see, under armor). diving-spider (dī'ving-spī"der), n. An aquatic spider, Argyroneta aquatica, which builds its nest under water, and habitually dives to reach it, carrying down bubbles of air, with which it fills its nest on the principle of the diving-bell. It is thus enabled to remain under water though It is thus enabled to remain under water, though fitted only for breathing air. See cut under Argyroneta.

diving-stone (di'ving-stôn), n. A name given to a species of jasper.
divining-rod (di-vi'ning-rod), n. A rod or twig used in divining; especially, a twig, generally of hazel, held in the hand and supposed by its bending downward to indicate spots where met-

alliferous deposits or water may be lound by digging. It is usually made of two twigs of hazel, or of apple or some other fruit-tree, tied together at the top with thread, or of a naturally forked branch, and is grasp-ed by both hands in such a way that it moves when at-tracted by the sought-for deposit. This method of search-ing for ore or water has been in use for centuries, but its efficacy is now rarely credited by intelligent persons.

Shall we have most likelihood of success if we dig from east to west, or from west to east?- or will you assist us . . . with your divining-rod of witches-hazel?

Scott, Antiquary, xxiii.

The divining-rod of reverential study. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47. divining-staff (di-vi'ning-staf), n. Same as divining-rod.

by the and of only the use of the divining-rou. And weith it wele that he is the wisest man, and the beste devynour that is, saf only god. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), L 35. divinistert, n. [ME. dyvynistre; $\langle divine + -ist \rangle + -er.$] A diviner; a revealer of hidden things

Therfore I stynte, I nam no dyvynistre. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1953. A notatile diviner of thoughts. Bird-divinert. Same as bird-conjurer (which see, under divinity (di-vin'i-ti), n.; pl. divinities (-tiz). conjurer). [< ME. divinity (di-vin'i-ti), n.; pl. divinities (-tiz). [< ME. divinite, divinited = < F. devineresse; fem. of diviner.] A female < F. devineresse; fem. of diviner.] A female < Pg. divindade = It. divinità, divinitade, divinitate, $\langle L. divinita(t-)s$, divinity, $\langle divinus$, divine: see divine.] 1. The character of being divine; deity; godhead; the nature of God; divine nature

When he attributes divinity to other things than God, it is only a divinity by way of participation. Stillingfeet. 2. [cap.] God; the Deity; the Supreme Being: generally with the definite article.

The the Divinity that stirs within us; The Heaven itself that points out an hereafter, And intimates eternity to man. Addison, Cato, v. 1. 3. In general, a celestial being; a divine being,

or one regarded as divine; a deity. There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Prudence was the only Divinity which he worshipped, and the possession of virtue the only end which he pro-posed. Dryden, Character of Polybius.

4. That which is divine in character or qual-ity; a divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue. They say there is divinity in odd numbers. Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1.

There's such divinity doth hedge a king, That treason can but peep to what it would, Acts little of his wili. Shak., Hamiet, iv. 5.

There is more divinity In beanty than in majesty. Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

When the Church without temporal support is able to doe her great works upon the unforc't obedience of men, it argues a divinity shout her. Milton, Church-Government, il. 3.

5. The science of divine things; the seience which treats of the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology: as, a system of divinity; a doctor of divinity.

vinity; a doctor of accord, Hear him hut reason in *divinity*, And, all-admiring, with an inward wish You would desire the king were made a prelate. Shak, Hen, V., I. I.

Shak, Hen. Y., LA. In some places the Author has been so attentive to his Divinity that he has neglected his Poetry. Addison, Spectator, No. 360. One ounce of practical divinity is worth a painted ahp-load of all their reverences have imported these fifty years. Sterne.

Children are . . . breviaries of doctrine, living bodies of divinity, open always and inviting their elders to pe-ruse the characters inscribed on the lovely leaves. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 57.

Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 57. **Berkshire Divinity**, a name sometimes given to the the-ological system of Edwards, Hopkins, and others, who resided in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.—**Divinity** calf. See calf.—**Divinity** hall, the name given in Scot-land to a theological college, or to that department of a university in which theology is taught.—New **Divinity**. **New-Iight Divinity**, names given to the New England theology of Edwards and others, in the earlier history of its development.— New **Haven Divinity**, a popular (itse for a phase of modified Calviniam, deriving its name from the residence of its chief founder, N. W. Taylor (1786–1858) of Yale Theological Seminary in New Haven, Comeeticut. **divinization** (div'i-ni-zā'shon), n. [= F. di- *cinisation* = It. divinizzazione; as divinize + -ation.] The act of divinizing; deification: as, the divinization of pleasure. Also divinisation. [Rare.]

[Rare.]

With this natural bent [toward pleasure, life, and fe-cundity] . . in the Indo-European race, . . . where would they be now if it had not been for Israel, and the stern check which Israel put npon the glorification and *divinization* of this natural bent of mankind, this attrac-tive aspect of the not ourselves? *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

alliferous deposits or water may be found by divinize (div'i-nīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. divinized, digging. It is usually made of two twigs of hazel, or of apple or some other fruit-tree, tied together at the top with thread, or of a naturally forked branch, and is grasp-ed by both hands in such a way that it moves when at-tracted by the sought-for deposit. This method of search.

Man is . . . the animal transfigured and divinized by the Spirit. Alcott, Tablets, p. 181. In pagan Rome, Vice was not regarded as helious, be-cause the Deities whom Rome worshipped were vicious, and thus Vices themselves were divinized. Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 168.

diviset, a. [(L. divisus, pp. of dividere, divide: see divide. Cf. devise, v.] Divided; loose; erumbling.

Thai [oranges] loveth 1snde that rare is and divise. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

divisi (dē-vē'zē). [It., pl. of diviso, < L. divi-sus, pp. of dividere, divide.] In music, sepa-rate: a direction that instruments playing from a single staff of music are to separate, one play-ing the upper and the other the lower notes. divisibility (di-viz-i-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. divisi-bilité = Sp. divisibilidad = Pg. divisibilidade = It. divisibilità, < ML. *divisibilita(t-)s, < LL. di-risibilis, divisible: see divisible.] 1. The ea-pacity of being divided or separated into parts. - 2. In arith., the capacity of being exactly divided—that is, divided without remainder.-Infinite divisibility, the character of being divisible into parts which are also divisible, and so on ad infinitum. As applied to matter, the term implies properly that any por-tion of natter may, by the exercise of sufficient force, be aseparated into parts. After the general acceptance of the Daltonian theory of atoms, the term infinite divisibility of matter was long retained with the meaning of the infinite divisibility of space. The geometricians (you know) teach the divisibility of a single staff of music are to separate, one play-

auvisibility of space. The geometricisms (you know) teach the divisibility of quantity in infinitum, or without stop, to be mathemati-cally demonstrable. Boyle, Things above Reason. I said at first that infinite divisibility of matter was the doctrine now in vogue amongst the learned, but upon second thoughts I believe I have misrepresented them, and the mistake arose from want of distinguishing be-tween infinite and indefinite divisibility. A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III, ill. § 12. **A. Tucker**, Light of Nature, III, ill. § 12.

divisible (di-viz'i-bl), a. and n. [= F. divisible = Sp. divisible = Pg. divisivel = It. divisibile, LL. divisibilis, divisible, divisibilis, divisible, divisibilis, divisible, divisibilis, divisible, L. dividere, pp. divi-sus, divide: see divide.] I. a. 1. Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; consisting of separable parts or elements: as, a line is divisible into an infinite number of points.

The outermost layer of the body is a dense chitinous cuticula, usually divisible into several layers. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 546.

2. In arith., capable of division without remainder: as, 100 is divisible by 10.
II. n. That which is susceptible of division.

The composition of bodies, whether it be of divisibles or indivisibles, is a question which must be rank'd with the indissolvables. Glanville, Vanity of Dogmalizing, v. divisibleness (di-viz'i-bl-nes), n. Divisibility; capability of being divided.

The divisibleness of nitre into fixed and volatile parts. Boyle, Works, I. 376. divisibly (di-viz'i-bli), adv. In a divisible manner.

Besides body, which is impenetrably and divisibly ex-tended, there is in nature another aubstance . . . which doth not consist of parts separable from one enother. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 834.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 834. division (di-vizh'on), n. [< ME. division, de-visioun, < OF. devision, division, F. division = Pr. devision, devezio = Sp. division = Pg. divisão = It. divisione = D. divisie = G. Dan. Sw. divi-sion, < L. division, -), division, < dividere, pp. divisus, divide: see divide.] 1. The act of di-viding or separating into parts, portions, or shares: as, the division of a word (as by means of a hyphen at the end of a line); the division of labor; the division of profits. III make division of my present with you:

of labor; the division of profits. I'll make division of my present with you: Hold, there is half my coffer. Shak, T. N., iil. 4. Specifically—(a) [L. divisio(n.), tr. of Gr. δ caipers.] Iu logic, the enumeration of the species of a genus. The latter is also distinguished as logical division. Division is mainly distinguished from classification in that the latter is a modern word, and supposes minute observation of the facts, while the former, as an Aristotelian term, denotes a much ruder proceeding, based on ordinary knowledge, and undertaken at the outset of the study of the genus divided. One of the distinctive doctrines of the Ramist school of logi-cians was that all division should proceed by dichotomy. Division is a dividure of that whiche is more commune

Division is a dividyng of that whiche is more commune into those whiche are lesse commune. As a definicion therefore doceth declare what a thing is, so the division sheweth how many thinges are conderined in the same. Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Division is the parting or dividing of a word or thing that is more generali, unto other words or things lesse gen-erali. Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), ii. 3. (b) In her., the separating of the field by lines in the di-rection of the bend, the bar, etc. (called division bendwice,

1707

division

GIVISION barwise, etc.), also for the purpose of impaling two shields together, or in quartering. (c) The separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote. This is effected in the British House of Commons by the pass-ing of the afilrmative and negative sides into separate lob-bles, to be counted by teilera; in American legislatures, by their rising alternately, or, as is frequently done in the House of Representatives, by passing between tellers stand-ing in front of the Speaker's desk. In the British House of Commons the usual method of voting on any contested measure is by division; in the United States, by ayes and noes, or affirmative and negative answers on a call of the roll.

The motion passed without a division. Macaulay.

2. In math.: (a) The operation inverse to mul-tiplication; the finding of a quantity, the quo-tient, which, multiplied by a given quantity, the divisor, gives another given quantity, the dividend. In elementary arithmetic division is often de-fined as, for example, "the partition of a greater summe by a lesser" (*Recorde*, 1540); but such a definition applies only when the quotient is an abstract number and an in-teger. Division is denoted by various signs. Thus, a di-vided by b may be written in any of the following ways:

 $a \div b, \frac{a}{b}, a/b, a:b, ab^{-1}.$

Where multiplication is not commutative (that is, where xy is not generally equal to yx) there are two kinds of division; for if xy = x, x may be regarded as the quotient of z divided by y, or y as the quotient of z divided by x. These two kinds of division are denoted as follows:

 $xy \div y = x, \quad \frac{xy}{x} = y, \quad xy/y = x, \quad xy : y = x, \quad x^{-1}(xy) = y.$

Division is one of the fundamental operations in arithme-Division is one of the fundamental operations in arithme-tic, common algebra, and quateroions; but in other forms of algebra it generally gives an indeterminate quotient, and so loses its importance. (b) A rule or method for ascertaining the quotient of a divisor into a dividend: as, long division. (c) A section; the separation of a geometrical figure into two parts.—3. The state of being divided; sepa-ration of parts: as, an army weakened by di-vision; divisions among Christians.

Hate is of all things the mightiest divider; nay, is di-ision itself. Milton, Divorce, ll. 21. vision itself. 4. That which divides or separates; a dividing line, partition, or mark of separation; any sign or cause of separation or distinction.

I will put a division between my people and thy people ple. Ex. viii, 23. 5. A part separated or distinguished in any way from the rest; a minor part or aggregate; a distinct portion: as, the *divisions* of an orange; a *division* of mankind or of a country; the *divisions* of a book or of a discourse.

Express the heads of your divisions in as few and clean words as you can,

Specifically $-(\alpha)$ A definite part of an army or of a fleet, consisting of a certain number of brigades or of vessels under a single commander.

For his divisions, as the times do brawi, Are in three heads; one power against the French, And one against Glendower; perforce, a third Must take up us. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

And one against Glendower; perforce, a third Must take up us. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. (b) A part of a ship's company set apart for a certain ser-vice in action. Those who serve at the guns are classed as the first, second, third, and fourth divisions; the powder di-vision provide the guns with ammunition; the master's division steer the ship and work the sails; and the engi-neer's division manage the engines and the boilers. (c) A geographical military command, consisting of two or more departments. Thus, the Military Division of the Milsouri consists of the department of Dakota, the de-partment of the Platte, the department of the Milsouri, and the department of Texas. The United States is di-vided for military purposes at the present time (1889) into three divisions—the divisions of the Atlantic, the Mis-souri, and the Pacific. (d) In nat. hist.; (1) In zoological classification, any group of species forming a part of a larger group: In entomology, sometimes specifically ap-plied to a group smaller than a suborder and larger than a family, as the division in structure. (2) In bo-tanical classification, one of the higher grades in the se-quence of groups, equivalent to subkingdom or series, as the phenogamous and cryptogamous divisions of plants. It is also often used as subordinate to class, as the polypet-alons, apetalons, etc., divisions of dioclydedonous plants. By some authors it has been used to designate a grade between tribe and order.

By some autors to has been used to designate a grade between tribe and order.
6. The state of being divided in sentiment or interest; disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a division among the people. John vii. 43. Betwixt these two Division smoulders hidden. Tennyson, Princess, III.

Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb, Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from Him? *Tennyson*, The Higher Pantheism.

7. In *music*, a rapid and florid melodic passage or phrase, usually intended to be sung at one breath to a single syllable: so called because originally conceived as the elaboration of a phrase of long tones by the division of each

into several short ones. It was common in the music of the eighteenth century.

Sweet as ditties highly penn'd, Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower, With ravishing division, to her lute. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Music, advance thee on thy golden wing, And dance *division* from sweet string to string. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, I. 1.

Now that the manager has monopolized the Opera-house, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here, sliding their smooth semiltreves, and gargling glib divi-sions in their outlandish throats? Sheridan, The Critic, 1. 1.

8. The precise statement of the points at issue in any dispute. [Rare.]

The devision is an openyng of thynges wherein we agree and rest upon, and wherein we stick and stand in travers, shewing what we have to saie in our owne behalfe. Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1553).

9. See the extracts. At the University of Cambridge, England, each of the three terms is divided into two parts. *Division* is the time when this partition is made.

B. H. Hall, College Words,

B. H. Hall, College Words. The terms are still further divided, each into two parts; and, after division in the Michaelmas and Lent terms, a student who can assign a good plea for absence to the Col-lege authorities may go down and take holiday for the rest of the time. C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 87. Accidental division, a division of a subject according to its accidents: as, good things are, according to Aris-tole, either qualities of mind, qualities of body, or acci-dents of fortune. — Centesimal division. See centesimal. — Complementary division, a method of division given by Boichius. The smallest round number larger than the divisor is used, and also the complement of the divisor, or the remainder after subtracting it from the round number. detection for the set of the s

down and was mnltiplied by the first figure of the divisor, and the remainder was set down over the corresponding figures of the dividend, which were immediately canceled, together with the first figure of the divisor. This process having been repeated until the whole divisor had been canceled, the latter was written down again one place fur-ther to the left, the second figure of the quotient was set down, and the whole proceeding repeated until a remain-der was obtained less than the divisor. The following shows the successive stages of the division of 351 by 13:

The rule was derived from Arabian writers.—Short di-vision, a process of division practised with a divisor not larger than 10, in which the quotient is set down directly, being written from left to right, usually below a line under the dividend, without auxiliary figures.—Substantial division, or division per se, the division of a genus into its species.—To run division; in *music*, to make florid variations on a theme.

Running division on the panting sir. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3. He could not run division with more art Upon his quaking instrument thau she, The nightingale, did with her various notes Reply to. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

Reply to. Ford, Lover's Melshcholy, 1. L.
She launches out into descriptions of christenings, runs divisions upon a head-dress. Addison, Lady Orstors.
=Syn. 1. Demarchion, apportionment, allotment, distribution. -5. Section, Portion, etc. (see part, n.), compariment, class, head, category, detachment. -6. Disagreement, breach, rupture, allenation.
divisional (di-vizh'on-al), a. [< division + -al.]
1. Pertaining to or serving for division; noting or mething division = a divisionel line. Also

or making division: as, a divisional line. Also divisionary.-2. Belonging to a division, as of an army, or to a district constituting a division for any purpose; having to do with a division: as, a *divisional* general (that is, a general of division in the French service); a *divisional* surgeon of police.

Stern soldier as Davoust was, the correspondence shows him to have been on friendly, if not indeed affectionate, terms with his divisional generals. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV, 202.

Divisional bonds. See bond. divisionary (di-vizh'on-ā-ri), a. [< division + -aryl.] Same as divisional, 1. Imp. Dict. division-mark (di-vizh'on-čr), n. One who divides. division-mark (di-vizh'on-märk), n. In musi-cal notation, a horizontal curve inclosing a nn-meral which is placed over or under notes that are to be performed in a rhythm at variance with the general rhythm of the piece. The nu-with the general rhythm of the piece.

with the general rhythm of the piece. The numeral indicates the desired rhythm. See trip-let, quintole, sextolet, etc. **division-plate** (di-vizh'on-plāt), n. In a gear-cutting lathe, a disk or wheel perforated with circular systems of holes, representing the divisions of a circumference into a certain number of parts.

divisive (di-vī'siv), a. [= F. divisif = Pr. di-viziu = Sp. Pg. It. divisivo, < L. as if *divisivus, < divisus, pp. of dividere, divide: see divide.] 1. Forming or expressing division or distribution.

Those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or divisive, terni, quaterni, . . . &c. J. Mede, On Daniel, p. 12,

2. Creating division or discord: as, divisive courses.

In this discharge of the trust put upon us by God, we would not be looked upon as sowers of sedition, or broach-ers of national and *divisive* motions. *Mitton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

There is nothing so fundamentally divisive as superficial misuaderstanding. Contemporary Rev., LI. 198. misunderstanding. Contemporary Rev., LI. 198. Divisive descent, Scedescent, 13.—Divisive difference. Same as specific difference (which see, under difference). —Divisive members, the parts which come into view by the divisiou of a whole.—Divisive method, Galen's method of treating a subject by successive definitions and divisions: otherwise called the definitive method. divisively (di-vī'siv-li), adv. In a divisive man-ner; by division. Hooker. divisiveness (di-vī'siv-nes), n. The state or quality of being divisive; tendency to split up or separate into units

or separate into units.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite with all the in-vincible divisiveness he has. Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 1.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. ili. 1. divisor (di-vī'zor), n. [= G. Dan. Sw. divisor, \langle F. diviseur = Sp. Pg. divisor = It. divisor, \langle L. divisor, a divider, distributor, \langle dividere, pp. divisus, divide: see divide.] In arith.: (a) A number or quantity by which another number or quantity (the dividend) is divided. (b) A number which, multiplied by an integer quo-tient, gives another number of which it is said to be a divisor.—Common divisor, or common mea-sure, in math., a number or quantity that divides each of two or more numbers or quantities without ieaving

divisor a remainder.—Cyclotomic divisor, a divisor of a cyclo-tomic function.—Divisor of a form, in arith., a whole number which exactly divides some number of the given form.—Intrinsic (opposed to extrinsic) divisor, a cy-clotomic divisor which at the same time divides the index of the congruence.—Method of divisors, a method for finding the commensurable roots of an equation by first rendering them integral and then searching for them among the factors of the absolute term.—Theory of divisors, that part of the theory of numbers which relates to the divisibility of numbers, embracing the greater part of the subject. divisural (diviz'ų-ral), a. [< *divisure (< L. divisura, a division, < dividere, pp. divisus, di-vide) + -al.] Divisional: in bol., applied to the median lino of the teeth of mosses, along which splitting occurs.

which splitting occurs.

divorce (di-vörs'), n. [< ME. divorse, devorse, < OF. divorce, F. divorce = Pr. divorsi = Sp. Pg. divorcio = It. divorzio, < L. divortium, a sepa-</p> ration, divorce, < divortere, divertere, separate : see divert.] 1. A legal dissolution of the bond see dirert.] 1. A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. In its strictest application the term means a judicial decree or legislative act absolutely ter-minating or nullifying a marriage, more specifically called dicorce a vinculo matrimoni. It is often used, however, to signify a judicial separation, or termination of cohabi-tation, more specifically called a limited divorce, or a di-vorce a mensa et thoro (from bed and board); and it is sometimes also used more broadly still of a judicial decree that a supposed marriage never had a valid existence, as in case of fraud or incapacity.

A bill of divorce I'll gar write for him ; A mair better lord I'll get for thee. Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290). Ilence-2. Complete separation; absolute disjunction; abrogation of any close relation: as, to make *divorce* between soul and body; the divorco of church and state.

Never may ill office, or fell jealousy, . . . Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms, To make divorce of their incorporate league. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

And as the long divorce of steel falls on me, Make of your prayers one sweet ascrifice, And lift my soul to heaven. Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

3. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

is dissolved. divorce (di-vors'), v. t.; pret. and pp. divorced, ppr. divorcing. [= F. divorcer = Sp. Pg. di-vorciar = It. divorziare, \langle ML. divortiare, di-vorce; from the noun.] 1. To dissolve the marriage contract between by process of law; In a finage legally from the marriage tie; release by legal process from sustaining the relation or performing the duties of husband or wife: absolutely or with *from* in this and the follow-ing senses. See *divorce*, n., 1.

She was divorc'd, And the late marriage made of none effect. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. Hence-2. To release or sever from any close connection; force asunder. Sabbath rites

Have dwindled into unrespected forms, And knees and hassocks are well-nigh divorc'd, Couper, The Task, 1, 743.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan, Dismosed from my experience, will be chaft For every gust of chance. Tennyson, Princess, iv. Sin-sin everywhere, and the sorrow that never can be ivorced from aln. T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xx.

divarced from ain. 3. To take away; put away. [Rare.]

Nothing hut death Shall e'er divorce my dignities. Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

divorceable (di-vor'sa-bl), a. [< divorce + -able.] That can be divorced. Also divorcible.

If therefore the mind cannot have that due society by narriage that it may reasonably and humanly desire, it is he no human society, and so not without reason di-corrible. Milton, Colasterion.

divorcement (di-vors'ment), n. [< divorce + -ment.] The act or process of divorcing; divorce.

Let him write her a bill of divorcement. Deut. xxiv. 1.

Now have your tongue, my daughter dear, Leave off your weeping, let it be; For Jamlo's disorcement 111 send over; Far better lord 111 provide for thee. Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV, 288). divorcer (di-vor'ser), n. One who or that which produces a divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eter-al divorcer of marriage. Drummond, Cypress Grove. nal divorcer of marriage. divorcible (di-vor'si-bl), a. [< divorce + -ible.]

Same as divorccable.

divorcive (di-vor'siv), a. [< divorce + -ive.] Having power to divorce.

All the divorcive engines in heaven and earth. Milton, Divorce, i. 8.

divot (div'ot), n. [Se. and North. E., also writ-ten divet, and diffat and in different form do-Pg. divulsão = It. divulsion, < L. divulsio(n-), a

wati; origin obscure.] A piece of turf; a square sod, of a kind used to cover roofs, build outhouses, etc.

The old shepherd was sitting on his divol-seat without the door mending a shoe. Hogg, Brownie, fi. 153.

Fail and divot. See fail?. divoto ($d\bar{c}$ -vo'tō), a. [It., $\langle L. devolus$, devout: see devout, and devole, a.] In music, devout; grave; solemu.

divot-spade (div'ot-spād), u. A spade for ent-ting divots or sods, having a semicircular blade, like a chopping-kuife, and a long wooden

handlo with a crutch-head. divulgate (di-vul'gāt), v. t. [< I. divulgatus, pp. of divulgare, make common, divulge: see divulge.] To spread abroad; publish. [Rare.]

arounge. J to spread abroad; publish. [Rare.]
 It were very perillous to dyundgate that noble scyence to commune people, not lerned in lyberall sciences and philosophy. Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, iv.
 divulgatei (di-vul'gāt), a. [< L. divulgatus, pp.: see the verb.] Published.
 Pacience and sufferance, by which the fayth was dyundgate and spred almost thorowe the worlde in litel while. Sir T. More, Works, p. 110.

divulgation (div-ul-gā'shon), n. [= F. divul-gation = Sp. divulgacion = Pg. divulgação = It. divulgazione, $\langle LL$. divulgatio(n-), $\langle L$. divulgare, pp. divulgatus, make common: see di-vulge.] The act of spreading abroad or pub-lishing. [Rarc.]

Secrecy hath no lesse use then divulgation. Bp. Hall, Lazarus Raised.

divulgatory (di-vul'gā-tō-ri), a. [< divulgate + -ory.] l'ublishing; making known. [Rare.] Nothing really is so self-publishing, so divulgatory, as nought. Emerson, Speech, Free Religious Association.

thought. thought. Emerson, Speech, Free Religious Association. divulge (di-vulj'), v.; pret. and pp. divulged, ppr. divulging. [= F. divulguer = Pr. Sp. Pg. divulgar = It. divulgare, < L. divulgare, make common, spread among the people, publish, < di- for dis-, apart, + vulgare, make public, < vulgus, the common people: see vulgar.] I. trans. 1. To make public; send or scatter abroad; publish. [Obsolete or archaic in the general sense.] general sense.]

Of the benefite and commodity wherof there was a book divulged in Print not many years since. Coryat, Cruditles, I. 82.

After this the Queen commanded another Proclamation to be divulged. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

Specifically - 2. To tell or make known, as something before private or secret; reveal; disclose; declare openly.

It is fate makes table talk, divulg'd with scorn, And he, a jeat, into his grave is borne. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 218. It would be endless to describe the different sensations of both families, when I divulged the news of our mis-fortune. Goldsmith, Vicar, fi. fortune.

3t. To declare by a public act; proclaim.

4t. To impart, as a gift or faculty; confer generally.

Think the same vouchsafed To cattle and each beast; which would not be To them made common, and *divulg'd*. *Milton*, P. L., vilt. 583.

=Syn. 2. To let out, disclose, betray, impart, communi-

cate. II.; intrans. To become public; be made known; become visible.

To keep it [disease] from divulging, let it feed Even on the pith of life. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1. divulgement (di-vulj'ment), n. [= It. divulga-mento; as divulge + -ment.] The act of di-vulging. [Rare.] Imp. Dict. divulgence (di-vul'jens), n. [< divulge + -ence.] A making known; a divulging; revelation. [Rare.]

A maki [Rare.]

The Chancellor, in particular, was highly incensed at the divulgence of his threat to throw himself into the arms of France in the event of his advances belog rejected by England. Lowe, Bismarck, II. 244. divulger (di-vul'jer), n. One who or that which divulges or reveals.

We find that false priest Watson and arch traitor Percy to have been the first devisers and *divulgers* of this scan-dalous report. State Trials, Gunpowder Plot, an. 1696. divulset (di-vuls'), v. t. [< L. divulsus, pp. of divellere, tear asunder: see divel².] To pull or tear apart or away; rend.

Vaines, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not? Burst and dicul'st with anguish of my griefe. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

tearing asunder, < divellere, pp. divulsus, tear asunder: see divel².] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder; violent separation.

Water and massy bodies move to the centre of the earth; but rather than to suffer a divulsion in the con-tinuance of nature, they will move upwards. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 265.

The divulsion of a good handful of hair. Landor.

On the divulsion of Belgium from Holland, in 1831, the ireaty of separation again provided for the free naviga-tion of this river [the Scheldt]. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 58.

divulsive; (di-vul'siv), a. [< L. divulsus, pp. of divellere, tear apart (see divel²), + -ive.] Tending to pull or tear as under; rending. Bp. Hall

divulsor (di-vul'sor), n. [NL., \leq L. divulsus, pp. of divellere, tear apart: see divel².] In surg., an instrument for the foreible dilatation of a passage.

of a passage. diwan (di-wan'), n. Same as divan. diwani (di-wan'i), n. Same as dewani. dizaint (di-zān'), n. [Early mod. E. also di-zayne; $\langle F. dizain, \langle dix, ten, \langle L. decem = E.$ ten.] A poem of ten stanzas, each of ten lines. Danies. Davies.

Strephon again began this dizain. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 217. The Assoile at large moralized, in three Dizaynes. Puttenham, Parthenlades.

dize (diz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dized, ppr. dizing.
[E. dial., also dise: see dizen.] To dizen (in def. 1). [Prov. Eng.]
dizen (diz'n or di'zn), v. t. [Early mod. E. disen, dysyn; not found in ME., but appar. ult.
< AS. * dise, E. dial. * dizen, dyson (= LG. disse), the burge of flax on a distoff whence in comp. the bunch of flax on a distaff, whence in comp. AS. disstaf, distaf, distaff: see distaff. Cf. be-dizen.] 1. To dress with flax for spinning, as a distaff.

distan. I dysyn a diataffe, I put the flax upon it to spin. Palsgrave.

2. To dress with clothes; attire; deck; bedizen.

Come, Doil, Doll, dizen me. Fletcher, Monsleur Thomas, iv. 6.

Like a tragedy queen he has dizen'd her out. Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 67.

dizzt (diz), v. t. [Developed from dizzy.] To astonish; puzzle; make dizzy.

Now he [Rozinante] is dizzed with the continual circles of the stables, which are ever spproached but never en-tered. Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote. dizzardt (diz'ärd), n. [Also written dizard, disard; < dizzy, foolish, + -ard. Cf. dolard.] A blockhead.

A Dideknesa. How many poor scholars have lost their wits, or be-come dizards ! Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 188. He that cannot personate the wise-man well amongst wizards, let him learn to play the fool amongst dizards. Campion, Chapman, and Beaumont, Mask of the Middle [Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

To declare by a public act, production God . . marks [Temple and Lincoln 2 and Mitton, P. R., ill. 62. dizzardlyt (diz'ärd-li), a. [< dizzard + -ly1.] Like a dizzard or blockhead. Like a dizzardly foole?

Where's this prating asse, this dizzardly foole? R. Wilson, Cobbler's Prophecy, sig. A, 4.

dizzen (diz'n), n. [Sc. var. of dozen.] A dozen; specifically, a dozen cuts of yarn. [Scotch.]

A country giri at her wheel, Her dizzen's done, she's unco weel. Burns, The Twa Dogs. dizzily (diz'i-li), adv. In a dizzy or giddy manner.

manner. dizziness (diz'i-nes), n. [$\langle dizzy + -ness.$] Gid-diness; a whirling in the head; vertigo. dizzue (diz'ū), v. 4.; pret. and pp. dizzued, ppr. dizzuing. [E. dial. (Corn.).] To break down or mine away the "country" on one side of a small and rich lode, so that this may afterward be taken down clean and free from waste. Also

be taken down clean and free from waste. Also spelled dissue, and occasionally dzhu. Pryce. [Cornwall, Eng.]
dizzy (diz'i), a. [Early mod. E. also dizzie; < ME. dysy, dysi, desi, dusy, dusi, < AS. dysig, dyse, seg, foolish, stupid (also as a noun, foolishness, stupidity), = MD. duysigh, deusigh, foolish, stnpid, giddy, = Fries. düsig = MLG. dusich, foolish, stupid, LG. düsig, dösig (> G. dial. düsig), giddy; also in comp., AS. *dysiglic, dyselic, dyselic, dyselig, düselig, düselig, > G. (chiefly dial.) dusclig, düselig, düselig, düselig, düselig, düselig, düseli, düselig, düselig, düselig, düseli, düseli,

1709

dusseln, be giddy), $\langle *dus, *d\bar{u}s$ (prob. con-nected with MHG. tore, tor, G. thor, tor, a fool), which may be regarded as a contr. of *dwas, AS. dwās = MD. dwacs, D. dwaas, foolish. The Dan. dösig, drowsy, belongs rather to the root of doze: see doze and dazc. The sense of 'gid-dy' is not found before mod. E., and the word is scarcely found at all in lator ME. Hence dizzy, t., and dizzard.] 1; Foolish; stupid. Than waxes his hert hard and hevy, And his head feble and dyzy. Hampole, Prick of Conscience, 1. 770. Ase dusie men snd adoted doth. Ancren Riwle, p. 222.

Ase dusie men and adoted doth. Ancren Riwle, p. 222. 2. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

'Tis looking downward makes one dizzy. Browning, Old Plctures in Florence.

3. Causing giddiness: as, a dizzy height.

Ising glutiness., How fearful And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low! Shak., Lear, lv. 6.

So, with painful steps we climb Up the *dizzy* ways of time. *Whittier*, My Dream.

Pitt.

- 4. Arising from or caused by giddiness.
- A dizzy mist of darkness swims around.

5. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain, Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude, Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost? *Milton*, P. R., ii. 420.

dizzy (diz'i), v.; pret. and pp. dizzied, ppr. diz-zying. [< ME. *dysien, desien, < AS. dysigian, dysegian, dysigan, dysian, be foolish, act or talk foolishly (= OFries. dusia, be dizzy); from the adj.] I.; intrans. To be foolish; act foolishly. II. trans. To make giddy; confuse.

If the jangling of thy bells had not *dizzied* thy under-anding. Scott, Ivanhoe, il. standing.

Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the dizzying dances Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the mes-dows. Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 4.

- Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the mesdows. Longfellow, Evangeline, 1. 4.
 djebel, n. See jebel.
 djereed, djerrid, n. See jereed, jerrid.
 djiggetai, n. See diggetai.
 djolan (jö'lan), n. [E. Ind.] The native name of the year-bird, Buceros plicatus, a hornbill with a white tail and a plicated membrane at the base of the beak, inhabiting the Sunda islands, Malacca, etc.
 D-link (dē'link), n. In mining, a flat iron bar suspended by chains in a shaft so that it may be raised or lowered at pleasure, and used to support a man engaged in making repairs or changes in the pit-work. The man sits on the bar, and is supported in part by a strap which goes round his body under the arms.
 D. M. In music, an abbreviation of destra mano (which see).
 D. M., D. Mus. Abbreviations of Doctor of Music.

Music.

do¹ (dö), v.; pres. ind. 1 do, 2 doest or dost (you do), 3 does, doeth, or doth, pl. do; pret. did, pp. done, ppr. doing. The forms doth and dost are confined almost entirely to the auxiliary use; doeth and doest are never auxiliary. [(a) Inf. do, early mod. E. also doe, doo, dooe, archaically don, done (pres. ind. 1 do, early mod. E. also doe, doo; 2 dost, doest, early mod. E. also doost; 3 does, aon, done (pres. Ind. 1 do, early mod. L. also doos; doo; 2 dost, doest, early mod. E. also doos; 3 does, early mod. E. also dooes, do's; doth, doeth, early mod. E. also dooth), \langle ME. do, doo, with inf. suffix don, doon, done (pres. ind. 1 do, 2 dost, dest, 3 doth, deth, pl. do, don, doon, earlier doth), \langle AS. don (pres. ind. 1 do, 2 dest, 3 deth, pl. doth) = OS. don, duan, doan = OFries. dua = D. doen = MLG. LG. don = OHG. ton, tuan, tuan, tuen, toan, MHG. tuon, G. tun, thun (not in Scand. or Goth. except as in pret. suffix, Goth. -da, subj. -dee AS. -de, E. -d, -ed: see -ed1); (b) pret. did (2d pers. sing. didst, didest, diddest), \langle ME. did, dyd, dide, dyde, dede, dude, pl. dide, diden, dydon = OS. deda, pl. dedun, dadun = OFries. dede, pl. deden = D. deed = MLG. LG. dede, pl. deden = OHG. teta, pl. (3) tatun, MHG. tete, tate, pl. taten, G. tat, that, pl. taten, thaten (in Scand. and Goth. only as pret. suffix, Goth. -da, pl. (3) -dedun: see above): this pret. form being a re-duplication of the present stem (cf. the redu-values of the present stem (cf. the reduduplication of the present stem (cf. the redu-plicated forms of the present in Gr. and Skt.), and the only form in mod. Teut. which retains visible traces of that method of indicating past time (this pret, *did*, used in the earliest Teut.

as a suffix to form the pret. of verbs then formed, became reduced in Goth. to -da, in AS. to -de, in E. to -d, usually treated as -ed, with the to-de, in E. to-d, usually treated as -ed, with the preceding stem-vowel: see -ed¹; (c) pp. done, < ME. don, doon, or i-don, y-don, often without the suffix do, doo, i-do, y-do, < AS. gedõn = OS. dõn, duan, dān = OFries. dēn, dān = D. gedaan = MLG. gedān, LG. daan = OHG. tān, MHG. getan, G. getan, gethan; (d) ppr. doing, < ME. doinge, earlier doende, doande, < AS. dönde = OS. OFries. *duand (not found) = OHG. tuont, MHG. tuend, G. tuend, thuend: a widely extended Indo-Euro-pean root, 'do, make. vut.' = L. -dere, put. in the tuena, thuena: a wheely extended indo-Euro-pean root, 'do, make, put,' = L. -dere, put, in comp. abdere, put away (see abditive), condere, put together, put up (see condite, condiment), abs-condere, put away, hide (see abscond), in-dere, put upon, impose, subdere, put under, sub-stitute (see subditious), credere, trust (see cre-dit) (the L, work being merced in form and some dit) (the L. verb being merged in form and sense with dare, in comp. -dcre, give: see date1), = Gr. $\chi' * \theta e_s * \theta \eta$, in reduplicated pres. $\tau u \theta \epsilon v a_s$, ind. $\tau i \theta \eta \mu \mu$, put, place, $\theta \epsilon \mu a_s$, a thing laid down, a proposition, theme, $\theta \epsilon \sigma a_s$, a putting, position, thesis, $\theta \eta \mu \eta$, a case, etc. (see theme, thesis, theca, antithesis, $\epsilon h = 0$ Pulg deti, denoti = Slow, duati. sequence is impossible, the coloring of the verb being largely due to its context.] I. trans. 1. being largely due to its context.] **1.** trans. **1.** To put; place; lay. [The use of the word in this sense is now obsolete, except in combination with certain adverbs in some idlomatic phrases, as do away, do away with, do up. (See phrases below.) In composition it ap-pears in the existing words don (do out) and don (do of), and in the obsolete words dont (do out) and dup (do up). All the examples given show obsolete uses except the fourth and last: do to death has held its ground in litera-ture as an archaic expression.]

He hit [the body] wolde do in golde. Eleven Thousand Virgins (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall), 1. 154.

To Crist That don was on the tre. Sir Tristrem, i. 36. The gode erle of Warwik was don to the suerd [sword]. Langtoft's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 47.

He dude to deth delinerli fine gode kniztes. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3427.

And for he wald tell no resoun, He was done in depe dnugeoun, And thore he lay in mirknes grete. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

In that place ther be done Holy bones mony on. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 116.

Lady Maisry did on her green mantle, Took her purse in her hand. Chil Ether (Child's Ballads, IV. 300).

Who should do the duke to death? Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ill. 2.

2. To perform; execute; achieve; carry out; effect by action or exertion; bring to pass by procedure of any kind: as, he has nothing to do; to do a man's work; to do errands; to do good.

This Josaphathe was Kyng of that Contree, and was converted by an Heremyte, that was a worthi man, and dide moche gode. Mandeville, Travels, p. 96.

"Certeyn," quod she, "I will gladly do your counsell." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.

And Ther fast by ys the Place wher kyng David dyd ensunce. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36. pensunce. Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work. Ex. xx. 0.

A miracle is, in the nature of it, somewhat *done* for the conversion of infidels; it is a sign, not to them that be-lieve, but to them that believe not. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

Take this one rule of life and you never will rue it— 'Tis but do your own duty and hold your own tongue. Lowell, Blondel.

It is more shameful to do a wrong than to receive a rong. Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations. wrong.

3. To treat or act in regard to (an object) so as to perform or effect the action required by the nature of the case: as, to do (transact) business with one; to do (dress) the hair; to do (cook) the meat thoroughly; to do (visit and see the sights of) a country; do (trim) my

beard first; be sure and do (make) the shoes first; to do (work out) a problem in arithmetic. In this use, do is the most comprehensive of verbs, as it may assert any kind of action.

Many of them will, as some as the Sume riseth, light from their horses, turning themselues to the South, and will lay their gownes before them, with their swords & beads, and so standing vpright doe their holy things. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 390.

All ye expences of ye Leyden people [were] done by others in his absence. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 288.

You really have *done* your hair in a more heavenly style than ever: you mischievous creature, do you want to at-tract everybody? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 51.

We had two brave dishes of meat, one of fish, a carp and some other fishes, as well *done* as ever I eat any. *Pepys*, Diary, March 2, 1660.

When he [Johnson] wrote for publication, he did his sentences out of English into Johnsonese. Macaulay, Boswell's Life of Johnson.

It was a lovely afternoon in July that a party of Eastern tourists rode into Five Forks. They had just done the Valley of Big Things. Bret Harte, Fool of Five Forks. Another wrote: "I cannot understand why you do lyrics so badly." R. L. Stevenson, A College Magazine, i.

4. To perform some act imparting or causing (some effect or result), or manifesting (some in-tention, purpose, or feeling); afford or cause by action, or as a consequence of action; cause; by action, or as a consequence of action; cause; effect; render; offer; show: with a direct ob-ject, and an indirect object preceded by to or for, or itself preceding the direct object: as, to do good to one's neighbor; to do reverence to a superior; to do a favor for a friend; to do homage for land, as a vassal; he has done you a meet for each a patent popular or gredit: to great favor; to do a patron honor or credit; to do a person harm or wrong.

But the Comsynz chaced him out of the Contree, and diden hym meche Sorwe. Mandeville, Travels, p. 37. He waved indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. Shak., Cor., ii. 2.

barm. But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might Have stood against the world; now lies he there, And none so poor to do him reverence. Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

You are trescherous, And come to do me mischlef. Fieteher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2. Their [the Hansistic League's] want of a Protector did do them some Prejudics in that famous Difference they had with our Queen. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

This had been to do too great force to our assent, which ought to be free and voluntary. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x.

It is a very good office one man does another, when he tells him the manner of his being pleased. Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

As it were a duty *done to* the tomb, To be Iriends for her sake, to be reconciled. *Tennyson*, Maud, xix.

5. To bring to a conclusion; complete; finish: as, the business being *done*, the meeting adjourned.

Thys don, we passed owt of the Vestre, and so to the hye luter. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11. It is not so soone done as said. Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 245). Auter.

As when the Pris'ner at the bar has done His tongue's last Ples. J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 71. 6t. To deliver; convey.

Foure or flue times he yawns; and leaning on His (Loh-like) elbowe, hears This Message don. Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, H., The Vocation.

May one that is a hersld, and a prince, Do a fair message to his kingly ears? Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

He injoyn'd me To do unto you his most kinde commends. *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Do me sikernesse thereto, seis Joseph thenne. Joseph of Arimathie, 1. 623.

It dooth us coumfort on thee to calle. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

I went and bought a common riding-cloak for myself, to save my best. It cost but 30s., and will do my turn mighty well. Pepys, Diary, II. 415. 9. To put forth; use in effecting something; exert: as, I will do my endeavor in your behalf; do your best.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

Alter him many good and godly men, divine spirits, have done their endesvors, and still do. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 628. **10†**. To cause; make: with an object and an infinitive: as, "do him come," *Paston Letters*, 1474-85 (that is, cause him to come).

7t. To impart; give; grant; afford.

8. To serve.

To contrite hertis I do remission. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

For she, that doth me all this wo endure, Ne rekketh never whether I synke or flete. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, 1. 1538.

rom Ierusalem he dede hem come In to the holy place of Rome. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 127.

But ye knowe not the cause why, but yef I do yow to vndirstonde. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

Then on his brest his victor foote he thrust: With that he cryde; "Mercy! doe me not dye." Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 12.

Morcover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia. 2 Cor. viii. 1.

114. To causo: with an infinitive (without to): as, he did make (that is, he caused to make); "to do make a castell," *Palsgrave*, 1530 (that is, to cause to make a castle, or to cause a castle to be made or erected).

Ha estward hath upon the gate above, In worschipe of Venus, goddesse of Love, Don make an auter and an oratorye. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1047. And he founde wyth him one his some of the age of ten yeres whom he dyde doo baptyse, and lyfte him fro the fente. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 163. 12. To hoax; cheat; swindle; humbug; over-reach: as, to do a man out of his money. [Fa-miliar slang.]-13[†]. To outdo, as in fighting; beat; overcome.

eat; overcome. I have done the Jew, and am in good health. R. Humphreys. To do away. (at) To give up; lay aside. Chaucer. (b) To put away; remove; annul; abolish; obliterate: now usually in the form to do away with.

It [praise] is the most excellent part of our religious worship; enduring to eternity after the rest shall be done away. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. 1.

Time's wasting hand has *done away* The simple Cross of Sybil Grey. Scott, Marmion, vi. 37. To do (a person) brown. See brown.

Why they'll laugh at and quiz us all over the town, We are all of us done so uncommonly brown t Barham, Ingoldsby Legenda, I. 287.

Barham, Ingoldaby Legenda, I. 237. To do duty for, to take the place of; act as a substitute for.—To do no curet, to do no force. See the nons.— To do one cheert. See cheerl.—To do one proud, to make ons feel proud: as, sir, you do me proud. [Colloq. or jocular.].—To do one right, to do one reasont, to pledge one in drinking. Do me right, And dub me knight. Shak., 2 Hen, IV., v. 8 (song). Your master's health, sir, I'll do you reason, sir,

I'll do you reason, sir. Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours.

To do one's business, to do one's diligence. See the nouns. -- To do over. (a) To repeat the doing of; per-form again: as, do your exercise over. (b) To coat, as with paint; smear. [Rare.]

Boats . . . done over with a kind of alimy stuff. Defoe. To do the business for. See business.-To do to death. See death.-To do up. (at) To put up; raise; open. See dup.

Up the wyndow dide he hastily. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 613. (b) To wrap and the up, as a parcel: as, do up these books neatly, and send them off at once. (c) To dress and fas-ten, as the hair.

It is easy to be merry and good-humored when one's new dress fits exquisitely, and one's hair hasn't been frac-tious in the doing up. Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, iv.

(d) To freshen, as a room with paint, paper, and uphol-atery, or a garment by remodeling.

atery, or a garment by remodeling.
An old black coat which I have had done up, and smartened with metal buttons and a velvet collar. Shelley, in Dowden, I. 389.
(c) To iron, or starch and iron: as, a laundress who does up muslims well.—To do with. (a) To effect or accomplish through employment or disposal of: as, I don't know what to do with myself, or with my leisure.

There dwellen gode folk and resonable, and manye Cristene men amonges hen, that ben so riche, that thei wyte not what to *done with* hire Oodea. *Mandeville*, Travela, p. 300.

What will He Do with It? [title of a book]. Bulwer. (b) To have concern or business with ; deal with ; get on with : as, I can do nothing with this obstinate fellow.— To have to do with, to have concern or connection with.

What have I to do with you? 2 Sam. xvi. 10. All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do. Heb, iv, 13,

or drink, or sloep, or have to do with that That may preserve ife. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Dangle. What has a woman to do with politics, Mrs.

Dangle? . Mark have you to do with the theatre, Mrs. Dangle. And what have you to do with the theatre, Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1. What's to do here? what is the matter here? what is

What's to do here, Thomas Tapater? Let's withdraw. Shak., M. for M., i. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To act; be in action; be ac-tive in performing or accomplishing; exert one's solf in relation to something.

1711

Doing is activity, and he will still be doing. Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7. Be hat your self, And do not talk, but do. Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Mechanic soul, thou must not only de With Marths, but with Mary ponder too. Quarles, Embiems, iv. 7, Epig.

Let us then be up and doing. Longfettow, Paalm of Life.

2. To act or behave ; conduct one's self : with adverbial adjuncts indicating manner of acting: as, to do well by a man.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shail do well to repress any more Copies of the Satire. *Howell*, Letters, il. 2. Behold God hath judg'd and *don* to him in the sight of ail men according to the verdict of his owne mouthe. *Millon*, Elkonoklastes, ili.

3. To succeed (well or ill) in some undertaking or action; get along; come through.

On the Tuesday they went to the tourney ; where they did very nobly. Stow (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478). 4. To arrange; contrive; shift: as, how shall we do for food?

How shail we do for money for these wars? Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

How shall I do to answer as they deserve your two last letters? Richardson.

5. [Cf. the equiv. OF. comment le faites-vous? b. (cf. the equiv. of . comment to faites-coust lit. how do you make it $^{\circ}$ G. was machen sie? lit. what make you $^{\circ}$ The sense of do^{1} in this usage merges in do^{2} . See do^{2} , dow^{1} .] To be (well or ill); be in a state with regard to sickness or health; fare: as, we asked him how he did; how do you do?

How does my cousin Edward, uncie? B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1. Sir John Waiter asked me iately how yeu did, and wiahed me to remember him to you. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 24. My dear Lady Sneerwell, how do yeu do to-day? Mr. Snake, your most obedient. Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Have done, desist ; give over.

Moses. Sir, this is Nr. Premium, a gentieman of the strict-est honour and secresy ; . . Mr. Premium, this is — Charles S. Pshaw 1 have done.—Sir, my friend Mosea is a very honest fellow, but a little slow at expression. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To do for. (a) To act for or in behalf of; provide or manage for: as, he does well for his family. (b) To ruin; defeat effectually; injure fatally.

This pretty smooth dialogue has done for me. Goldsmith, She Stoopa to Conquer, ii. "They have done for me at last, Hardy, "said he [Nelson], as he was raised up from the deck; "my backbone is shot through." Amer. Cyc., XII. 222.

To do without, to dispense with ; succeed or get along without: as, I can do without the book till Saturday.

The Romance words are some of them words which we are not, by the first needs of speech, always on our ips. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

To have done with, to have come to an end of ; have fin-ished; cease to have part or interest in or connection with : as, I have done with speculating; I have done with you for the future.

III. auxiliary and substitute. 1. As an auxiliary, do is inflected, while the principal verb is in the infinitive without to, and originally and strictly the object of do: thus, I do know is I perform an act of knowing. Compare shall and will.

Which doost the match 'twixt Christ and vs presage ! Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1. 6.

The youth did ride, and soon did meet John coming back amain. Cowper, John Glipin.

Some coming back amain. Couper, John Gilpin. Certain uses of do as an auxiliary, with both transitive and intransitive verbs, may be pointed out. (a) In form-ing interrogative and negative expressions: as, do you want this book ? I do not long for it; does he do his work well ? he does not do it as well as I expected.

You seem to marvel I do not marry all this while, con-dering that I am past the Meridian of my Age. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60. (b) With the imperative, sometimes, to help the expres-sion of the subject: as, do thou go (instead of go, or go thou); do you stay here (instead of stay, or stay you here). (c) To express emphasis: as, I do wish you had seen him; I did see him; do be quick; do not (don't) do that. (d) Some-timea (now chiefly in poetry, where it is often naed for merely metrical reasons, but formerly often in prose) merely as an inflection of the principal verb, with no other effect.

A fair smooth Front, free from least Wrinkle, Her Eyes (on mc) like Stars do twinkle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 21.

Greeks and Jews, together with the Turks, doe inhabit the towne, and are admitted their churches and syna-gogues. Sandys, Travailea, p. 21. gogues.

For deeds doe die, how ever noblie donne, And thoughts of men do as themseives decay. Spenser, Ruins of Time, 1. 400.

Ros. My lord, you once did love me. Ham, So I do still, by these pickers and stealers. Shak., Hamiet, ill. 2.

This just reproach their virtue does excite. Dryden. 2. Do, being capable of denoting any kind of action required by the circumstances in con-nection with which it is used, is often employed as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the whole clause directly dependent upon it, to avoid repetition: as, conduct your business on sound principles; so long as you do, you are safe. In such an expression there is an ellipsis either of the prin-cipal verb or of this, that, these things, so, etc.: as, I in-tend to come, but if I do not you will know how to act; so long as you do (so), you are safe.

The next morow we sayd masse as we ded the tewysday e for. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Traveil, p. 45.

I held it great injustice to believe Thine enemy, and did not. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2. Thus my Soul still movea Eastward, as all the heavenly Bodies do. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

I... chose my wife as she did her wedding-gown, new old for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well. Gotdsmith, Vicar, i.

 do^1 (dö), n. [Formerly also doe; $\langle do^1, v.$] 1; Endeavor; duty; all that is required of one, or do1 (dö), n. that one can do.

No sooner does he peep into The world but he has done his *doe*. S. Butler, Hudibras. "But," saya he, "I have done my do in helping to get him out of the administration of things for which he ia not fit." Pepys, Diary, 11I. 316.

21. To-do; bustle; tumult; stir; fuss.

Dissenters in Parliament may at length come to a good end, the' first there be a great deal of do. Seiden, Table-Tsik, p. 81.

To Greaham College, where a great dcal of do and for-mality in choosing of the Council and Officers. *Pepys*, Diary, April 11, 1666.

3. A trick; a cheat; a hoax. [Slang.]

I thought it was a do, to get me out of the house. Dickens, Sketchea.

do² (dö), v. i.; pret. did, pp. done, ppr. doing. [Now identified in form and inflection with the much more common and comprehensive verb do^1 . The senses of do^1 and do^2 , v. i., are so intermingled that it is impossible to separate them completely. All uses not obviously be-longing to do^2 it is best to refer to do^1 . Same as Sc. and E. dial. dow, which is phonetically the right modern form: see dow^1 .] To suit; be fit or suitable; serve the purpose or end in view; avail; suffice: as, will this do ?

avail; suffice: as, will this do / Abs. Well, recruit will do - let it be so. Fag. O, sir, recruit will do surprisingly. Sheridan, The Rivals, il. 1. "Let women vote!" cries one. "Why, wives and daughters might be Demecrats, while their fathers and huabaods were Whigs. It would never do." W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 24.

Not so careful for what is best as for what will do. Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

To do for, to suit for; serve as; answer the purpose of; be aufficient for; satisfy: as, this piece of timber will do for the corner post; a trusty stick will do for a weapon; very plain food will do for me.

Of course, it is a great pleasure to me to sit and talk with Mrs. Benson, while you and that pretty girl walk up and down the plazza all the evening; but I'm easily astis-fied and two evenings did for fied, and two evenings did for me. C. D. Warner, Their Pligrimage, p. 53.

do³[†]. An old English form of done, past participle of do¹.

With thy Ry3th kns lette hit be do, Thy worshyp thou mayst same so. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13. do^4 (do), n. [A mere syllable, more sonorous than ut, for which it is substituted.] In solmization, the syllable now commonly used for the first tone or key-note of the musical scale, and also for the tone C (as the key-note of the typi-cal scale of the pianoforte keyboard). About 1670 it replaced the Aretinian ut, which is still somewhat used in France. In the tonic sol-la system it is spelled dob, and Indicated by its initial d; its significance is lim-ited to the first tone of the scale, without reference to the keyboard. In teaching sight-singing by the help of sol-mization, two general methods are in use: (a) the first-do-method, in which do is always applied to tones bearing the letter-name C, whether they are key-notes or not; and (b) the moreable-do method, in which do is always applied to the key-note, whatever be its letter-name. The second method is generally regarded as the more scientific, and is far the more practical, although the first has had the support of many excellent musicans. do. An abbreviation of ditto. dobain, I plaster, daub.] A dark sandy elay found in the neighborhood of many bogs in Irefirst tone or key-note of the musical scale, and

land. It is used for floors, and, mixed with lime,

land. It is used for noors, and, mixed with finle, for plastering walls. doab², dooab (dö'ab), n. [Hind. doāb, also duāb, a tract of land between two rivers, $\langle do$, in comp. also dn (\langle Skt. dva = Pers. $d\overline{u} = E$. two), $+ \overline{ab}$, \langle Skt. \overline{ap} , water, a river.] In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers. Also written duab. doable (dö'a-bl), a. [$\langle dol + -able$.] Capable of being done or executed. [Rare.] It was doable it was done for others.

It was doable, it was done for others. Carlyle, Misc., IV. 316.

do-all (dö'âl), n. $[\langle do^1, v., + obj. all.]$ A servant, an official, or a dependent who does all sorts of work; a factotum. Fuller. doandt. A Middle English form of the present participals of dol

participle of dol.

participle of do¹. doat, doating, etc. See dotc¹, etc. dob (doh), n. [Sc.; origin obscure.] A Scotch name of the razor-fish, a bivalve, Solon ensis. dobbeldaler (dob'el-dä-lėr), n. [Dan., = E. double dollar.] A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark, and worth about \$1.12. dobbin (deb'in), n. [A familiar use of the proper personal name Dobbin, which is a dim. ef Dob or Dobb (now more frequently in the patrenymic form Dobbins, Dobbs), these being variations of Robin, Rob, diminutives of Robert. Cf. dickul. an ass. similarly derived from a dim. Cf. dicky¹, an ass, similarly derived from a dim. of *Richard.*] A common English name for a work-horse. [As a quasi-proper name it is often written with a capital letter.]

Thou hast got more halr on thy chin than Dobbin my phill-horas has on his tail. Shak., M. of V., il. 2.

dobby (dob'i), n.; pl. dobbies (-iz). [Sc. also dobbie; dim. of Dob, Dobb, like Hob, var. of Rob, abbr. of Robert; a familiar use of the proper name. Cf. dobbin.] 1. A fool; a childish old man.-2. A sprite or apparition. Grose. [Prov.

In the allk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Deal, Weaving, p. 279. A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 279. **Docetist** (do-se Usb), ". Usbarlow, "

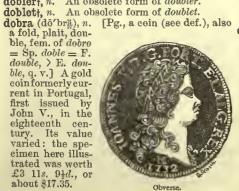
dobie¹ (dô'bi), n. [By apheresis from adobe.]
dobie² (dô'bi), n. [By apheresis from adobe.]
dobie², n. Same as dhoby.
Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe. Same as Krause's membrane (which see, under membrane).

membrane (which see, under membrane). dobla (dō'blä), n. [OSp. (= Pg. dobra), fem. of doble, new doble, = F. double, \geq E. double, q. v.] A gold coin formerly used in Spain. The earliest coins as called are Moorish dinars, coined by the Almohade dynasty, and distinguished from the earlier di-nars by having the full weight of a mithcal, while the fine-ness was reduced so that they should be of the same value. As coined by John II. of Castile in 1442, there were 49 to the mark (230.04 grams), of a fineness of 19 carats, making the value §2.47.

doblet, a. An obsolete form of double.

doblert, n. An obsolete form of doubler.

rent in Portugal, first issued by John V., in the eighteenth cen-tury. Its value varied: the specimen here illus-trated was worth $\pounds 3$ 11s. $9\frac{1}{2}d.$, or about \$17.35.





Reverse. Dobra of John V., King of Portugal, 1732.-British Museum, (Size of the original.)

British Museum. (Size of the original.) of one of various species of neu-repterous insects of the family Sialida, espe-eially of the genus Corydalus (which see). Also called hellgrammite, clipper, and crawler. **dobule** (dob'īl), n. [< NL. dobula; origin oh-scure.] A name of a fresh-water cyprineid fish, Leuciscus dobula (or vulgaris), allied to the reach and dace. reach and dace.

doced; n. An erroneous form of doucet, 2. docent (dő'sent), a. and n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. docent, a university teacher, < L. docen(t-)s, ppr. of doccre, teach: see docile.] I.; a. Teaching.

The church here is taken for the church as it is docent and regent, as it teaches and governs. *Abp. Laud*, Against Fisher, xxxiil.

II. n. See privat-docent. **Docetæ** (dö-sé'tö), n. pl. [LL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \Delta o \kappa \eta \tau a i, \langle \delta \sigma \kappa v, s \text{ seem.} \rangle$ A sect of heretics of the first and second centuries who denied the human origin Then hast got more hair on the than Dobown my phill-horse has on his tail. Shake, M. of V., il. 2. The hard-featured farmer reins up his grateful dobbin to inquire what you are doing. Thoreau, Walden, p. 171. **dobby** (doh'i), n.; pl. dobbies (-iz). [Se. also dobbie; dim. of Dob, Dobb, like Hob, var. of Rob, abbr. of Robert; a familiar use of the proper name. Cf. dobbin.] 1. A fool; a childish eld man.-2. A sprite or apparition. Grose. [Prov. Eng.] He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or dobbie. Same as dobby-machine. Taylor's loom does not appear to have come into use that samall Jacquard machine, or dobby, was introduced in the allk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Dean, of Spitalfields. A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 279. **dobby-machine** (dob'i-ma-shēn'), n. A loom

drink; an, the; doruis, gen. of dorus, door.] A stirrup-cup; a parting-cup. dochme (dok'mē), n. [Gr. $\delta o_{\chi\mu\eta}$ or $\delta \delta_{\chi\mu\eta}$, the space contained in a handbreadth, $\langle \delta e_{\chi}eo\theta a_{i},$ receive.] An ancient Greek measure of length: same as palæste. See palm. dochmiac (dok'mi-ak), a. and n. [$\langle Gr. \delta o_{\chi\mu a},$ $\kappa \delta_{\zeta}, \langle \delta \delta_{\chi\mu o \zeta}$: see dochmius.] I. a. In anc. Gr. pros.: (a) Having or characterized by a differ-ence of more than one between the number of ence of more than one between the number of times or more in the thesis and that in the arsis: as, a dochmiac feot; dochmiac rhythm. (b) Consisting of dochmil: as, a dochmide verse, trimeter, strophe. - Dochmiae rhythm. See rhythm. II. n. In anc. Gr. pros., a verse or series com-posed of dochmil.

posed of dochmii. **dochmius** (dok'mi-us), n.; pl. dochmii (-i). [L., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \delta \mu \omega c, \text{ se. } \pi o b c, \text{ foot}; \text{ lit. across, athwart,}$ aslant.] 1. In anc. Gr. pros., a foot consisting in its fundamental form $(\frown - \frown \frown)$ of five syl-lables, the first and fourth of which are short, and the second, third, and fifth long.—2. [cap.] [NL.] In zoöl., a genus of nematoid worms, of the family Strangulide. D ducdenglis has integ-[NL.] In zool., a genus of nematoid worms, of the family Strongylidæ. D. duodenalis la an intes-tinal parasite from which a large part of the population of Egypt suffer, often fatally. By means of its large, hard, and dentate mouth It pierces the intestinal mncous mem-brane and sucks the blood, the repeated bieedings thus caused resulting in what is known as Egyptian chlorosia. This formidable parasite is about four tenths of an inch long. Another species, D. trigonocephalus, intests dogs. Also called Ancylostoma, Anchylostoma. dochter (doch'ter), n. An obsoleto and dia-lectal (Scotch) form of duaghter

lectal (Scotch) form of daughter.

Agasia, the kyng of Britonis dochter. Bellenden, Chron., Iol. 19, a. docibility (dos-i-bil'i-ti), n. [< OF. docibilite, < LL. docibilita(t-)s, < docibilis, docible: see doci-ble.] Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

solete.] To persons of docibility, the real character may be easily taught in a few daya. Boyle, Works, VI. 446.
docible (dos'i-hl), a. [< OF. docible = It. docibile, < LL. docibilis, that learns easily, teachable, < LL. docere, teach: see docile.] I. Doeile; tractable; ready to be taught; easily taught or managed. [Rare or obsolete.]
Their Camela also are docible; they will more bee perswaded to hold on a iourney further then ordinarie by songs then blowes. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 557. They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, so as to satisfy sober, humble, docible persons, who have not pasalonately espoused an errour. Ep. Bull, Sermons, vi. 2. That may be imparted by teaching; com-

2. That may be imparted by teaching; com-municable. [Rare.]

Whom nature hath made docile, it is injurious to pro-hibit him from learning anything that is docible, Bp. Hacket.

docibleness (dos'i-bl-nes), n. Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

docility. [Rare or obsolete.] I might enlarge myaelf In the commendation of Hunt-ing, and of the noble Hound especially, as also of the doci-bleness of dogs. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 31. The World stands in Admiration of the Capacity and Doctbleness of the English. Howell, Letters, iv. 47. **docile** (dos'il or dō'sil), a. [Formerly also do-eil; = F. docile = Sp. dócil = Pg. docil = It. docile, $\langle L. docilis, easily taught, teachable, \langle docere, teach. Cf. didactic.] 1. Teachable; easi-$ ly taught; quick to learn; amenable.Doce soon grow accentance to whatever they are taught.

Doga soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being docide and tractable, are very useful. *H. Ellis*, Voyage to Hudson's Bay. 2. Tractable; easily managed or handled.

The orea are *docile* and contain ruby-ailver and aub-anl-hides. L. Hamilton, Mex. Handbook, p. 95. phides.

phides. L. Hamilton, Mex. Handbook, p. 95.
The different ores of the Rayo Mine are docile in their reduction, undergoing the common Spanish amalgamation process. Quoted in Mowry's Arizona and Sonora, p. 148.
docility (dő-sil'i-ti), n. [=F. docilité = Sp. docilidad = Pg. docilidade = It. docilité = Sp. docilidade, docilitate, < L. docilitat(t-)s, teachableness, < docilis, teachable, docile; teachableness; readiness or aptness to learn; tractableness.
The being docilit tot titte children is in the New

The humble docility of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith. Beattie, Moral Science, I. ii. 5.

Beattle, Moral Science, I. 1. 5.
docimacy (dos'i-mā-si), n. A less correct spelling of docimasy.
Docimastes (dos-i-mas'tēz), n. [NL. (Gould, 1850), also Docimaster (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. δοκιμαστής, δοκιμαστήρ, an assayer, examiner, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, test, examine.] A genus of humming-birds, notable for the enormous length of the beak, which may exceed that of all the rest of the bird. D. ensiferus is the only species. The bill is from 3 to 4 inches long, the whole species. The bill is from 3 to 4 inches long, the whole bird being from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bill is used to probe



Sword-bearing Humming-bird (Docimastes ensiferus).

long tubular flowers for food, whence the generic name. This remarkable humming-bird inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The maie is chiefly green, varied with bronze and purplish tints; the throat, bill, and leet are black, the throat varied with buff, and behind the eye is a white spot.

dobrao(do-bra'o),

n. [Pg. dobrão = Sp. doblon, > F. doublon, > E. doubloon, q. v.] A gold coin, equal to 12,800 reis, er about \$14, for-merly current in Portugal, but now taken only at a

valuation.

dobson (dob'sen), n. [Origin ob-scure.] The larva of one of various

docimastic

docimastic (dos-i-mas'tik), a. [= F. docimas-tique, a., docimastic (cf. Sp. docimástica = Γg. It. docimastica, n., docimasy), < Gr. δοκιμαστικός, C. ασειπαιστέας, i., doetninsy, (Gr. σωπραστικός, $\langle \delta \sigma \kappa \mu a \sigma \tau h \varsigma$, an assayer, examiner, $\langle \delta \sigma \kappa \mu a \delta \tau \kappa \sigma \varsigma$, assay, test, examine, serutinize, $\langle \delta \delta \kappa \mu \sigma \varsigma$, as-sayed, tested, examined, approved, $\langle \delta \epsilon \chi e \sigma \delta a \tau$, take, approve.] Proving by experiments or tests; assaying; specifically, relating to the as-saying of metals: as, the doeimastic art. Also dobinectio dokimastic.

docimasy (dos'i-mā-si). n. [Also written doki-masy, and less correctly docimacy; = F. doci-masio = Sp. Pg. It. docimasia, < Gr. δακιμασία, an assay, examination, scrutiny, $\langle \delta \kappa \iota \mu \dot{a} \zeta \epsilon v$, assay, examine: see docimastic.] 1. In Gr. antiq., particularly at Athens, a judicial inquiry into the eivic standing, character, and previous life of all persons elected for public office, of youths applying for enrolment on the list of full citizens, of persons aiming at political loader-ship, etc. The inquiry was public; any citizen might denounce the subject of it, and his civic privileges were suspended it he could not justify himself. 2. The art or practice of assaying metals, or

the art of separating metals from foreign mat-tors, and of determining the nature and quanof metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral.-3. The art of ascertaining the nature and properties of medicines and poisons, or of ascertaining certain facts pertaining to

or of ascentraling cottaining cottaining cottaining cottaining cottaining cottaining physiology. docimology (dos-i-mol' \bar{o} -ji), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \delta \kappa \mu o c$, assayed, examined, tested (see docimastic), + - $\lambda o j \epsilon a$, $\langle \lambda \ell \gamma \epsilon v$, speak: see -ology.] A treatise on the art of assaying or examining metallie substances

docious (do'shus), a. [Appar. a var. of docile, with suffix -ous. Cf. docity.] Doeile; amenable. [Colloq., western U.S.]

I can hardly keep my tongue docious now to talk about Spirit of the Times (New York). it.

docity (dos'i-ti), n. [Also written dossity (Halliwell); a contr. of docility, q. v.] Quicknoss of comprehension; doeility; gumption. Grose; Bartlett. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]
dock¹ (dok), n. [Early mod. E. also docke; < ME. docke, dokke (> OF. doque, docque, doke, F. dial. doque, dogue, dock, patience), < AS. docce, ME.

rarely docca (gen. doccan, whence lato ME. dokan, E. dial. docken, dockan), dock (L. lapa-thum, rumex), used also with descriptivo adjecthum, rumex), used also with descriptivo adjec-tives, seó fealwe docce, the fallow-dock, golden dock (Rumex maritinus), seó scearpe docce, the red dock (R. sanguineus), seó scearpe docce, the red dock (R. acetosa), and in comp. eá-docce (= ODan. â-dokko), water-dock (water-lily, Nu-phar luteum), sür-docce, sour dock (R. acetosa), wudu-docce, wood-dock (R. acetosa); = MD. docke (in comp. docke-bladeren (glossed peta-sites), Flem. dokke-bladeren) = G. docke (prob. \leq D.), Colchicum autumnale, in comp. docken-blätter, Rumex acutus; docken-kraut, burdock, Arctium Lappa; wasser-docke, water-lily. The rolation of these forms to the Coltic is not clear; ef. Gael. dogha, burdock, Ir. meacan-dogha, bur-dock (meacan, a tap-rooted plant, as the carrot, parsnip, etc.).] 1. The common name of those species of Rumex which are characterized by little or no acidity and the leavos of which are little or no acidity and the leaves of which are little or no acidity and the leaves of which are not hastate. They are coarse herbs, mostly perenulals, with thickened rootstocks. Some of the European species are troublesome weeds and widely naturalized. The reots are astringent and slightly tonic and haxative, and have been used as a remely in entanceous affections and numer-ous other diseases. Particular designations are bitter dock, R. obtusifolius; curied or yellow dock, R. erispus; fiddle dock (from the shape of the leaves), R. publer; golden dock, R. maritimus; patience dock, R. Patientia; sharp or sour dock, R. metricimus; patience dock, R. Patientia; sharp or sour dock, R. Britannica and R. Hydrolapathum; and white dock, R. salicifolius. Nothing teems

te dock, R. salicifolius. Nothing teems But hateful docks, rough thistles, kocksies, burs. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

2. A name of various other species of plants, mostly coarse weeds with broad leaves, as dovedock, the coltsfoot, Tussilago Farfara; elf-dock, the elecampane, Inula Helenium; prairie-dock, Silphium tercbinthinum; round dock, the comnon mallow, Malva sylvestris; spatter-dock, the yellow pond-lily, Nuphar advena; sweet dock, Polygonum Bistorta; velvet dock, the mullen, Ferdascum Thapsus. Seo burdock, candock, and hardlock. In dock, out nettle, a formula used as an ineantation in the north of England. If a person is stang with a nettle, dock-leaves are rubbed on the affected part, and the formula is repeated. It was long used proverbially to express unsteadiness or inconstancy, or sudden change.

Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle, But here, there, everywhere ; in dock, out nettle, John Taylor, Works (1630). 108

1713

Who fight with swords for life sure care hut little, Since tis no more than this, in dock, out nettle. Wrangling Lovers (1677).

Wranding Lowers (1677). Wranding Lowers (1677). $dock^2$ (dok), n. [Early mod. E. also docke; \langle (1) ME. dok (raro), \langle Ieel. dockr, a short stumpy tail (Haldorsen); cf. doggr, a conical projec-tion (Haldorsen); supposed to be nearly ro-lated to (2) Ieel. dokk, dokka, a windlass, and to Ieel. docka (Haldorsen) = Norw. dokka = Sw. docka = Dan. dukke, a skein, = Fries. dok, a bundle, buneh, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), = LG. dokke, a bundlo (of straw, thread, etc.), a skein of silk or yarn, whence G. docke, a bun-dlo, buneh, plug, skein of thread, etc., a thick, short piece of anything. Theso words, again, are prob. identical with (3) Norw. dokka = Sw. docka = Dan. dukko = MD. docke = East Fries. dok, docke = LG. dokke = OHG. toccha, tocha, a doll, MHG. tocke, a doll, a young girl, G. a doll, MIIG. tocke, a doll, a young girl, G. docke (after LG.), a doll. From the LG. form in this third group are derived (prob.) E. duck³, q. v., and doxy, q. v.] 1. The tail of a beast eut short or elipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of a tail. -2t. The buttocks; the rump.

I will not go to school but when me lest [list], For there beginneth a sorry feast When the master should lift my dock. The World and the Child (Haziltt's Dodsley, I. 247). Some call the Bishops weathercocks Who where there heads were turn their docks. Colvil.

3. The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the rump. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] -4. A case of leather to cover the elipped or eut tail of a horse.—5. A piece of leather form-ing part of a crupper. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]— 6. The crupper of a saddle. *Hatliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. The stern of a ship. [Scotch.]

She bare many eanons, . . . with three great bassils, two behind in her *dock*, and one before. *Pitzeettie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 108.

dock² (dok), v. t. [(ME. docken, dokken, cut off the tail, cut short, curtail, $\langle dok, tail: see dock^2$, n. The connection of thought between dock2, n. 'tail' and 'eut short' appears again in the perverted form *curtail*, orig. *curtal*. The resemblance to W. *tocio*, *tweio*, elip, dock, is prob. accidental. Hence *docked*.] **1**. To cut off, as the end of a thing; cut short; elip; eurtail: as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

His heer was by his eres round yshorn, His top was *docked* lyk a preest beforn. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1, 590. To pluck the eyes of Sentiment, And dock the tail of Rhyme, O. W. Holmes, Music-Grinders.

Hence-2. To deduct a part from; shorten; eurtail; diminish: as, to dock one's wages.

We know they [blshops] hate to be *dockt* and clipt. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

They . . . Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sen : For which his gains were dock'd, however small. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

Some pretend to find defects in the work, and dock the payments without a shadow of justice. The American, XIV, 344.

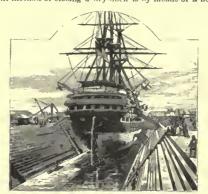
Naut., to clue up (a corner of a sail) when b. Mat., to che de la corner of a sail when it hinders the helmsman from seeing: usually with up.-4. To cut off, rescind, or destroy; bar: as, to dock an entail.
dock³ (dok), n. [(MD. docke = D. dok = Flem. dok, a dock; ef. (from the E. or D.) Sw. docka = Dan. dok, dokke = G. dock, docke = F. dock, a dock. Origin unknown: cf. Obland docka

a dock. Origin unknown; cf. OFlem. dockc, a cage (see dock4); Icel. dökk, dökdh, a pit, pool, = Norw. dokk, dekk, dekk, dekt, a hollow, low ground = Norw. dokk, dekk, dekk, a hollow, low ground surrounded by hills. The word is by some connected with It. doccia, a eanal, conduit, pipe, formerly also "a damme of a mill" (Florio), ult. $\langle L. ducere$, lead (see douche, duct), or with ML. doga, a ditch, eanal, also a vessel, eup, perhaps $\langle Gr. \delta_{2}\chi_{n}^{*}$ a receptacle, $\langle \delta_{2}\chi c \sigma \delta a_{n}$, receive.] In hydraulic engin., strictly, an in-closed water-space in which a ship floats while being loaded or unloaded as the space ho being loaded or unloaded, as the space be-tween two wharves or piers; by extension, any space or structure in or upon which a ship may be berthed or held for loading, unloading, may be berthed or held for loading, unloading, repairing, or safe-keeping. The water-space may communicate freely with the stream or harbor, or the en-trance to it may be closed by a gate or by a lock. If pro-vided with a lock or gate, the level of the water within the dock remains at all times nearly the same, as the gate is opened only at full tide, when the level without and within is the same. If a lock is employed, vessels can pass in and out at all stages of the tide, but this does net materially affect the level of the water inside the dock. In an open dock the tide continually lowers or raises the vessel, and this interferes in some degree with the work of loading or unloading. The closed docks are free from this dock

GOCK inconvenience, while a greater advantage is found in the absence of currents. In a larger sense the term is also applied to a basin or inclosed water-space for the storage of floating timber or the safe-keeping of river-stoamers, barges, or canal-boats laid up for the winter, and by a further extension is made to include the wherves and warehouses on or in the neighborhood of a dock. The hargest closed docks are at Liverpool and London, in Eeg-land. In a particular sense the term is also applied to the construction and apparatus used in reparing and building shifts, as the floating dock, dry-dock, depositing-dock, and sectional dock.

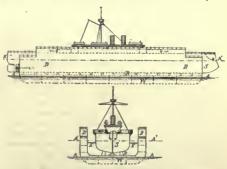
dock, and sectional coss. The saids shippe, called the Holy Crosse, was so shaken in this voyage, and so weakened, that she was layd vp in the docke, and neuer made a voyage after. Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 1.98.

the docks, and neuer made a voyage after. Haking's Voyages, 11. 1. 98. Depositing-dock, a caisson or an elevator for lifting ves-sels from the water and placing them upon stagings or wharves erected for the purpose. The lifting apparatus consists of a series of caissons or pontoons, placed side by side and folned at one end to another pontoon that, with a series of upright tubular structures, forms a girder and makes the back of a comb-like structure, of which the pon-toons are the teeth. In the rear of the girder is a targe floating pontoon, connected with it by two rows of heavy parallel hars and keep the entre structure, upright while attoat. To lift a vessel, a row of blocks with shores and chocks is arranged on top of all the pontoons. The sir is allowed to escape, and the entre structure, except the float pontoons. When the vessel is in position the water is pumped out of the pontoons, and they all rise together, lifting the vessel out of the water. Dry-dock, a dock or an excewated basin adjoining marigable water, provided with a part observes of the avaid of the water is pumped out of the pontoons. Such docks are long and narrow, with sloping side formed in steps. The mod-shore, and to drive heavy piling along the bottom and upon the sloping sides and rear end. Upon the plaes are laid At the entrance are double gates opnoing outward, and meeting at an angle when closed, to resist the pressure of the water on the entside when the dock is empty. A re-cent method of closing a dry-deck is by means of a float.



Dry-dock, or Graving-dock

ing gate or caisson with flat bottom and wide stem and stern, which is floated into position across the entrance and loaded with water-hailast till it sinks, fitting tightly by a keel into a groove in the gateway. To use the dock, the gate is opened, or floated away at high water, and the shalp is drawn into the dock and held affant over a line of hocks along the center of the dock. The gate is then put in position, and sunk till the dock is closed water-tight. The water within the dock is then exhausted by steam-jumps, leading the ship supported on the blocks, and braced on both sides by shore extending to the dock. steps. A typi-ral dry-dock is the Brooklyn Navy-yard Dock No. 1, which is 500 feet long, 60 feet wide at the bottom, and enpahle of admitting a ship drawing 18 feet. Steam-jumps with a compty it.—**Floating dock**, a capacious wooden or from structure, generally rectangular, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Sometimes floating docks are huilt in wa-ter-tight compartments, and can be sunk to the required ing gate or caisson with flat bottom and wide stem and



Side and End Elevations of Floati og Dock A, A, water-line; A', A', immersed water-line for taking in ships; B, blocks for supporting ships; D, D, dock ; E, C, shores for side sup-port; S, ship raised on dock; W, water-tight compartments.

depth by the admission of water into these compartments. When the vessel is docked, the floating dock is raised by pumping, till its bottom touches the keel of the ship. Shores are then added to keep the ship is position, and the dock is raised higher. Instead of compartments, water-tight tanks are occasionally used, and the dock is raised and

lowered on the same principle. A floating dock may also be made so heavy as to sink by its own weight deep enough to receive the largest vessel, and be raised by means of empty water-tight tanks, which lift dock and ship by their buoyancy.—Graving-dock, a dry-dock : so called because used in graving-ock, a dry-dock : so called because ing-docks in the navy-yards of Brooklyn, Boston, and Nor-folk are important examples.—Half-tide dock, a basin commeeting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.—Sectional dock, a floating dock composed of a succession of pontoons or caissons attached to a platform below the vessel. Steam-pumps are used to remove the water from the caissons, and, as they float, the vessel is raised. sel is raised.

 $dock^3$ (dok), v. t. [= D. Flem. dokken = Dan. dokke, dock; from the neun.] To bring or draw into or place in a dock.

It floweth 18, foot, that you may make, dock, or earine **dock-master** (dok'mas"ter), n. One who has ships with much facilitie. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 111. **dock-rent** (dok'rent), n. Charge for storing

dock⁴ (dek), n. [Appar. the same word as dock³; cf. OFlem. docke, a cage.] The place where a criminal stands in court. (dok'mor"ant), n. In England, a certificate given to the owner of goods ware-

Here will be officers, presently; hethink you Of some course sodainely to scape the *dock*; For thither you'll come else. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 5.

dockage¹ (dok'āj), n. $[\langle dock^2 + -age.]$ Curtailment; deduction, as of wages.

There is no docking for accidental delays. . . . I do not find in the time-book a single instance of *dockage* for any reason. *Phila. Times*, March 20, 1886.

dockage² (dok'āj), n. [$\langle dock'a + agc.$] Provision for the docking of vessels; accommodation in a dock; the act of docking a vessel; the charge for the use of a dock: as, the port has ample dockage; dockage, so much (in an account).

The plethora of "cities" and "city sites," whose pros-pects the vast *dockage* and trade territory of Chicago has superseded. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 834.

docked (dock, and used in loading and in-loading vessels.
docked (dokt), p. a. [< ME. docked; pp. of dock², v.] Cut off short; having the end or tail cut off; specifically, in *entom.*, cut off sharply in any direction, as if with a knife; truncated, as a tim or arow. as a tip or apex.

docken, dockan (dok'en, -an), n. [Dial. var. of dock!.] The dock, a plant of the genus Rumex. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Wad ye compare yer sell to me, A docken till a tansie? Ritson's Scottish Songs, 1. 182.

locker (dok'ér), n. [$\langle dock^2, v. t., + -er^1$.] A stamp used to cut and perforate the dough for docker (dok'ér), n.

stamp used to cut and periorate the dougn for crackers or sea-biscuit. **docket** (dok'et), n. [Formerly sometimes spell-ed *docquet* (as if of F. origin), and with altered form *dogget*; < late ME. *docket*; appar. < *dock*, v., + dim. -et (less prob. < ME. *docket*, var, of *docked*, pp. of *dock*, v., and thus lit. 'a thing cut short,' 'an abridgment').] **1**. In general, a summarized statement; an abridgment or abstract; a brief.

On the outer edge of these tablets a *docket* is occasion-ally inscribed in alphabetic characters, containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of en-abling the keeper of the records to find any particular document in the archives where they were piled up. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, 1, 253.

2. In law: (a) A summary of a larger writing; a paper or parchment, or a marginal space, containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (b) A register of judgments, more specifically (b) A register of judgments, more specifically of money judgments. Thus, a judgment for the fore-elosure of a mortgage and sale of the property is not dock-eted in this sense; but if after sale there remains a deficien-ey for which a defendant is personally liable, the judgment for the deficiency is docketed against him, thus being made a lien on his real property in the county or district. (c) A list of causes in court for trial or hearing, or of list of causes in court for trial or hearing, or ef the names of the parties who have causes pend-ing, usually made in the order in which the causes are to be called. (d) In England, the copy of a decree in chancery, left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment.—3. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods, specifying their measurement. Sce tick-et.—4. A shred or piece. [Prov. Eng.]—5. e^{-4} . A shred or piece. [Prov. Eng.] - 5. A woodman's bill. [Prov. Eng.] - To strike a docket, in *Eng.* law, to give a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a flat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor: said of a

docket (dok'et), v. t. [< docket, n.] 1. In law: (a) To make an abstract or summary of the heads of, as a document; abstract and enter in a backet. a book: as, judgments regularly docketed. (b)

To make a judgment a lien on lands .- 2. To enter in a docket; write a brief of the contents of, as on the back of a writing.

1714

They were all docketed and marked, and tied with red ape. Thackeray, Vanity Fair. tape.

a. To mark with a docket or ticket.
docking (dok'ing), n. [Verbal n. of dock², v. t.]
1. A cutting or clipping, as of a horse's tail.—
2. The operation of cutting and piercing the dock for each inequities. dough for sea-biscnit.

dockmackie (dok'mak-i), n. A common name in the United States for the Viburnum aceri-folium, sometimes used as an application to tumors

housed in the docks; a warehouse-receipt. When a transfer is made, the certificate is indorsed with an or-der to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The warrant thus becomes an authority for the removal of the goods.

The holder of a dock-varrant has a prima-facie claim to the pipes of wine, bales of wool, hogsheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon. Jecons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 207. dockyard (dok'yärd), n. A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. Dockyards belonging to the gov-ernment (called in the United States navy-yards) usually include dry-docks for repairing ships, and slips on which new vessels are built, besides the storehouses and workshops.

docmac (dok'mak), n. A silureid fish of the genus *Bagrus* (*B. docmac*), inhabiting the Nile. It is a kind of catfish.

pects the vast dockage and trade territory of Chicago has superseded. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 334. **dockan**, n. See docken. **dock-block** (dok'blok), n. A pulley-block se-loading vessels. **docked** (dokt), p. a. [\langle ME. docked; pp. of dock², v.] Cut off short; having the end or tail

of béam-like teeth on the odontephore or linof nearm-inke teeln on the odontophore of im-gual ribbon. Different limits have been assigned to it. (a) In Troschel's system it was made to include the lim-pet-like gastropods and the chitons. (b) In Gil's and later systems it is restricted to the limpet-like forms, as the families *Patellide*, *Acomedide*, and *Lepetide*. **docoglossate** (dok- $\bar{0}$ -glos'at), *a*. and *n*. [As *Do-coglossa* + -atc¹.] **I**. *a*. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Docoglossa*; being one of the *Patellide* or limpets

the Patellidæ or limpets.

At any rate, it is certain that the old views of a close relation between the Polyplacophore and the *docoglossate* Gastropoda had very little morphological basis. *Science*, IV. 335.

II. n. A gastropod of the order Docoglossa. 11. n. A gastropod of the order Docoglossa. docquett, n. and v. An obsolete form of docket. doctor (dok'tor), n. [Early mod. E. alse doc-tour; < ME. doctour, doctur, doctor, doktor, a doctor (of divinity, law, or medicine), < OF. doctour, doctur, F. docteur = Pr. Sp. doctor = Pg. doutor = 1t. dottore = D. G. doctor = Dan. Sw. doktor, < L. doctor, a teacher, ML. esp. in tho university sense, < doccre, teach: see docide.] 1. A teacher; an instructor: a learned man: A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; 1. one skilled in a learned profession.

But freres hauen forgetten this, Wher [whether] Franceis or Domynik other Austen or de nide

devnide Any of this dotardes doctur to worthe [become]. Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 580.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 580. Then stood up one in the eouncil, a Pharlsee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law. The best and ablest doctors of Christendom have been actually deceived in matters of great eoncernment. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 377. Who shall decide, when doctors disagree, And soundest easuitst donlt, like you and me? Pope, Epistle to Lord Bathurst, 1. 1.

In a university, one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty: as, a doctor in divinity. The degree is also regularly conferred by certain technical schools, as those of medicine, and, under certain conditions, by col-leges. An honorary degree of doctor, as of divinity or laws, is often conferred by universities and colleges. The degree of doctor differs only in name from that of master. When there was but one degree in each faculty, the gradu-ate was called a master in Faris, a doctor in Bologna. The faculty of the decretals being modeled after that of Bo-logna, those who took the highest degree in law were call-ed doctors. This title was afterward extended to masters in theology, and finally to masters in medicine. The degrees of doctor conferred by universities, colleges, and profes-sional schools include doctor of divinity (L. divinitatis doctor, abbreviated D. D.; or accrae theologiae doctor, ab-breviated S. T. D.; or doctor theologiae, abbreviated D. T.); doctor of medicine, abbreviated D. M. (L. medicinae doctor, abbreviated M. D.); doctor of laws (L. legum doctor, aba person who has received the highest degree

breviated LL, D.); doctor of civil law, abbreviated D. C. L. (L. legis civilis doctor); doctor of both laws (elvil and can-on) (L. juris utriusque doctor, abbreviated J. U. D.); doc-tor of philosophy, abbreviated D. P. (L. philosophie doc-tor, abbreviated P.A. D.); doctor of science (L. scientiæ doctor, abbreviated Sc. D.); doctor of suise, abbreviated D. M. (L. musicæ doctor, abbreviated Mus. D.)----the ab-breviations of the Latin forms being more commonly used; doctor of dental surgery, abbreviated D. V. S. With us ther was a Doctow of Phieth

With us ther was a Doctour of Phisik, In al this world ne was ther non him lik To speke of phisik and of surgerye. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 411.

And the noumbre of *doctoures* of Cyuyle and physyk was grete excedyngly. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 6. The *doctor* of the elvil law had to prove his knowledge of the Digest and the Institutes. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 311.

Specifically-3. A person duly licensed to prac-Specifically — 3. A person duly incensed to prac-tise medicine; a physician; one whose occu-pation is to cure diseases. In the second and third senses much used as a title before the person's name (and then often abbreviated Dr.), or alone, as a customary term of address: as, Doctor Marth Luther; Doctor Johnson; Dr. Holmes; come in, doctor.] E'en dismissing the doctor don't always succeed. Colman the Younger, Lodgings for Single Gentlemen.

4. A minor part of certain pieces of machinery employed in regulating the feed or in remov-ing surplus material; specifically, the roller in a power printing-press which serves as a conductor of ink to the distributing rollers (see crabthe word is probably a corruption of L. duc-tor, leader.]-5. An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkcy-engine.—6. In wine-making: (a) A liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or to give it a resemblance to a better wine. (b) A liquor used to darken the color of wine, as boiled must mixed with pale sherry to produce brown sherry. See slerry, mosto, and must.—7. A translation of a local name in North Africa of the bird Em-beriza striolata. See the extract. The house-sparrow is not found; between Morocco and Mogador its place is taken by a beautiful bird (Emberiza striolata), locally called tablh, or "the doctor." Encyp. Brit., XVI. 833.

8. Same as doctor-fish .- 9. pl. False or doctored dice. [Old slang.]

Now, Sir, here is your true dice; a man seldom gets any-thing by them; here is your false, Sir; hey how they run ! Now, Sir, those we generally call doctors. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gamester, i.

Mrs. Centlivre, Gamester, i. Doctor of philosophy. (a) In the German universities, a degree corresponding to master of arts. (b) In some American universities, a degree superior to that of mas-ter of arts. Abbreviated Ph. D. See above, 2.—Doctors' Commons. See commons. doctor (dok'tor), v. [= ML. doctorare, make or become a doctor, confer the degree of doctor correspondent to the degree of doctor

become a doctor, confer the degree of doctor on; from the noun. See doctor, n.] I. trans.
1. To treat, as a doctor or physician; treat me-dicinally; apply mcdicines for the cure of; ad-minister medicine or medical treatment to: as, to doctor a disease; to doctor a patient. Hence -2. To repair; mend; patch up. [Collog.] 3. To confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare.]
1. sm taking it into serious deliveration whether labell

I an taking it into serious deliberation whether I shall or shall not be made a Doctor, and . . . I begin to think that no man who deliberates is likely to be *Doctored*. Southey, Letters, III. 196.
 Albertus Magnus was thirty-five years of sge before he was *doctored* by the University of Paris in 1228. Laurie, Universities, p. 218.
 To discuss he may have a supervised on the second secon

Laurie, Universities, p. 218. Laurie, Universities, p. 218. 4. To disguise by mixture or manipulation; especially, to alter for the purpose of decep-tion; give a false appearance to; adulterate; ceok up; tamper with: as, to doctor wine or an account. [Colloq. or slang.] The Cross Keys... had doctored ale, an odour of bad tobacco, and remarkably strong cheese. *George Eliot*, Felk Holt, xxviii. The news all came through Northern channels, and was doctored by the government, which controlled the tele-graph. II. Greeley, in New York Independent, June, 1862. II. intrans. 1. To practise physic.-2. To receive medical treatment; take medicine: as,

receive medical treatment; take medicine: as,

receive medical treatment; take medicine: as, to doctor for ague. [Colloq.] **doctoral** (dok'to-ral), a. [Formerly alse doctor-all; = F. doctoral = Sp. doctoral = Pg. doutoral = It. dottorale, < NL. *doctoralis, < L. doctor, doctor: see doctor.] Relating or pertaining to the degree of doctor, or to the profession of a teacher or doctor. teacher or doctor.

The Rabbi in Israel, and Rab and Mar in Babylon, be-gan to be Doctoral titles about that time. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173. Magisterial or doctoral authority and truth. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 311. The dignity with which he [Niclas] wears the doctoral fur renders his absurdities infinitely more grotesque. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

doctorally

doctorally (dok'to-ral-i), adv. In the manner of a doctor. *Makewill*. [Rare.] doctorate (dok'to-rat), n. [\langle F. doctorat = Sp. doctorado = Pg. doutorado = It. dottorato = D. doctoraat = Sw. doctorat, \langle ML. doctoratus,

doctoraat = Sw. doctorat, \langle ML. doctoratus, doctorship, doctorate, \langle L. doctor, a doctor: see doctor and -atc³.] The degree of doctor. I thank you... for your congratulations on my ad-vancement to the doctorate. *Bp. Hurd*, To Warburton, Letters, cevi. According to Wood, in 1659 Nicolas Staughton, of Exe-ter College, was admitted doctor both of civil and canon haw; and it is not impossible that there were other st-tempts to revive the canon law doctorate as an adjunct to the degree in civil law. *Stubba*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 330. doctorate (doktio.rst) * t : prot and no doc

doctorate (dok'to-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. doc-torated, ppr. doctorating. [< doctor + -ate²; appar. with ref. to doctorate, n.] To make a doctor of; confer the degree of doctor upon. Warton. [Rarc.] Also doctorize.

Even after Salernum had a teacher of law it could not doctorate in inw. Laurie, Universities, p. 123.

doctor-box (dok'tor-boks), n. In dycing, a piece of copper attached to doctor-shears to prevent the exposure of too much color to the atmosphere: used for colors susceptible to quick oxidation, such as pencil-blue.

There is less especial difficulty in printing pencil-blue with the cylinder. Thousands of pieces are weekly printed in America, and a considerable number here. The appa-ratus used is a *doctor-box*. W. *Crookes*, Dyeing and Callco-printing, p. 483.

doctoress, doctress (dok'tor-es, -tres), n. A female physician.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoress* would have a shaking fit of laughter. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 47.

B'hillock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 47. doctor-fish (dok'tor-fish), n. A fish of the ge-nus Acanthurus: so called from the sharp and glassy, lancet-like, movable spines with which it is armed on each side of the tail, so that it cannot be handled incautiously with impunity. All the species, belong to the tropics. Also called doctor, surgcon-fish, barber-fish, doctor-gum (dok'tor-gum), n. A South Amer-ican gum of uncertain derivation, but usually considered to be a product of *lihus Metopium*. Also called hog-gum.

Also called hog-qum. doctorial (dok-tô'ri-al), a. [$\langle doctor + -ial.$] Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctor, professor, or teacher.

It is humour of sententiousness and doctorial stilts is a mask he delights in, but you onght to know him and not be frightened by it. G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxvii.

doctorization (dok"to-ri-zā'shon), n. [$\langle doctor + -ize + -ation.$] The ceremony of investing a candidate for the doctorate with the doctor's hood.

doctorize (dok'tor-iz), v. t. [$\langle doctor + -ize.$] Same as doctorate.

Lord Northampton and I were doctorized in due form Ticknor, W. II. Prescot doctorly (dok'tor-li), a. [$\langle doctor + -ly^1$.] Of, pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly. Bp. Hall.

doctorship (dok'tor-ship), $n. [\langle doctor + -ship.]$ The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate. In one place of Cartwright'a look he spake of Whit-gift'a "bearing out himself, by the credit of his doctor-ship and deanery." Strype, Whitgift, an. 1573.

doctress, n. See doctoress. doctrinaire (dok-tri-năr'), n. and a. [= D. doctrinair = Dan. Sw. doktrinär, \langle F. doctri-naire, \langle ML. *doctrinarius, pertaining to doc-trine, \langle L. doctrina, doctrine: see doctrine.] I. n. 1. One who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; au ideologist; one who undertakes to explain things by one narrow theory or group of theories, leaving out of view all other forces at work.

lle [Melbourne] said a doctrinaire was a fool, but an ouest man. Greville, Memolrs, Sept. 25, 1834. houest man.

houest man. Greente, Mennons, copy 20, 1000 In our opinion, there is no more unsafe politician than a conscientiously rigid doctrinaire, nothing more aure to end in disaster than a theoretic acheme of policy that ad-mits of no pliability for contingencies. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 160.

2. In French hist., during the period of the Restoration (1815-30) and later, one of a class of politicians and political philosophers who de-sired a constitution constructed on historical stread a constitution constructed on instorieal principles, especially after the analogy of the British constitution. They were opposed to absolu-tism and to revolutionary ideas, and were devoted to ab-stract doctrines and theories rather than to practical poli-tics. Their chief leaders were Royer-Collard and Guizot. II. a. Characteristic of a doctrinaire or un-practical theorist; nuerely theoretical; insisting

upon the exclusive importance of a one-sided theory.

The whole scheme [of civil-service organization] of 1870 and 1875 must be pronounced to have been a grave mis-take: It is doctrinaire, academical, and quite unsuited to the practical requirements of the public offices. *Xineteenth Century*, XX, 501.

In his [Justus Moser's] wayward and caustle style, he often criticizes effectively the doctrinaire narrowness of his contemporaries. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 364. **doctrinal** (dok'tri-nal), a. and n. [Formerly also doctrinall; = F. doctrinal = Sp. doctrinal = Pg. doutrinal = It. dottrinale, < LL. doctrinalis, pertaining to doctrine, theoretical (ML. neut. dactrinale, a book of doctrine), $\langle L. doctrina, doctrine: see doctrine.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to doctrine; consisting of or characterized by doc$ trine; relating or pertaining to fundamental belief or instruction: as, *doctrinal* theology; doctrinal soundness in religion, science, or politics; a doctrinal controversy.

There be four kinds of disputation, whereof the first is called *doctrinat*, because it appertaineth to science. The second is called dialectical, which belongeth to probable opinion. *Blundeville*.

The doctrinal element is not a thing independent, arely incoretic, disconnected from the realities of life ad history. G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 3. and inistory. 2. Serving for instruction or guidance; having the office or effect of teaching.

The word of God no otherwise scrveth, than . . . In the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Action is doctrinal, and teaches both art and virtue. I. Walton, Complete Angier, p. 39.

Doctrinal disputation. See disputation, 2. **II.** *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine; a tenet or article of belief.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can b said in doctrinats to deny Christ. South

doctrinally (dok'tri-nal-i), *adv*. In a doctrinal manuer; in the form of doctrine; by way of teaching or positive direction; as regards doctrine. *Milton*.

doctrinarian (dok-tri-nā'ri-an), n. [< ML. *doctrinarius (see doctrinaire) + -an.] A doe-trinaire; a political theorist. J. H. Newman. doctrinarianism (dok-tri-nā'ri-an-izm), u. [< doctrinarian + -ism.] The principles or prac-tices of doctrinarians or doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to prac tical principles; blind adhesion to one-sided theories.

Ite (the student of Russian civilization) will find the most primitive institutions side by side with the latest products of French *doctrinarianism*, and the most child-sh superstitions in close proximity with the most ad-vanced Irce-thinking. D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 82. doctrine (dok'trin), n. [< ME. doctrine, < OF. doctrine, F. doctrine = Pr. Sp. doctrina = Pg. doutri-na = It. dottrina = G. doctrin = Dan. Sw. doktrin, $\langle L. doetrina, teaching, instruction, learning,$ $knowledge, <math>\langle doetor, a teacher, \langle doeere, teach:$ see doctor.] 1. In general, whatever is taught;whatever is laid down as true by an instructoror master; hence, a principle or body of prin-ciples relating to or connected with religion. science, politics, or any department of know-ledge; anything held as true; a tenet or set of tenets: as, the *doctrines* of the gospel; the *doc*trines of Plato; tho doctrine of evolution.

If they learne pure and cleane doctryne in youth, they poure out plentye of good workes in age. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

That they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in ali things. Tit. II. 10.

The New Testament contains not only all doctrine neccssary to anlvation, but necessary to moral teaching. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 294.

27. The act of teaching: instruction; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in tho principles of religion.

For Seint Poul saith that al that writen is To oure doctrine it is iwrite ywis. Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 622.

He shall be wel taught in curtesie and speche, For suche doctrine achal hym lere and teche. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1.77.

This art hath two several methods of *doctrine*, the one by way of direction, the other by way of caution. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 223.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 223. Doctrine of chances. See probability.—Doctrine of correspondences. See correspondence.—Doctrine of cy-pres. See atomic theory, under atomic.—Doctrine of enumerated powers. See enumerate.—Doctrine of occasional causes. See cocasional.—Monroe doctrine, in American politics, the doctrine of the non-intervention of Enropean powers in matters relating to the American continent. It received its name from statements con-tained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in December, 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following aro the most

significant passages in the message : "We could not view an interposition for oppressing them (the Spanish-Ameri-can republics) or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." "The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settle-ment."

The only thing which the Monroe Doctrine really con-tains is the intimation on the part of the United States of a right to resist attempts of European Powers to alter the constitutions of American communities. G. P. Fisher, Ontlines of Universal Hist., p. 602.

G. P. Fisher, Outlines of Universal Hist., p. 602. ⇒Syn. 1. Precept, Doctrine, Dogma, Tenet. Precept is a rule of conduct, generally of some exactness, laid down by some competent or authoritative person, and to be obeyed; it differs from the others in not being especially a matter of belief. (See principle.) Doctrine is the only other of these words referring to conduct, and in that meaning it is biblical and obsolescent. In the Bible it refers equally to teaching as to the abstract truths and as to the duties of orligion: "In valu they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of nee," (Mat. xv. 0). As distinguished from dogma and fenet, doctrine is a tiling is a specific doctrine formulated as the position of some achool, sect, etc., and preased for acceptance as important or essential. Dogma is falling into disrept the word for an opinion which one is expected to accept on pure authority and without investigation. Tenet is a bielfed tis equally applicable to the beliefs of an individual and of a number; it has no unfavorable zenze. Here [shall] patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,

Here [shall] patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledged to religion, liberty, and law. Story, Motto of Salem Register, Life of Story.

Story, MOLO O' Carrine, sanctified How the bold teacher's doctrine, sanctified By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed. Wordsworth, Wielft.

Dogmas and creeds concerning Christ have been built up on texts taken from Paul's writings. J. F. Clarke, Ideas of the Apostle Paul, p. 266. His faith, perhaps, in some nice tenets might Be wrong; his life, I'm sure, was in the right. Courley, Death of Crashaw.

document (dok' \tilde{u} -ment), *u*. [$\langle ME. document$, $\langle OF. document$, F. document = Sp. Pg. It. document = D. Dan. Sw. dokument = G. document, for the second se L. documentum, a lesson, example, proof, in-stance, ML. also an official or authoritative
 paper, < L. docere, teach: see docile, doctor.] 1;. That which is taught; precept; teaching; in-struction; direction; authoritative dogma.

For alle of tendre age In curtesyc resseyve shalle document. And veriues knowe, by this lytif coment. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

If punishment were instantiy and totally infleted, it would be but a sudden and single *document*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 815.

2. Strictly, a written or printed paper containing an authoritative record or statement of any kind; more generally, any writing or publica-tion that may be used as a source of evidence or information upon a particular subject or class of subjects; specifically, in the *law of cri-dence*, anything bearing a legible or significant inscription or legend; anything that may be read as communicating an idea (including thus template and a social as single particular based of a tombstone, a seal, a coin, a sign-board, etc., as well as paper writings).

Saint Like professes not to write as an eye-witness, but to have investigated the original of every account which he delivera: In other words, to have collected them from such documents and testimonics as he . . judged to be authentic. Paley, Evidences, viii.

authentic. *Paley*, Evidences, viii. **Document bill**, a bili of exchange accompanied by a document aa collateral security, such as a bill of lading, policy of Inaurance, or the like, of merchandise on its way to market, given to a banker or broker in return for an advance of money. The bill is drawn against a part of the estimated value of the goods covered by the collateral security. Used capecially of an Indian bill drawn on London. Also called *documentary exchange*.—**Public document**, one of the regular official publications of a government, containing reports, statistics, etc. Often ab-brevlated pub. doe.

document (dok' \bar{u} -ment), v. t. [$\langle document, n.$] 1; To teach with authority; instruct; school.

1 am finely documented by mine own daughter. Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1. What, you are documenting Miss Nancy, reading her a Lecture upon the pinch'd Coif, I warrant ye. Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, ii.

2. To support by recorded evidence; bring evidence of; prove. Jamieson.

This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be documented. Blue Blanket, p. 4.

Since the story [La Terre] cannot remain valuable as literature, but must have other interest as a scientific study, . . . It seems a great pity it should not have been fully documented. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 642. 3. To furnish with documents; furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers neces-sary to establish facts: as, a ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law. No state can exclude the properly documented subjects of another friendly state, or send them away after they

There were 256 disasters to documented vessels. The American, XII. 286.

documental (dok-ū-men'tal), a. [< document + -al.] 14. Pertaining to instruction. Dr. H. More.-2. Same as documentary.
documentary (dok-ū-men'ta-ri), a. Pertaining to or derived from documents; consisting in

documents. We have, through the whole, a well-ordered and docu-mentary record of affairs. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 169. mentary récord of affairs. Ticknor, Span. Lit., 1. 169. Documentary evidence. See evidence. — Documentary dodder. Pai. and Arc., 11. 995. Documentary evidence. See evidence. — Documentary dodder-grass (dod'ér-gràs), n. The quaking-grass, Briza media: so called from the trem-bing of its spikelets. Also called locally in more documents of which Moses or some later and un-known author was the editor. See Elohistic, Jehovistic. **documentation** (dok"ų-men-tā'shon), n. [< dodder: (dod'ér-sēd), n. Same as malis. ML. documentation(n-), a reminding, < L. doou-mentum, a lesson, example, warning, etc.: see document.] Instruction; teaching. "I am to be closed and the documentized "proceed."

"I am to be closeted, and to be documentized," proceed-ed he, "Not another word of your *documentations*, dame Selby I am notin a humour to hear them; I will take my own way." *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 157.

documentize; (dok'ų-men-tīz), v. [< document
 + -ize.] I. intrans. To be didactic.
 II. trans. To instruct; admonish.

The Attorney-General. . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being, as he said, well documentised, meaning by this Whiteacre. Roger North, Examen, p. 294. dod¹ (dod), v. t; pret. and pp. dodded, pp. dod ding. [E. dial., \leq ME. dodden, cut off, lop, shear; origin unknown. Hence dodded, dod-dy¹.] To cut off; lop; shear.

Doddyn trees or herbys and other lyke, [L.] decomo, apulo. Prompt. Parv., p. 125. capulo.

The more that he doddide the heer's [hairs], so mych more thei wexen [grew]. Wyeli', 2 Kl. xiv. 26 (Oxt.). dod² (dod), n. [< Gael. dod, pcevishness, a pot. Hence doddy².] A fit of ill humor or sullen-ness. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak the dods now and then. Galt, The Entail, II. 143.

dod³ (dod), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. The fox-tail reed. [North. Eng.]—2. A shell. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *tile-making*, a mold with an annular throat

through which clay is forced to form drain-pipe. dod^{4} ; (dod), v. t. [Same as dad^{2} , heat, etc.: see dad^{2} .] To beat;

beat out.

Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction be-tween dodding and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leav-ing what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have dodded the Sheriffes of several Counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions. Fuller, Worthies, xv.

actions. Fuller, Worthies, xv.
dodaers; n. [A (Dutch) sailors' name; also written dodaars, mod. D. as if *doodaars, < dodd, E. dead, + aars = E. arse: see further under dodo.] Same as dodo. Bontius.
doddart; (dod 'girt), n. [Perhaps < dod1 (in reference to the stick) + -art, -ard.] The game of hockey or shinny. See hockey.
dodded (dod'ed), p. a. [Pp. of dod1, eut off, lop, shear: see doddy1.] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. [Scotch.]
dodder1 (dod'er), n. [Early mod. E. also dod-er; < ME. doder, dodur, < AS. dodder, *doder = MHG. todder, G. dotter = Dan. dodder



late MHG. *todter*, G. *dotter* = Dan. *dodder* = Sw. *dodra*, dodder. Perhaps connected, with ref. to yellow-ness, with AS. *dy*-*dodro* = MLG. *doder*, *dodder*, *dudder* = OHG. *totoro*, *tutaro*, MHG. *toter*, G. (with D. *d*) *dotter*, dial. *dot-tern* (cf. D. *dojer*), the yolk of an egg.] The common name of

5

Dod3, 3.

Lesser Dodder (Cuscuta Epithy-mum). Cuscuta, a group of very slender, branched, twining, leafless, yellowish or reddish annual parasites, belonging to the natural order Con-volvulacece. They are found ou many kinds of herbs and low shrubs. The seed germinates on the ground, but the young plant soon attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Some species have proved very injurious to cultivated crops, especially to flax and clover. Sec Cuscuta.

Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm, The sailor hugs thee to the *doddering* mast, Of shipwreck negligent, while thou ark kind.

Thomson, Sickness, lv.

doddered (dod'erd), a. $[\langle dodder^1 + -ed^2 .]$ Overgrown with dodder; covered with parasitic plants.

The peasants were enjoined

Sere-wood, and firs, and doddered naks to find. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., 1ii. 905.

casionally cultivated in Europe for their oil. **doddle** (dod'l); v. i.; pret. and pp. doddled, ppr. doddling. [Sc., = daddle1.] To toddle. **doddy**¹ (dod'i), n.; pl. doddies (-iz). [Sc., also written doddie, dim., equiv. to dodded, pp., \langle dod1, cut off.] A cow without horns. **doddy**² (dod'i), a. [\langle dod² + -y¹; of. Gael. do-dach, pettish, \langle dod.] Ill-natured; snappish. Junieson. [Seotch.] I Iancy dogs are like usen. . . . Colley is as deddu and

I fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 166.

Gat, The Entail, I. 166. **doddypate**t, n. See dodipate. **doddypoll**t, n. See dodipate. **dodeca-.** [\leq L. (NL.) dodeca-, \leq Gr. $\delta \Delta \delta \epsilon \kappa a$, poet. $\delta \nu \delta \delta \epsilon \kappa a$, twelve, $\leq \delta i \circ a$, $\equiv E. two, + \delta \epsilon \kappa a = E.$ ten. Cf. E. twelve.] The first element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'twelvo.' **Dodecactiniæ** ($d\delta''$ de-kak-tin'i- \tilde{e}), n. pl. [NL., \leq Gr. $\delta \Delta \delta \epsilon \kappa a$, twelve, + NL. Actinia.] A group of polyns. of polyps.

or polype. dodecadactylon; (dō[#] dek-a-dak' ti-lon), n. [NL., \leq Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, \pm δάκτυλος, finger.] Same as dodecadactylus.

addecadactylusi (dö[#] dek-a-dak'ti-lus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + δάκτυλος, a finger, finger's breadth. See duodenum.] The duodenum.

num. dodecagon (dō-dek'a-gon), n. [ζ Gr. δωδεκά-μωνον, a dodecagon, ζ δώδεκα, twelve, + μωνία. angle.] A polygon having twelve sides and twelve angles. - Regular dodecagon, one whose sides are all equal and whose angles are all equal. dodecagonal (dō-de-kag'ō-nal), a. [ζ dodcca-gon + -al.] Having twelvo sides and twelve angles

angles.

dodecagyn (dö-dek'a-jiu), n. [< NL. dodeca-gynus, adj.: see dodecagynous.] In bot., a plant having twelve styles.

Dodecagynia (dö[#]dck-a-jin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecagynous.*] The name given by Linnæus to the orders which in his system of plants have twelve styles.

twelve styles. **dodecagynian** ($d\bar{o}''$ dek-a-jin'i-an), *a*. Belong-ing to the Linnean order *Dodecagynia*. **dodecagynous** ($d\bar{o}$ -de-kaj'i-nus), *a*. [\langle NL. *dodecagynus*, \langle Gr. $\delta d\delta \epsilon \kappa a$, twelve, + $\gamma v v \dot{\eta}$, a fe-male (in mod. bot. a style or pistil).] In *bot*. (a) Lewing twelves or pistil). (b) Same (a) Having twelve styles or pistils. (b) Same

(a) Having twelve server as dodecay mian. **dodecahedral** (dö["]dek-a-hē'dral), a. [$\langle dode$ - *dadecahedral* (dö["]dek-a-hē'dral), a. [$\langle dode$ - *dadecahedron* + -al.] Having the form of a do-decahedron : as, the *dodecahedral* cleavage of *dodecapetalous* (dö["] dek-a-pet'a- *dodecahedron* (dö["] dek-a-hē'dron), n. [= F. *dodecahedron* (dö["] dek-a-hē'dron), x. [= F.]

spharmer Anso and ecanedral. dodecahedron ($d\delta''$ dek-a-hé'dron), n. [= F. $dodécaèdre, \leq$ NL. $dodecahedron, \leq$ Gr. $\delta \Delta \delta \epsilon \kappa a$, twelve, $+ \epsilon \delta \rho a$, a seat, baso.] In geom., a solid having twelve faces. Also duodecahedron.— Great dodecahedron, in geom., a regular solid each face of which has the same boundaries as five covertical



Great Stellated Dodecahedron

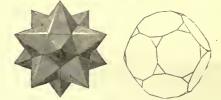
faces of an ordinary icosahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 ver-tices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex inwraps the vertex twice, the succession of vertices about a face incloses the face once, and the center is triply inclosed.— Great stel-lated dodecahedron, in geom., a regular solid each face of which is formed by stellating a face of the great dodeca-

dodecasemic hedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 30 edges, 5 edges per goes once round the vertex, while the succession of vertices about a face goes twice round the center of the face, and the center is quadruply inclosed.—Ordinary dodecahedron, in geom, a regular body, a species of portagonal dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 80 edges, 5 sides per face, and 3 sides per vertex. Its riface is 20.64578 times the square of a side, its volume round the center of the portagonal formation of sease extended would cut the axes at distances from for ta faces extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The for its faces extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The for the face extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The for the face form, in geom, a dodecahedron whose the sease and lengths. There are in fact four such figures, but those which inclose the center more than once being com-and the face form of the sease of



Rhombic Dodecahedron. Pentagonal Dodecahedron.

dron, in crystol., a solid contained by twelve similar faces, each of which is a rhomb, the angle between any two adjacent faces being 120°.-Small stellated dodeca-



Small Stellated Dodecahedron, Truncated Dodecahedron

Small Stellated Dodecahedron. Truncated Dodecahedron. hedron, in geom., a solid formed by stellating each face of the ordinary dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 ver-tilces, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 5 edges per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex goes round the vertex once, the succession of vertices around a face goes round the center of the face twice, and the center of the solid is twice inclosed.—Truncated dodecahedron, a dyocetriacontahedron formed by cutting off the faces of the regular dodecahedron parallel to those of the caxial icosahedron so as to leave the former decagons. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. dodecamerous (do-de-kam'g-rus), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta \omega \delta \kappa a$, twelve, + $\mu \epsilon \rho c$, part.] In bot., having the parts of the flower in twelves. Also writ-ten 12-merous.

ten 12-merous.

ten 12-merous. dodecander (dō-de-kan'dèr), n. [< dodecan-drous, q. v.] In bot., a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class Dodecandria. Dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri-ā), n. pl. [NL.: see dodecandrous.] A Linnean class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they do not cohere by their filaments. dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri en) d. Samo as

dodecandrian (do-de-kan'dri-an), a. Same as

dodecandrous. dodecandrous. dodecandrous (dō-de-kan'drus), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \phi - \delta \kappa a, \text{twelve}, + a \nu \eta \rho \ (a \nu \delta \rho -), a \text{ male (in mod. bot. a stamen).]}$ Having twelve stamens; helonging to the closed polycover.

 $\tau a \lambda o v$, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In bot., having In bot., having twelve petals; having a corolla conparts.

parts. **dodecarchy** ($d\delta' de$ -kär-ki), *n*. [ζ Gr. $\delta \omega \delta \epsilon \kappa a$, twelve, + - $a\rho \chi i a$, $\zeta \dot{a} \rho \chi \epsilon v$, rule.] Government by twelve chiefs or kings. [Rare.] The so-called *Dodecarchy*, or "government of the twelve" petty kings, appears now in an interregnum of the Dynasties. *H. S. Osborn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 95.

dodecasemic (dő'dek-a-sẽ'mik), *a*. [\langle Gr. $\delta\omega\delta\epsilon$ - $\kappa\delta\sigma\eta\nu\sigma$, of twelve times, $\langle \delta\omega\delta\epsilon\kappa a$, twelve, + $\sigma\eta\mu\epsilon$ iou, a sign, mark, mora, $\langle \sigma\bar{\eta}\mu a$, a sign, mark.] In pros., consisting of twelve moræ or units of shorts: as, a *dodecasemic* foot (for instance, the trochee semantus). An lonic dlpody, a dactylle or an anapestic tripody, a trochaic or an iambic tetrapody, is *dodecasemic*.



sisting of twelve Dodecandrous Plant (Common House

dodecastyle (dö'dek-a-stīl), a. and n. [ζ Gr. δώσεκα, twelve, + στῦλος, a column: see style².]
I. a. In arch., having twelve columns in front: said of a portico, etc.
II. n. A portico having twelve columns in front:

front.

dodecasyllabic (dö'dek-a-si-lab'ik), a. [< do-decasyllab-le + -ic.] Containing twelve syllables.

decasyllab-le + -ic.] Containing twelve syllables.
dodecasyllable (do''dek-a-sil'a-bl), n. [< Gr. δώδεκa, twelve, + συλλαβή, a syllable: see syllable.] A word of twelve syllables.
dodecatemorion (do''dek-a-tē-mō'ri-on), n. [LL., < Gr. δάδεκa, twelve, + συλλαβή, a syllable: see syllable.] A word of twelve syllables.
dodecatemorion (do''dek-a-tē-mō'ri-on), n. [LL., < Gr. δάδεκa, twelve, + μόριον, a part.] A twelfth part. [Rare.]
dodecatemory (dō''dek-a-tem'ō-ri), n. [< LL. dodecatemorion.] A twelfth part: a term formerly sometimes used for a sign of the zodiac, as being the twelfth part of a circle.
Dodecatheon, an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods, < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + θεός, a god.] A North American genus of primulation of Europe. They are smooth perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves and an upright scape bearing an umbel of handsome purple or white nodding flowers. The more common eastern species. D. Meadia, is known as shooting-star. There are averal other very similar species of the western coast, from California to Alaska.
dodecuplet (dō-dek'ū-plet), n. [< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + -e. Cf. octuplet.] In music, a group of twelvo notes to be performed in the time of eight.
dodge (doj), v.; pret. and pp. dodged, ppr. dodg-ing. [First recorded in early mod. E.: perhass

notes to be performed in the time of eight. dodge (doj), v.; pret. and pp. dodged, ppr. dodg-ing. [First recorded in early mod. E.; perhaps (tho term. -ge being appar. due to a ME. form "dodien, "dodyen; cf. soldier, pron. söl'jer) con-nected with Sc. dod, jog, North. E. dad, shake, whence the freq. forms dodder, doddle, dadder, daddle; cf. didder, diddle1.] I. intrans. 1. To start suddenly asido; shift place by a sudden start, as to evade a blow or escape observation.

As 1 and an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and dodged, and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before. Addison, Sir Roger at the Play.

2. To shift about; move cautiously, as in avoiding discovery, or in following and watch-ing another's movements: as, he *dodgcd* along byways and hedges; the Indians *dodged* from tree to tree.

For he had, any time this ten years full, Dodged with him, betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. *Milton*, Ep. Hobson, f. 3t. To play tricks; be evasive; play fast and loose; raise expectatious and disappoint them;

quibble.

Now I must To the young man send humble treatles, *dodge* And palter in the shifts of lowness. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 9. You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me ; she *dodged* with me above thirty years. Addison,

4. To jog; walk in a slow, listless, or clumsy manner. [Colloq., North. Eng.] II. trans. 1. To evade by a sudden shift of place, or by trick or device; escape by starting aside, or by baffling or roundabout movements: as, to dodge a blow; to dodge a pursuer or a creditor; to dodye a perplexing question.

A speek, a mist, a shape, I wist ! And still it near'd and near'd : As if it dodged a water-sprite, It plunged, and tacked, and vecred. Coteridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

It might have begun otherwise or elsewhere, but war was in the minds and bones of the combatants, it was written on the fron leaf, and you might as easily dedge gravitation. *Emerson*, Emancipation Proclamation. 2. To play fast and loose with; baffle by shifts and protexts; trick. [Colloq.]

He dodged me with a long and loose account. Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

dodge (doj), n. [< dodge, v.] A shifty or ingenious trick; an artifice; an evasion.

Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harm-less arts, by which they improve their banquet, and inno-cent dodges, if we may be permitted to use an excellent pirase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries. Thackeray.

In the friction of competition, expedients which their successful deviser thinks fair enough may become *dodges* in the eyes of his fellows, who had not happened to think of them

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 84. **dodger** (doj'ér), *n*. [$\langle dodge + -erl.$] **1**. One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

1717 A scurvy haggler, a lousy dodger, or a cruel extortioner. Cotgrave.

Ilo had a rather flighty and dissolute mode of convers-ing, and furthermore avowed that among his intimato friends he was . . . known by the sobriquet of "The Art-ful Dodger," Dickens, Oliver Twist, vill.

2. A small handbill distributed in the streets or other public places. [U. S.]

dodgy (doj'i), a. [< dodge + .yl.] Disposed to dodge; evasive; artful; euming.
dodipatet, doddypatet (dod'i-pat), n. [< ME. dodypate, equiv. to dodipoll, both meaning 'dodded' (i. e., shaven) head, in contemptuous reference to the priostly tonsure; < dod', ME. dodden, shear, shave, + pate.] Same as dodi-and poll.

dodipoll, doddypoll (dod'i-pol), n. [Also writ-ten dodipole, doddipole, doddypole, dottipole, ME. dottypol, equiv. to dodipate, q. v.; < dod¹, ME. dodden, shear, shave, + poll, head.] A stunid porcou : a thicked stupid person; a thickhead.

Some will say, our curate is usught, an asse-head, a dodi-poll. Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI. This Noah was laughed to scorn; they, like dodipoles, laughed this godly father to scorn. Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

dodkin (dod'kin), n. [Also written dotkin; var. of doitkin: see doitkin.] See doitkin. dodmant (dod'man), n. [Early mod. E.; origin obseure. Also called hodmandod, q. v.] 1. An animal that casts its shell, like the lobster

and crab. A sely dodman crepe. By, Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 7.

2. A shell-snail. dodo (dö'dö), n. [< Pg. doudo, a dodo, < doudo, doido, a simpleton, a fool, < doudo, doido, adj., simple, foolish. According to Diez, this word, which is unknown in Spanish, came from England (1): E. dial. (Devon) dold, stupid, con-fused: see dolt. Cf. booby, a bird so named for a similar reason. The bird was also named by the Dutch (1) walgh-vogel, now walg-vogel, lit. 'nanscous bird'; also (2) dod-aers, lit. 'dead-arse,' ''propter fædam posterioris partis cras-sitiem" (note dated 1626), or because of some resemblance to the dabchick or little grebe, which was also so called ; also (3) dronte (> Dan. dronte = Sw. dront); origin unknown. The NL. name is didus, Sp. dido: see Didus.] A recently extinct bird of Mauritius, Didus inep-

[This is the earliest known English mention of the bird.] The Dodo comes first to a description; here and in Dygar-rois [Rodriguez] (and no where else, that I ever could see or hear of) is generated the Dodo (a Portuguize name it is, and has reference to her simpleness), a Bird which for shape and rareness might be calid a Phoenix (wer't in Arabia). Sir T. Herbert, Travels (ed. 1638).

fnl Doager.
2. A small handbill distributed in the transformed printed dodgers were distributed in different parts of the city, and also posted on the doors of all honses occupied by the Chinese. Philadelphia Times, Sept. 28, 1885.
3. Same as corn-dodger. [U. S.]
3. Same as corn-dodger. [U. S.]
3. Same as corn-dodger. [U. S.]
4. Codgery (doj'er-i), n. [
dodgery (doj'er-i), n. [
dodgery upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of langhter to him. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 98.
dodgilyt (doj'i-li), adv. [
dodgilyt (doj'i-li), adv. [
dodgilyt (doj'i-li), adv. [
dodgilyt (doj'i-li), actor into the basins, on the upper the second which is a towel folded dodgily. The Ewerer strains water into his hasins, on the upper the of which is a towel folded dodgily.
The Ewerer strains water into his hasins, on the upper the of which is a towel folded dodgily.
Conserved which is a towel folded dodgily.
Conserv

The wreath of wild olive distinguishes the Olympian rom the *Dodonæan* Jupiter, who has the crown of osk-eaves. C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 350. leaves. It is in the great prayer, where Achilies addresses Zens as Dodonaian and Felasgic. Contemporary Rev., L111. 186.

dodrans (dö'dranz), n. [L., contr. of "dequa-drans, three fourths, lit. less one fourth, $\langle de,$ away, + quadrans, a fourth: see quadrant.] **1.** In Rom. metrology, three fourths; especially, three fourths of a Roman foot, equal to 8.73 English inches.—2. An ancient Roman coin. dodrum (dod'rum) ... [See Cf. dwd?] dodrum (dod'rum), n. [Sc. whim; a crotchet. Jamieson. [Se. Cf. dod2.]

Ne'er fash your head wi' your father's dodrums. Galt, The Entail, III. 21.

doe¹ (dō), *n*. [\langle ME. doo, do, earlier da, \langle AS. dā (once, glossiug L. "danma vel dammula") = Dan. daa, in comp. daa-dyr (dyr = E. deer), deer, fallow deer, daa-hind (hind = E. hind), deer, fallow deer, daa-hind (hind = E. hind), doo, daa-hjort (hjort = E. hart), buek, daa-kalv (kalv = E. ealf), fawn, = Sw. dof-, in comp. dof-hind, a doe, dof-hjort, a buek, = OHG. tāmo, dāmo, MHG. tāme, G. dam-, in comp. dam-bock (book = E. buok), dam-hirsch (hirsch = E. hart), dam-thier (thier = E. deer), dam-wild, dam-, tann-wild (wild = E. wild), a deer, = F. daim, m., deer, daine, f., doe, = Pr. dam = Sp. dama = It. daino, m., daina, f., damma, f., \leq L. dāma, damma (f., used also as m.), a deer, prob. con-nected with domare = E. tame, q. v. The AS. Scand., and mod. G. forms aro variously altered from the normal form in their derivation from from the normal form in their derivation from the L. dāma. The native AS. word is hind: see hind¹.] 1. The female of the deer (the feminiue corresponding to buck) and of most nntelopes.

There might men does and roes yse,

And of squyrels ful gret plente. Rom, of the Rose, i. 1401.

It was a stag, a stag of ten, Bearing his branches sturdliy; It was there he met with a woonded doe, She was bleeding deathfully. Scott, L. of the L., lv. 25.

2. The female of the hare or rabbit.

doe², v. and n. An obsolete spelling of do^1 . doe³ (do), n. [Sc.; origin obscure.] The wooden ball used in the game of shinty. Also

<text><text><text><text><text>

You shall receue . . . a strange fowle: which I had at the Iland Mauritins called by ye Portingalla a *Do Do*; which for the rareness thereoof I hopo wille welcome to you. Emanuel Atthan, letter written in 1628.



doeskin

doeskin (do'skin), n. 1. The skin of a doe.-2. A very close and compact woolen cloth, smoothly finished on the face, made for wear-

smoothly finished on the face, made for wearing-apparel, especially for men.
doff (dof), v. [Early mod. E. also doffe; in 17th century sometimes printed d'off; < ME. doffe, orig., in impv. (in which form the word first appears) dof, contr. of do of, inf. don of, put off: see do and off. Cf. don, dout, dup. Cf. E. dial. gauf (for *goff), contr. of go off.] I. trans.
1. To put or take off, as dress, or any article of dress, especially the hat or cap.

Of dress, especially the table of the cap. Then to her he did doffe his cap. Robin Hood and the Tanners Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 335].

You have deceiv'd our trust, And made us doff our easy robes of peace. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Heaven's king who doffs himself our flesh to wear. Crashaw.

Would I could doff my royal robes, and be One of the people who are ruled by me. *R. H. Stoddard*, King's Bell.

2t. To strip; uncover; lay bare.-3t. To put or drive off; thrust aside or away.

Every day thou doff 'st [daff'st or daffest in most editions] nie with some device. Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

With their tails do sweep The dewy grass, to do'f the simpler sheep. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To throw, as something taken off or re-jected; put or thrust so as to be out of the way. [Rare.]

This need for a special organ, not included within the range of sensible Experience, is *doffed* aside. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. [vii. § 84.

5. In textile manuf.: (a) To strip off, as cotton or wool for spinning from the cards or cardingcylinder, etc. (see *doffer*); also, to remove or take away, as full bobbins, to make way for empty ones. (b) To mend or piece together, empty ones. (b) as broken threads.

II. intrans. To remove the hat from the head in salutation.

And feeding high, and living soft, Grew plump and able-bodied; Until the grave churchwarden doff'd, The parson smirk'd and podded.

Tennyson, The Goose **doffer** (dof'er), n. One who or that which doffs; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which doffs or strips off the cotton from the cards. See cut under carding-machine.

The doffers, who refused to pack yarn, are still making trouble. Strike of American Linen Co., New York Evening Post, [March 1, 1888,

doffing-cylinder (dof'ing-sil"in-der), n. A carded cylinder in a carding-machine for removdoffing-knife (dof'ing-nif), n. In a carding-machine, a steel blade with a finely toothed edge, which is reciprocated by a crank tan-gentially to the teeth of the doffer, for the purwhich is collected into a sliver.

which is collected into a silver. dog (dog or dôg), n. [Early mod. E. also dogg, dogge; \langle ME. dog, dogge, \langle AS. docga (found only once, in a gloss, in gen. pl. docgena) = MD. dogge, D. dog = LG. dogge, \rangle G. dogge, dial. dog, docke = Sw. dogg = Dan. dogge, a dogg, mastiff; cf. (from LG. or E.) OF. and F. dogwa = Sy. docg = Dag docg docg dogue = Sp. dogo = Pg. dogo, dogue = 1t. dogo,a mastiff, bulldog; origin unknown. The gen-eral Teut. and Indo-European name for thea mastif, bulldog; origin unknown. The gen-eral Teut. and Indo-European name for the dog appears in hound, q. v. Hence in comp. bandog, bulldog, etc.] 1. A quadruped of the genus Canis, C. familiaris. The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others afirm it to be from a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the dole of India and the dingo of Anstralia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. The view now generally taken by naturalists is that the dog is neither a species, in the zoilogical aense, nor even the descendant of any one species modified by domestication, but that the dogs of different parts of the world have a correspondingly various ancestry, from dif-ferent wild species of the genus Canis, as wolves, foxes, and jackala. This view is supported not only by the enor-mous differences between dogs, but also by the readiness with which nearly all dogs cross with their wild relatives; and, accordingly, the name Canis familiaris is a conven-tional rather than a proper zoilogical designation of the dog as a species. No satisfactory classification of the differ-ent kinds of dogs has been arrived at, what some natural-ists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mon-grels. An old classification grouped dogs in three classes, the *Celeres, Saquees*, and *Pugnaees*. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections: (1) the *wolf-dogs*, including the Siberian, Eskimo, Newfoundland, Great St. Bernard, sheep-dog, ctc.; (2) weatch- and cottle-*dogs*, including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of

Now is a dogge also dere that in a dych lygges. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii, 1792.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), 11. 1792. Many pretty ridiculous aspersions are cast vpon doggea, so that it would make a dogge laugh to heare and vnder-stand them: as, I hane heard a man say, I am as hot as a dogge, or, as cold as a dogge ; I sweat like a dogge (when indeed a dogge never sweats); as drunke as a dogge; hee swore like a dogge; and one told a man once that his wife was not to be beleev'd, for shee would lye like a dogge. John Taylor, The Worlde Runnes on Wheeles (Worka, [1630), p. 232.

He asks no angel'a wings, no scraph's fire ; But thinks, admitted to that equal sky, Ilis faithful *dog* shall bear him company. *Pope*, Essay on Mau, i. 112.

2. In distinguishing sex, a male dog, as opposed to *bitch*; hence sometimes used in composition for the male of other animals, as in dog-fox, dog-ape.—3. pl. Canine quadrupeds in general; the family *Canidæ* (which see).—4. The prairie-dog. [Colloq., western U. S.]— 5. The dogfish. [Local, Eng.]—6. A mean, worthless fellow; a currish or sneaking scoundrel: applied in reproach or contempt

A! dogg / the denyll the drowne ! York Plays, p. 82,

A! dogs/ the denyil the drownel - Fork Plays, p. 82.
Whoever saw the like? what men have 1?--- Dogs / cowards! dastards!--1 would ne'er have fied, But that they left me midst my enemies. Shak, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.
7. A gay or rakish man, especially if young; a sport or gallant: applied, usually with an epithet (young, impudent, etc.), in mild or humorous reproduction. ous reprobation.

I love the young dogs of this age. Johnson, in Boswell. Here, sir, I give my daughter to you, who are the most impudent dog I ever saw in my life. Sheridan, St. Patrick'a Day, ii. 4.

tools, and pieces of machinery. (a) pl. Andirons: specifically called *fire-dogs*.

Dogs for andirons is still current in New England, and Walter de Biblesworth I find chiens glossed in the mar-in by andirons. Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int. gin by andirons, (b) Same as dog-head, 1. (c) A sort of Iron hook or bar, with one or more sharp fangs or clawa at one end, which



may be fastened into a piece of wood or other heavy ar-ticle, for the purpose of moving it : used with various ape-cific prefixes. See cut. (d) An iron with fangs for fasten-

dog

dog ing a log in a saw-pit or on the carriage of a saw-mill. (e) Any part of a machine acting as a claw or clutch, as the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable stop to change the mo-tion of a machine-tool. (f) pl, The set-screws which ad-just the heal-tool of a punching-press. (c) A graphing-iron which lifts the monkey or hammer of a pile-driver. (h) A click or pallet to restrain the back-action of a ratchet-wheel by engaging the teeth; a pawl. (i) pl, In *ship-build*-ing, the final supports which are knocked aside when a ship is launched; a dogshore. (f) In a lock, a tooth, pro-bused to grap well-these or -tools, to withdraw them from vored, drilled, or driven wella. (f) pl. Nippera used in or pliers, and are sometimes closed by a sliding ring at the of the atrap or chain which slides down the handles of the nippers.—A dog's age. (Colloc,).—A dog's death, a humiliating or disgraceful death, and as is in-ticted upon a worthless or dangerous dog.

Let neither my father nor mother get wit This dog's death I'm to die. The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, 111. 119).

The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, 111. 119). The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, 111. 119). A hair of the dog that bit him. See hair1.—Burrow-ing dog, the prairie-wolf or coyote, Canis latrans.—Cur-tal dog. See curtal.—Dalmatian dog, the coach-dog; an artificial breed of dogs, resembling the pointer in form and stature, but white in color, profusely spotted with black. It is trained to rru under a vehicle, and is kept mainly as an appendage to an equipage, having little sagacity, and being practically worthless for other pur-poses. Also called Danish dog.—Derby dog. See Derby. —Dog Fo, Dog of Fo. See Fo.—Dog in the manger, a churlish fellow who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it, or who from user perversity stands in the way of the interest or enjoyment of another without benefiting himself: referring to the fable of an ill-natured dog which, stationing himself in a horse's manger, will usot let the horse eat the food in it, although he cannot eat it himself.—Dog to or for the bowt, a dog used in shooting. Such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people. Davies. And eek to Januarle he gooth as lowe

And eek to Januarle he gooth as lowe As evere dide a *dogge for the bowe*. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, 1 770.

As evere dide a dogge for the bowe. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1.70. Eskimo dog, one of a breed of dogs extensively spread for a the northern regione of America and of eastern Asia. It is rather heavier than the English pointer, but appears indigne eyes, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which characteristics give it a wolfiah appearance. The color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with a darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic lati-tic darker color. A the function of the pathted hyens or cynhyene. Field dogs, a dog used for the pursuit of game in whith dog silky hair, generally white, and with a round supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, where it is em-bloyed in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with white color. Another breed is smaller and almost entire-burden unzzle, head carried well up, noble expression, way white color. Another breed is smaller and almost entire-mather to be derived from Austree are several with hounds, white evelor. Another breed is an avater, and for its affects in dasyne of Tasmania. See hyena, 2, and zebra-wolf. Parafrie dog. Be prairie-dogs, to waste, ruin, catas and the dasynne of Tasmania. See hyena, 2, and zebra-wolf. The dasyne of tasmania. See hyena, 2, and zebra-wolf. The dasyne of tasmania. See hyena, 2, and zebra-wolf. The dasyne of tasmania. See h

Give not that which is holy unto the dogs. Mat. vii. 6.

Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of lt. Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

If that mischievons Até that has engaged the two most mighty monarchs in the world in a bloody war were sent to her place, i. e., to the dogs. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 266.

Sheridan, St. Patrick'a Day, n. 4.
8. In astron.: (a) [cap.] One of two ancient constellations lying south of the zodiac, known as *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. See *Canis.*(b) The dog-star.
(b) The dog-star.
(c) The burnt air, when the Dog reigns, is not fouler the burnt air, when the Dog reigns, is not fouler the unit air, when the Dog reigns, is not fouler the burnt air, when the bog dog and the burnt air and the burnt air when the bog dog dog and the burnt air and the bog dog dog dog and the burnt air and the burnt air and the bog dog dog dog and the burnt air and the burnt air

We'll dog you, we'll follow you afar off. B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

Pope. I have been pursued, dogged, and waylaid.

On your crests sit fear and shame, And foul suspicion dog your name. Scott, Rokeby, ii. 25.

This it is to dog the fashion : i. e., to follow the fashion at a distance, as a dog follows the heels of his master. Whalley, Note to B, Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, iv. 6.

2. To fasten, as a log by means of a dog (see dog, n., 9 (d), for sawing.

When the log reached the carriage it was *dogged*, not with the old-fashioned lever dog driven by a mallet, but by the simple movement of a lever. *Encyc. Erit.*, XXXI. 345.

It has novel features of construction, and is particular-intended for *dogging* small typering logs. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI, 170.

3. Nant., to grip, as a rope, to a spar or cable so that the parts bind on each other, to prevent slipping, and causing it to eling. dogal (do'gal), a. [< ML. dogalis, var. (after It. doge, doge: seo doge) of ducalis, ducal: see du-cal.] Belonging or pertaining to a doge. Mill-hause house

dogana (do-gä'nä), n. [It., = F. douane, cus-toms, a custom-house: see douane, divan.] A custom-house.

dog-and-chain (dog'and-chān'), n. In coal-min-ing, a bent lever with a chain attached, by means of which props are withdrawn from the goaf

without endangering the safety of the miner. dog-ape (dog'ap), n. A male ape.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two dog-apes. Shak., Aa yon Like it, ii. 5.

dogaressa (do-ga-res'a), n. [It., fem. < doge, doge.] The wife of a doge.

Bas-reliefs of the doge and the *degaressa* kneeling at the feet of the enthroned Christ. C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 205.

dogate (do'gāt), n. [= F. dogat = It. dogato, < ML. ducatus, docatus, a duchy: see ducat, duchy.] The office or dignity of a doge. Also

autog.] The onder or tightly of a doge. Also written dogeate. E. D.
dogbane, n. See dog's-bane.
dog-bee (dog'bē), n. 1. A drone or male bee.
-2. A fly troublesomo to dogs.
dog-belt (dog'belt), n. In coal-mining, a strong broad belt of leather to which a chain is attached particular to home or draw.

ed, passing between the legs of the men draw-ing dans or sledges in the low works. [Eng.] dogberry (dog'ber[#]i), n.; pl. dogberries (-iz). 1. The berry of the dogwood, Cornus sanguinea. -2. In Nova Scotia, the mountain-ash, Pyrus Americana Americana.

dogberry-tree (dog'ber[#]i-trē), n. 1. The dog-wood.-2. In the United States, the choke-berry, Pyrus arbutifolia.

berry, Fyrus arbuitfolia. dog-biscuit (dog'bis'kit), n. A kind of biscuit made with scraps of meat, for feeding dogs. dogblow (dog'blo), n. In Nova Scotia, the ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. dog-bolt; (dog'bolt), n. [Appar. $\langle dog + bolt$ (obscure); a vague term of contempt. There is no basis of fact for the fanciful explanation of the word as "a corruption of AS. dolgbote Imaging dolubat comparestion for a wound! [meaning dolgbot, compensation for a wound] [meaning addition of the statistical of the would generated by the state of the st

On me attendeth simple Sir John, (a chaplayne more meet to serve a thatcher, than in the church,) who is made a doulte and a dog-bolte by every servinge-man. Ulpian Fulwell, Ars Adulandi, the Arte of Flatterie.

I have been fool'd and jaded, made a dog-bolt: My daughter's run away. Fletcher, Pligrim, iii. 1.

O, ye dog-bolts I That fear no hell but Dunkirk. Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1. dog-brier (dog' bri "er), n. A brier, the dog-

rose, Rosa canina. dog-cart (dog'kärt), n. 1. A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; hence, a carriage for ordinary driving similar to a village cart, but with two transverse seats back to back, the second of which, as originally made, could be shut down, thus forming a box to hold dogs.

We have never yet satisfactorily discovered whether the deg-cart be au English or French invention, as it is common with both nations, where it is used for hunting as well as for pleasure-riding. E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 240.

2. A small cart made to be drawn by dogs. **dog-cheap** (dog'chēp), a. [Early mod. E. also dog-cheape, dogg-cheape, dog-chepe; $\langle dog (as a type of worthlessuess) (see dog, n, 6) + cheap, a. There is nothing to connect the word$ with dagger-cheap, q. v.] Very cheap; in littleestimation.

Vil, vile [It.], vile, base, . . . good cheape, of little price, dogge cheape. Florio,

They afforded their wares so dog-cheape. Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 22. The nearest to the Chæronean in virtue and wisdom is Trajan, who holds all the goda dog-cheap. Landor.

Trajan, who holds all the goda dog-cheap. Landor.
dog-colet, n. Dog's-bane. Palsgrave.
dog-collar (dog'kol⁴är), n. 1. A collar for a dog.—2. An ornamental band or collar mado of motal, beads, velvet, etc., and worn close round the throat by women.
dog-daisy (dog'dă zi), n. The field-daisy. [North. Eng.]
dog-days (dog'dăz), n. pl. A part of the year about the time of the heliacal rising of the dog-star. Varians dates, from July 3d to August 15th.

dog-star. Varions dates, from July 3d to August 15th,

have been assigned for the first dog-day, and various du-rations, from 30 to 54 days. Pliny says they began with the heliacal rising of Procyen, which took place, he says, July 19th, N. S.; and this dato has been widely accepted. But he also says the sun was then entering Leo, which rule, making the dog-daya begin July 23d, has also been used. Hippocrates (450 B. C.) says they were in the hottest and most unhealthy part of summer. If the season was of Babylonian origin, it would originally probably have been in early summer. Perhaps they are now most usually reck-oned from July 3d to August 11th, inclusive. I should have look'd as soon for frost.

1719

I should have look'd as soon for frost In the Dog-days, or another inundation, As hop'd this strange conversion above miracle. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, H. I. I generally lay aside the dog-days and the hot time of the aummer for the teaching of this part of the exercise. Addison, The Fan Exercise. dog-dravet (dog'drāv), n. A kind of sea-fish mentioned in early charters. Hamersly. dogdrawt (dog'drā), n. In old Eng. forest law, an apprehension of an offender against tho venison in the forest when he was found draw-ing after the deer by the secut of a led hound ing after the deer by the scent of a led hound especially after a deer which he had wounded

especially after a deer which he had wounded with crossbow or longbow. doge (döj), n. [= F. doge = Sp. Pg. doge = D. G. Dan. Sw. doge, (It. doge, prop. dial. (Vene-tian) for "doce, duce, It. usually ducu (after MGr. $\delta o ixa$, acc. of $\delta o i \xi$), $\langle L. dux (duc-)$, leader, duke: see dukc.] The title of the chief magis-trate of the old republics of Ven-ice and Genoa. In

book. Also dog's-eared.

dogeate (dö'jāt), n. [< doge + -ate3.] Same as logate

dogeship (dōj'ship), n. [< d office and dignity of a doge. $[\langle doge + -ship.]$ The

It is hard to acquit the Venetian commonwealth, under the dogeship of Giovanni Mocenigo, of risking the lasting interests of all Christendom, and of their Eastern domin-ion as part of it, to serve the momentary calls of a petty Italian policy. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 819.

dog-faced (dog'fāst), a. Same as dog-headed (a). dog-fancier (dog'fan"si-èr), n. One who breeds

Dogfish (Squalus acanthias).

Dogish (Squalus acanthias). edges pointed outward, and with a spine in the front of each dorsalfm. It is the common dogish of New England fishermen, and is often called *piked dogish* by the English. It attains a length of from 1 to 8 feet, and is regarded as a pest, being very destructive to food-fishes. (b) A general name of sharks of the family Squalidæ or Spinacidæ. (c) A shark of the family Galeorhnidæ or Carcharidæ, as *Mustelus hinnulus*, etc., having flattened teeth forming a pavement im both jaws, and nnarmed dorsal fins. (d) Any yhark of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*. (c) A shark of the fam-ily Scyllidæ, as the spotted dogish, Scylliorhinus catulus, the rough skin of which is used by joiners and other artifi-cers in polishing various substances, as wood. The small-spotted dogish is a second species, Scylliorhinus canteud (f) A name of the mudikh, Amis cabre. (d) A name of ballia pectoralis. See Ballidæ. Also called blackfish. (h) A kind of wrasse, Crenilabrus caninus.

2. A name of the menobranchus or mud-puppy, Necturus maculatus, a batrachian reptile. dog-fishert (dog'fish"er), n. One of the kinds of fish called dogfish.

dogger

The dog-fisher is good against the falling sickness. I. Walten', Complete Angler.

dog-fly (dog'fli), n. [$\langle ME. dogflyc; \langle dog + fly^2.$] A voracious biting fly, common in woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the black fly which infests cattle.

dog-footed (dog'fut"cd), a. Digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws, as a dog; eynopo-dous: specifically applied to a division of the Viverride: opposed to cat-footed or aluropo-dous. J. E. Gray.

dog-fox (dog'foks), n. 1. A male fox.

The policy of those crafty swearing rascals — that stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor, and that same dog-fex, Ulyssea — is not proved worth a blackberry. Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

A name of some small burrowing species of Vulpcs, as the eorsak, V. corsac, with reference to their resemblance to both the dog and the fox (which see). They inhabit the dog and tions of Asia and Africa. The American representative of the same group is the kit-fox, Vulpes velox. See cut under corsak.

dogged (dog'ed), a. [< ME. dogged, sullen, morose, doggish; < dog + -ed².] 1[†]. Having the meaner qualities of a dog; malicious; mean; contemptible; surly.

How found thou that filthe in thi fals wille, Of so dogget a dede in thi derf hert? Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10379. Arriving at Chickahamania, that dogged Nation was too well acquainted with our wants, refusing to trade, with as much acorne and insolency as they could expresse. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 193.

Having the pertinacity of a dog; silently obstinato; unyielding.

Vou will find him [the barbel] a heavy and a *dogged* fish to be deait withal. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, L. 14. In the Presidency, as in the war, he [Grant] showed a tenacious, *dogged* will, and a certain massive force, which carried him fact toward his ends. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, 11, 112.

=Syn. 2. Stubborn, milish, inficible, iseastrong. **dogged** (dog'ed), adv. [< dogged, a.] Very: as, a dogged mean trick. [Prov. Eng., and col-loq., U. S.]

doggedly (dog'ed-li), adv. [$\langle ME. doggedly, doggedly; \langle dogged + -ly^2$] 1. In a dogged manner; with the pertinaeity of a dog; persistently; unyieldingly.

Ife [Johnson] verified his own doetrine, that a man may alwaya write well when he will set himself doggedly to it. Boswell.

Of all stupidities there are few greater, and yet few in which we more *doggedly* persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings. *II. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 253.

2. Badly; basely; shamefully. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

doggedness (dog'ed-nes), n. The quality of being dogged; stubbornness; firm or sullen de-The quality of termination or obstinacy.

Now you are friendly, Your doggedness and niggardize flung from you, And now we will come to you. Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7. There was a chnrlish and nnnsual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time n little frightened, he bad screwed himself into *doggedness*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viil. c.

dogger^I (dog'èr), n. [= Sp. dogre = G. dog-ger, < MD. doggher, D. dogger, also in comp. dogger-boot, MD. doggher-boot, also dogghe-boot (boot = E. boat).] A Dutch fishing-vessel used

Dutch Dogger. in the North Sea, particularly in the cod- and herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts, and somewhat resembles a ketch.

Statute books before unopened, not dog-eared. Lord Mansfield.

dog-tancier (dog tait st-err), ". One who because dogs and keeps them for sale. dog-fennel, n. See dog's-fennel. dogfish (dog'fish), n. 1. A name of various selachians and fishes belonging to widely dis-

tinet families. (a) The shark Squalus acanthias, of the family Squalidæ or Spinaeide, having similar teeth in both jaws, of subquadrate form, with nearly horizontal cutting



dogger

dogger² (dog'er), n. [Sc. also doggar: see be-low. The term was introduced into English geology by Young and Bird in 1822.] A sandy and oölitic ironstone. The term *Dogger Series*, how-ever, is generally taken to include not only the dogger thas) in Yorkshire, where dogger is a provincial work meaning a rounded stone, in allision to the rounded ap-pearance caused by atmospheric action on the large blocks into which the rock is divided by joints. The dogger is much worked for the iron ore which it contains. This geogref (dog'rel), a. and n. See doggerel. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: contains. doggref (dog'rel) a. [C dog + .u] 1 Doggref b: cont geology by Young and Bird in 1822.] A sandy and o'olitic ironstone. The term Dogger Series, however, is generally taken to include not only the dogger proper, but the gray and yellow sands which underlie it. The Dogger Series rests upon the alum shale (Upper Lias) in Yorkshire, where dogger is a provincial word meaning a rounded stone, in allnision to the rounded appearance caused by atmospheric action on the large blocks into which ther ock is divided by joints. The dogger is much worked for the iron ore which it contains. This name as used by Continental geologists is the equivalent of that part of the Jurasic series which corresponds to the Lower Oölite of the English geologists. It is the Brown Jura of the Germans, and is there divided into three groups, distinguished by their fossil remains. The entire series consists of many alternations of clays marls, shales, and sandstones, frequently containing iron ore, as is the case in England.
doggerel (dog' ér-el), a. and n. [Sometimes written doggrel; < ME. dogerel, adj.; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with dog; cf. dog-Latin.] I. a. An epithet origi-

ally given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of "Hudibras," but now more generally applied to mean verses defective alike in sense and in rhythm.

"Now such a rym the devel I beteche! This may wel be rym dogerel," quod he. Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, 1.7.

I confesse the most part to be so rule, blunt, and harsh, and so full of tautologie (which I could not avoide), that they are not worthy to be accompted for verses or meeters, but rather for rime *dogget*. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), Pref.

II. n. 1. Burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure.

Doggerel like that of Hudibras. Addison, Spectator. 2. Mean, paltry verses, defective in sense and

in rhythm. The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are well-known spectmens of *doggerel*, which only the ignorant class style poetry. W. Chambers. which

The author of the Dialogus de Scaccario and the Latin biographer of Richard I, both run into what would be dog-gerel if it were not Latin, apparently out of the very glee of their hearts and devotion to their subject-matter. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

doggerelist (dog'er-el-ist), n. [< doggerel + -ist.] A writer of doggerel. [Rare.]

The greatest modern doggerelist was John Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and scurrilous verses fill aeveral volumes. *W. Chambers.*

doggerelize (dog'èr-el-īz), v. i.; pret. and pp. doggerelized, ppr. (doggerelizing. [< doggerel + -ize.] To write doggerel: as, to doggerelize for advertising purposes. E. D. doggerelizer (dog'èr-el-ī-zèr), n. One who dog-corolize: a writer of moun rimes.

gerclizes; a writer of mean rimes.

A aarcastical and ill-tempered doggerelizer. Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 178.

Master Dove, a doggerelizer and satyrist. Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 418.

doggerman (dog 'èr-man), n.; pl. doggermen (meu). [< dogger1 + man.] A sailor belong-ing to a dogger.

doggery (dog'èr-i), *n*.; pl. *doggeries* (-iz). [< *dog* + *-ery*.] 1. Doggish conduct; mean, low, or worthless character; quackery. *Carlyle*.-2. A

low drinking-house; a groggery. [Slang, U. S.] dogget; (dog'et), n. An old form of docket. dogging (dog'iug), n. [$\langle dog + -ingl.$] The method or practice of hunting game with dogs: as the draging of door

as, the *dogging* of decr. **doggish** (dog'ish), a. [$\langle dog + -ish^{I}$.] Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish.

Or if we will be as vnordinate, and (with reuerence be it spoken, without offence to God or man) so doggish and curriah, one to another, the Lord lacketh not his dog-atrik-ers to whip vs. Foxe, Martyrs, p. 17.

dog-gone, dog-on (dog'gôn', -ôn'), interj. [An allusive mitigation of the oath God damn.] A minced oath, used imperatively, equivalent to $darn^2$ as a euphemism for damn. [Colloq. and low 1] low.]

dog-goned (dog'gônd'), a. [See dog-gone.] Con-founded: a minced epithet equivalent to darned as a euphemism for damned. [Colloq. and low, U. S.]

U. S.] An' reckoned he warn't goin' to stan' no sech doggauned econ'my. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 22. But when that choir got up to sing I couldn't catch a word; They aung the most dog-gondest thing A body ever heard. Will Carleton, Farm Ballads, p. 80.

doggrel (dog'rel), a. and n. See doggerel. **doggy**¹ (dog'i), a. $[\langle dog + -y^1 \rangle]$ Doggish; currish. [Eng.]

Pack hence, doggue rakhels! Stanihurst, Æneid, j. 145 **doggy**¹ (dog'i), *n*.; pl. doggies (-iz). [$\langle dog + dim. -y^2$.] A little dog: a pet term for a dog. **doggy**² (dog'i), *n*.; pl. doggies (-iz). [E. dial.] In coal-mining, the overlooker or "boss" of a certain number of men and boys. [South Staf-

fordshire and north of Eng.] dog-head (dog'hed), n. 1. Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer. [Scotch.]

Also called dog.

Ye stand there hammering dog-heads for fules that will never anap them at a Highlandman. Scott, Waverley, xxx.

2. A hammer used by sawmakers.

makers. dog-headed (dog'hed"ed), a. Having a head like that of a dog; cynocephalous: spe-cifically applied (a) to sundry baboons, also called dog-faced; (b) to a South American boa, Xiphosoma caninum. dog-hearted (dog'här"ted), a. Having, as it were, the heart of a dog; hence, cruel; pitiless; malicious. malicious.

His dog-hearted daughters. Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

dog-hole (dog'hol), n. A hole or kennel for a dog; a place fit only for dogs; a vile habitation. France is a *dog-hole*, and it no more merits The tread of a man's foot. Shak., All'a Well, ii. 3.

Shall I never return to mine own house again? We are lodg'd here in the miserablest dog-hole. Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

Though the best room in the house, in such a narrow dogg-hole we were crammed that it made me loathe my company and victuals. Pepus, Diary, Jan. 23, 1662.

In the gallery there is a model of a wretched-looking dog-hole of a building, with a ruined tower heside it. Greville, Memoirs, Ang. 19, 1834.

doghood (dog'hud), n. [$\langle dog + -hood$.] The condition of being a dog; dogs collectively.

But a lapdog would be necessarily at a loss in framing to itself the motives and adventures of doghood at large. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

dog-hook (dog'huk), n. 1. A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-rods.
- 2. A bar of iron with a bent prong, used in handling logs. E. H. Knight.
dog-house (dog'hous), n. A box in the shape of a house, for the use of dogs; a small kennel.
dog-kennel (dog'ken*el), n. A house or kennel for dogs. Kennel (dog'ken*el), n.

dog-kennel (dog ken^{*}el), n. A house or kennel for dogs. See kennel¹. dog-Latin (dog lat^{*}in), n. Barbarous Latin. dog-leech (dog lēch), n. One who treats the diseases of dogs. Formerly also spelled dog-leach leach.

This dog-leech, You style him doctor, 'cause he can compile An almanac. B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1. Suspicion of "Servility," of reverence for Superiors, the very dogleech is anxious to disavow. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 161.

dog-legged (dog'legd), a. In arch., a term ap-being doggish.
 being doggish.

10g-lichen (aog 11 ken), n. The popular hand of the plant Peltigera canina. The frond is prostrate, foliaceous, irregular in outline, membranous, brownish-green or graviah above, whitish and sponglose beneath. The apothecia are attached to the upper side of extended lobes. It is very common on damp ground, atones, and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific lor hydrophobia.

dog-looked (dog'lukt), a. Having a hang-dog look.

A wretched kind of a dog-looked fellow. Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, i. dog-louse (dog'lous), n. A louse which infests
dogs, as the Hamatopinus piliferus, a mallophagous insect of the family Pediculida and order Hemiptera, or the Trichodectes eanis.
dogly† (dog'li), a. [< dog + -ly¹.] Like a dog; churlish.

dogmatical

established.-2. A principle or doctrine pro-pounded or received on authority, as opposed to one based on experience or demonstration ; specifically, an authoritative religious doctrine.

A dogma is a proposition; it stands for a notion or for a thing; and to believe it is to give the assent of the mind to it, as standing for one or for the other. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

The confused masses of partial traditions and dogmata with which it has become encumbered. Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 219.

3. Authoritative teaching or doctrine; a system of established principles or tenets, especially religious ones; specifically, the whole body or system of Christian doctrine, as accepted either by the church at large or by any branch of it.

The truth of any religion lies not in its dogma, but in its moral beauty or poetical imperishability. N. A. Rev., CXL, 319.

Literature and Dogma [title of a book]. M. Arnold. 4. In the Kantian philosophy, a directly syntheti-cal proposition based on concepts of the understanding. It is distinguished (1) from an analytical judgment, (2) from a fact of experience, (3) from a mathe-matical proposition, and (4) from an indirectly syntheti-cal apodeictic proposition, such as the law of sufficient reason.=Syn. Precept, Tenet, etc. See doctrine. dog-mad (dog'mad), a. Mad as a mad dog; ut-tarly, domontod terly demented.

y demented. You are *dog-mad*, yet perceive it not; Very far mad, and whips will scant recover you. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3. dog-man (dog'man), n. One who deals in dog'smeat.

And filch the dog-man's meat To feed the offspring of God. Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

dogmaolatry (dog-ma-ol'a-tri), n. [Irreg. for *dogmatolatry, ζ Gr. δόγμα(τ-), dogma, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of dogma; undue fond-ness or reverence for dogmatic teachings or doctrines. [Rare.]

The dogmaolatry of the last two centuries (Popish and rotestant). Kingsley, Life (1852), I. 268. Protestant).

trotestant). Kingsley, Life (1852), I. 268. **dogmata**, n. Greek plural of dogma. **dogmatic** (dog-mat'ik), a. and n. [= F. dog-matique = Sp. dogmático = Pg. It. dogmatico (cf. D. G. dogmatisch = Dan. Sw. dogmatisk), \langle LL. dogmaticus, \langle Gr. doyµaτικός, \langle δόγµa(τ -), a dogma: see dogma.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to or of the naturo of a dogma or an authoritatively settled doctrine: pertoining to dogme or ac settled doctrine; pertaining to dogma or au-thoritative doctrine in general: as, dogmatic theology.

Lipsius therefore is wrecked on the antinomy between dogmatic knowledge and spiritual incapacity of knowing. Westminster Rev., CXXVI, 472. The deliverances of the Roman Catholic Church upon the subject are dogmatic, and based upon the assumption or belief that it cannot err, and must be obeyed, whether reasons are given or not. N. A. Rev., CXLIII, 356. 2. Asserting, or disposed to make positive as-sertions of, opinion, doctrine, or fact without presenting argument or evidence, or in an overbearing and arrogant manner.

We grow more and more impatient of generalisationa and idealisations, and more and more intolerant of dog-matic assumptions, the longer we study them. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 371.

3. In the Kantian philosophy, relating to that kind of metaphysics which deduces its doctrines kind of metaphysics which deduces its doctrines syllogistically, or from the analysis of concep-tions, setting out with those which seem per-fectly clear and distinct: opposed to critical.— **Dogmatic Christianity**. See Christianity, 1 (b). = **Syn**. 2. Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic, etc. (see magis-terial); Sure, Certain, Confident, etc. (see confident); orac-ular, categorical.

ular, categorical. II. n. [= F. dogmatique = Sp. dogmático = G. dogmatik = Dan. Sw. dogmatik.] 1. Same asdoamatics.

The possibility and the need of such a science as dog-matic rest upon the specific nature of Christianity as the perfect form of a divinely given religion. Encyc. Brit., VII. 334.

2. A dogmatist.

dogmatical (dog-mat'i-kal), a. and n. I. a. Given to or characterized by dogmatism; dogmatic.

One of these authors is . . . so grave, sententious, dog-matical a rogue, that there is no enduring him. Switt.





II.† n. pl. Same as dogmatics.

It had not been possible for wits so subtile as have man-aged these things to have offered it to the world, but that they hasted to their theories and *dogmaticals*, and were imperious and scornful toward particulars. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, it. 214.

dogmatically (dog-mat'i-kal-i), adv. 1. In a dogmatic manner; positively; in a magisterial or authoritative manner; arrogantly.-2. In the Kantian philosophy, by a dogmatic method. The

See dogmatic, a., 3. dogmaticalness (deg-mat'i-kal-nes), n. quality of being degmatical; positiveness.

In this were to be considered the natures of scepticism, dogmaticalness, enthusiasm, superstition, etc. Bp. Hurd, Warburton.

dogmatician (deg-ma-tish'an), n. [< dogmat-ic + -ian.] One who practises degmatism; a maker or propounder of dogmas; a degmatist. [Rare.]

The iradilions of the dogmaticians, or the imaginings of the "Christian consciousness." Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV, 254.

dogmatics (deg-mat'iks), n. [Pl. of dogmatic: see -ics.] The science which treats of the ar-rangement and statement of religious doctrines, especially of the doctrines received in and taught by the Christian church; doctrinal theology. Also dogmatic.

The Avesta, then, is not a system of dogmatics, but a book of worship. J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, v. § 6. Dogmatics is a scientific unfolding of the doctrinal sys-tem of Christianity from the Bible and Christian conscious-ness, and in harmony with true reason as enlightened by revelation. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

I once studied theology, and was in my day well up in ogmatics. New Princeton Rev., H. 257. dogmatics.

dogmatisation, dogmatise, etc. See dogma-

dogmatisation, dogmatisco, n. [= F. dogmatism (dog'matism), n. [= F. dogmatisme, < ML. dogmatismus, < Gr. as if *δογματισμός, < δογματίζειν, dogmatize: see dogmatize.] 1.</p> The character of being dogmatic; authoritative, positive, er arregant assertion of doctrines or opinions.

The self-Importance of his demeanour and the dogm tism of his conversation. Scott.

tism of his conversation. Nothing is more commendable in a philosopher than the courage, in the face of the opposing dogmatisms of materialistic and metaphysical theories of the universe, to admit that there are some things which we do not know. J(ind, XII, 594.

In the Kantian philosophy, a degmatic method in metaphysics; an uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason.

Descriptions of reason. Our critique is not opposed to the dogmatical procedure of reason, as a science of pure knowledge (for this must always to dogmatical — that is, derive its proof from sure principles, a priori), but to *dogmatism* only — that is, to the presumption that it is possible to make any progress with pure philosophical knowledge, consisting of concepts, and guided by principles, such as the reason has long been in the habit of employing, without first enquiring in what way, and by what right, it has become possessed of them. *Dogmatism* is therefore a *dogmatical* procedure of pure reason, without a previous criticism of its own powers. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller. Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego.

Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego, we have the system which may be called *Dogmatism;* do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have idealism.

3. The doctrine of the sect of physicians known as Dogmatists.

as Doginatists. dogmatist (dog'ma-tist), n. [= F. dogmatiste = Sp. Pg. dogmatista, \langle LL. dogmatistes, \langle Gr. δo_{γ} - $\mu artor \pi'_{\beta}$, one who maintains dogmas, $\langle \delta \delta \gamma \mu a(\tau-)$, dogma: see dogma.] 1. One who is dogmatic or maintains a dogma or dogmas; a magisterial teacher; one who asserts positively doctrines or opinions unsupported by argument or evidence.

He who is certain, or presumes to say he knows, is in that particular, whether he is mistsken or in the right, a dogmatist. Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections.

dogmans:, The most unfluching sceptic of course believes in the objections to knocking his head against a post as impli-citly as the most audacions dogmatist. Lestie Stephen, Eng. Thought, 1. § 57.

[cap.] One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates, and named in contra-distinction to Empirics and Methodists. They based their practice on conclusions or opinions drawn from certain theoretical inferences which they considered might be logically defended or proved.
 dogmatization (deg^sma-ti-zā'shon), n. [< dog-matize + ation.] The act of dogmatizing; the set of drawing up creating in formation.

act of drawing up or stating in a dogmatic form. Also spelled dogmatisation.

The syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the dogmatizations of 1854 and 1870 also belong, and it bridges over the interval between them. *Gladstone*, Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1875.

dogmatize (deg'ma-tiz), v.; pret. and pp. dog-matized, ppr. dogmatizing. [= F. dogmatiser = matized, ppr. dogmatizing. [= F. dogmatiser = Sp. Pg. dogmatizar = It. dogmatizzare = G. dog-matisiren = Dan. dogmatisere = Sw. dogmati-sera, ζ LL. dogmatizare, ζ Gr. δογματίζειν, lay down as an opinion, $\langle \delta \gamma \mu a(\tau-), an opinion, dog-$ na: see dogma.] I. intrans. To make dogmaticassertions; utter or write positive statements,but without adducing arguments or evidence in support of what is asserted.

I question whether ever any man has produe'd more ex-periments to establish his opinions without dogmatising. Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

Whose plous hope asplices to see the day When moral evidence shall quite decay, And damus implicit faith, and holy lies, Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize. Pope, The Dunciad, iv. 464.

If a man dogmatize in a mixed company on Providence and the divine laws, he is answered by a silence which con-veys well enough to an observer the dissatisfaction of the hearer. Emerson, Compensation.

II. trans. 1. To assert or deliver as a degma; make a degma of. [Rare.]

Then they would not endure persons that did dogmatize anything which might intrench upon their reputation or

their interest. Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiv. § 4. 2. To treat dogmatically; make a subject of dogmatism: as, to *dogmatize* a political questien. [Rare.]

Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he placidly dog-matises away the interest of one half of the human race. Macaulay, Mill on Government.

Also spelled dogmatise.

dogmatizer (dog'ma-ti-zer), n. One who dog-matizes; a bold asserter; a magisterial or autheritative teacher. Also spelled dogmatiser.

An earnest disputer, or a peremptory dogmatizer. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 307. dogmatory (dog'ma-to-ri), a. [< dogma(t-) +

ory.] Dogmatical. E. D. dog-nail (dog'nāl), n. A nail of large size hav-ing a projection on one side, used by carpenters

dog-on, interj. See dog-gone, dog-on, interj. See dog-gone, dog-pan (dog'pan), n. A long, narrow wooden water-trough lined with lead or iron, used in grinding cutlery.

grinding cuttery. dog-parsley (deg'pärs'li), n. Same as fool's-parsley (which see, under parsley). dog-pig (deg'pig), n. A sucking pig. dog-poison (deg'pei'zn), n. Same as fool's-parsley (which see, under parsley). dog-power (deg'peu'èr), n. An apparatus in which the weight of a deg traveling in a drum are on ender travel is willingd as a motion or on an endless track is utilized as a motive nower.

dog-ray (dog'rā), n. The doglish. Harrison. dogrose (dog'rāz), n. The Rosa canina, er wild brier, natural order Rosacea. It is a common British plant, growing in thickets and hedges.

The fruit is known as the *hip*. dog-salmon (dog'sam²on), *n*. A salmon of the genus Oncorhynchus, as O. gorbuscha, the hump-backed salmon (so called in Alaska), or O. keta. See salmon.

dog's-bane, dogbane (degz'-, dog'ban), n. The popular name of the plant Apocynum androsantifolium. The root is intensely hitter, and has been used in America as a substitute for ipecacuanha. See Apocynum. 2. The Aconitum Cynoctonum.

2. The Acontum Cynoctonum.
dog's-body (dogz'bod'i), n. A name given by seamen te a pease-pudding boiled in a cleth.
dog's-chop (degz'chep), n. A species of figmarigold, Mesembrianthenum caminum.
dog's-ear (degz'fr), n. 1. The cerner of a leaf in a beek bent over like the car of a deg by careless use.—2. Naut., the bight formed in the leach rowe of a tensil or neutron. the leech-rope of a topsail or course in reefing. dog's-ear (degz'er), v. t. [< deg's-ear, n.] To bend over in dog's-ears, as the leaves in a book.

Lady Slattern Lounger, who had just sent it [s novel] home, had so solied and dog's-ear'd it, it wa'n't fit for a Christian to read. Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2. A "register," meagerly Inscribed, led a terribly public life on the little bare desk, and got its pages dog's-eared before they were covered.

before they were covered. II. James, Jr., The Bostonlans, xxxv.

dog's-fennel, dog-fennel (degz'-, dog'fen^sel), n. Mayweed: so called from its bad smell and from some resemblance of its leaf to that of fennel. dog's-grass (dogz'gras), n. Same as dog-grass. dog's-guts (dogz'guts), n. A fish of the family Synodontidæ, Harpodon nehereus: same as bummalo

dog-shark (dog'shärk), n. A scyllioid shark, Scyllium canicula.

dogshore (dog'shōr), n. [$\langle dog, 9(i), + shore^2$.] In ship-building, one of the shores or pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting during the removal of the keel-blocks prepara-

tory to launching. dog-show (dog'sho), n. An exhibition of dogs; a bench-show.

a bench-snow. dog-sick (dog'sik), a. Very sick; nanseated. dogskin (dog'sik), n. and a. I. n. The skin of a deg, or the leather made from it: also applied to a kind of leather (sheepskin) not actually made of a dog's skin. It is somewhat thicker than the leather of which kid gloves are made, and is used for gloves for men's wear, driving-gloves, etc. II. a. Made of the skin of a dog, or of the

leather so called.

dog-sleep (dog'slep), *n*. A light sleep like that of a dog, disturbed by the slightest sound.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring; hut then he is represented to have slept what the common people call dogsleep. Addison.

My sleep was never more than what is called *dog-sleep*; so that I could hear myself moaning, and was often, as it seemed to me, wakened suddenly by my own voice, *De Quincey*, oplum-cater, p. 35.

dog's-meat (degz'met), n. Scraps and refuse of meat used as food for degs; especially, in-ferior meat set apart by a butcher to be sold for such use.

dog's mercury (dogz'mer kū-ri), n. The com-mon name of Mercurialis percunis, natural order

Euphorbiaceæ. See mercury. dog's-nose (dogz'nōz), n. A kind of mixed drink. Seo the extracts. [Eng.]

Day's nose, which your committee find... to be com-pounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin and nutnieg (a groan, and "so it is," from an elderly female). Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxil.

The scrgeant rose as Philip fell back, and brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Vorkshire dog's nose). Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

dog's-tail grass. See grass. dog-star (dog'stär), n. Sirius or Canicula, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Majer, the heliacal rising of which (see heliacal) occurring in the hottest part of the year gave name to the deg-days (which see). See also Canicula, and cut under Canis.

The Dog-star rages! nay, 'tis past a doubt, All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let ont. Pope, Prol. to Satires, I. 3.

dog-stone (deg'ston), n. A rough or shaped

a construction (and ston), n. A rough or shaped stone used for a millstone.
 a construction (dog'stônz), n. An orchidaceous plant. Also called *footstones*.
 a construction (dog'stong), n. A plant, Cynoglossum officinale. Also called hound's-tongue.

His remedies were womanish and weak. Sage and wormwood, . . . dog's-tongue, . . . feverlew, and Faith, and all in small quantities, except the last. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

dog's-tooth grass. See grass. dog-tent (dog'tent), n. A kind of tent, so called because its size and form resemble those of a common kind of dog-keuncl.

If tents are used, the small dog tent is the best.

Sportsman's Gazette, p. 651. dog-tick (deg'tik), n. A tick which infests degs. The commonest dog tick of Great Britain, to which the name specifically applies, is *Izodes ricinus*. Another species of Europe, *I. reduvius*, is also found on dogs, but more frequently on estile and sheep. There is no distinc-tive dog tick in the United States, but *I. boris* and *I. uni*

punctata are often found on dogs. dog-tired (deg'tīrd), a. Tired as a dog after a

long chase. Tom is carried away by old Benjy, dog-tired and sur-feited with pleasure. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

dog-tooth (dog'töth), n. 1. The canine tooth of man; a

The canine tooth of man; a canine. Also called *cyc-tooth*. -2. A popular English name of the shells of *Den-talium*.-3. A steel punch used in werking marble. **dog-tooth** (deg'töth), a. and n. I. a. In arch., an epithet applied to an ornamented molding cut in projecting teeth, of frequent occur-rence in early medicval architecture. architecture.

II. n. Deg-tooth melding. The western door [of the church] adds Norman dog-footh and chev-ron to the Saracenic billet. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece,

(p. 172,

Dog-tooth Molding.-Church of Retaud, Cha-rente-Inférieure, France.



dog-tooth spar

dog-tooth spar, violet. See the nouns. dog-town (dog toun), n. A colony or settle-ment of prairie-dogs, Cynomys ludovicianus or C. columbianus. [Western U. S.]

The black-footed ferret . . . will . . . work extraordi-nary havoe in a dog town, as it can follow the wretched little beasts down into the burrowa. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 666.

dog-tree (dog'tre), n. 1. The cornel or dogwood.

The knot faatned vnto it was of the barke of the Cor-nell or dogge-tree, wouen with auch art that a man could neither finde beginning nor end thereof. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 326.

2. The alder. [North. Eng.] dog-trick (dog'trik), n. A currish or mean trick; an ill-natured practical joke.

I will heere, in the way of mirthe, declare a prettie dog-tricke or gibe as concerninge this mayden. Polydore Vergil (trana.).

dog-trot (dog'trot), n. A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

At half-past twelve we were off again on a *dog-trol*, keeping a straight course for the outermost point of a large cape, hoping to reach it by noon of the following day. Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 346.

dog-vane (dog'vān), n. [< dog + rane.] Naut., a small vaue, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or bunting, set on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

dog-watch (dog'woch), *n*. Naut, a watch of two hours, arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each division of the crew. The first dog-watch is from 4 to 6 P. M., the second from 6 to 8 P. M. See watch.

As the dog-watches come during twilight, after the day's work is done, and before the night-watch is act, they are the watches in which everybody is on deck. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 14.

dog-weary (dog'wēr"i), a. [Early mod. E. also dogge-wearic.] Very tired; much fatigued; dogtired.

O master, master, I have watch'd ao long That I am dog-weary. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

dog-whelk (dog'hwelk), n. A popular Eng-lish name of univalve shells of the genus Nassa, as N. reticulata



or N. arcularia. dog-whipper (dog'hwip[#]er), n. A church beadle. [North. Eng.]

A church beadle. [North. Eng.] It were verie good the dog-achipper in Paules would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saterday. Nashe, Pierce Penilease (1592). In the neighbourhood of Sheffield a sex-ton is still called a dog-achipper. N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 316. dogwood (dog' wud), n. [Appar. < dog + wood1. Some suppose dogwood, as applied to the wood of trees of the genus Cornus, to be a corruption of *dagwood (< dag1 + wood1), a name equiv. to its other names, prick-wood, skewer-wood, so called because, being firm, hard, and smooth, it is used to make butchers' skewers; but the form *dagwood is not found, and in this, as well as in its other applications (see def. 3), and in as in its other applications (see def. 3), and in similar popular names of plants, it is not ne-cessary to assume a definite intention in the use of the animal name.] 1. A tree of the genus *Cornus*; the cornel; especially, in Europe, the wild or male cornel, *C. sanguinea*. Also called What of mane cornet, C. sangumea. Also called *logwood-trce*. In the United States some of the apecies are familiar, as the flowering dogwood, C. forida, a highly ornamental tree, of moderate size, covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale-pink flowers; the Californian dogwood, C. Nuttallii; the awamp-dog-wood, C. sericea; and the dwarf dogwood, C. Canadensis. See Cornus.

wood, C. sericea; and the dwarf dogwood, C. Canadensis. See Cornus.
2. The wood of trees of the genus Cornus. Dogwood is so exceptionally free from allex that watchmakers use small splinters of it for cleaning out the pivet-holes of watches, and opticians for removing dust from small deep-seated lenses.
3. Any cornel-like shrub so called, as in England the Euconymus Europueus. The black dogwood of Europe is Rhammus Frangula and Prunus Padus, and of the West Indies, Piscidia Carthaginensis; false or striped dogwood, Acer Pennsylvanicum; Jamaica or white dogwood, Acer Pennsylvanicum; Jamaica or white dogwood, Acer Pennsylvanicum; Jamaica or atting dogwood, Acer Pennsylvanicum; Jamaica or a striped dogwood, Acer Pennsylvanicum; Jamaica or this venenata; pond-dogwood, Cephalanthus occidentalis; and the white dogwood of England, Viburmum Optius. The New Zealand degwood, Bedfordia salicina. of the natural order Composite, has a beautifully marked wood, used in cabinet-work. The dogwood of attalia; alexonia scoparia, a leguminous shrub, has a disagreeable odor when burning.
dogwood-bark (dog'wud-bärk), n. The bark

able ocor when burning. dogwood-bark (dog'wùd-bärk), n. The bark of the Cornus florida, used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark in cases of fever. Ure, Dict., II. 69. dogwood-tree (dog'wùd-trē), n. Same as dog-mood 1

000d. 1.

doil (doil), n. [A dial. var. of dwaul, q. v.] Nonsense. [Prov. Eng,]

doily (doi'li), n.; pl. doilies (-liz). [Said to be named from the first maker, Mr. Doily or Doynamed from the first maker, Mr. Doily or Doy-ley, "a very respectable warehouseman, whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's the banker's from the time of Queen Anne" (N. and Q.). The slight resem-blance to E. dial. (Norfolk) dwile, a small towel, a coarse napkin, (D. dwaal = E. towel, appears to be accidental, but it may have affected the present use of the word.] 1. An old kind of woolen stuff. Also used attributively.

The atorea are very low, air; aome doiley petiteoats and manteaus we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced ahoes. Dryden, Limberham, iv. 1. We ahould be as weary of one ast of acquaintance, though never ao good, as we are of one anit, though never ao fine; a fool, and a doily stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 10.

A small ornamental napkin, often in colors, fringed and embroidered, and brought on the dinner-table on a dessert-plate, with the fingerbowl, etc., arranged upon it: also used for many

similar purposes. Also spelled doyley. doing (dô'ing), n. [< ME. doinge, pl. doinges; verbal n. of do^1 , v.] 1. A thing done; a trans-action, feat, or action, good or bad. [Rare in the singular.]

Thou takest witnesse of God that he approve thi doynge. Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), 111. 174.

"You are brave fellows!" said the bishop, "And the king of your doings shall know." Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads,

[V. 295). 2. pl. Course of action; the steps or measures taken in regard to something; proceedings; movements.

For submitting your doinges to mi judgement, I thanke ou. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 5. The long fantaatic night With all its doings had and had not been. Tennyson, Princess, iv. you.

doit¹ (doit), n. [= LG. and G. deut = Dan. döit, < D. duit (pron. nearly doit), formerly duyt, also called duycken, a small coin (see def.); ori-gin unknown. Cf. doitkin = dotkin = dotkin.] 1. A small copper coin (the eighth part of a



Doit struck for Java by the Dutch, 1765; British Museum (Size of the original.)

stiver) formerly current in the Netherlauds and the Dutch colonies, and worth about a farthing. -2. Any trifling coin or sum of money.

Norel, You will give me my gold again? 1st Guard. Not a doit, as I am virtuous and sinful. Shirley, Bird in a Cage. And force the beggarly last doit, by means That his own humour dictates, from the elntch Of Poverty. Cowper, Task, v. 316.

Hence-3. A trifle: as, I care not a *doit*. doit²† (doit), v. i. An obsolete (Scotch) variant of dote1.

doited (doi'ted), a. [Var. of doted, q. v.] Same as doted, 1. [Scotch.] Thou clears the head o' doited Lear, Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Care. Burns, Scotch Drink.

doiter (doi'ter), v. i. [Cf. $dodder^2$ and totter; also $doit^2 = dote^1$.] To walk in a feeble manner, as an aged or infirm person; totter. Scotch.

doitkin (doit'kin), n. [Also dodkin, dotkin; < D. duitken, dim. of duit, a doit.] The name given by the English to a small Dutch coin which was illegally imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century: also applied generally to any small coin or sum of money.

Thence he brought him to an oil cellar, and where they sold olives; here you shall have (quoth he) a measure called Chemix, for two brazen dodkins (a good market, be-leeve me). Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 126. For, sir, you must understand that ahe's not worth a dodkin for a queen. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote.

dokaret, n. An obsolete spelling of ducker. doke¹t. An obsolete spelling of duck¹, duck².

doldrums

doilt (doilt), a. [Se., also written doylt, doil²d, doke² (dok), u. [A dial. var. of dalk².] 1. A confused, stupid, crazed, appar. a var. of dulled or dolt: see dolt. Cf. doil.] Stupid; confused; glison.—3. A small brook. Halliwell.—4. A flaw in a boys' marble. Grose. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

senses.] dokeret, n. An obsolete spelling of ducker. dokhma, dokmeh (dok'mä, -me), n. [\leq Pers. dakhma.] A receptacle for the dead used by the Parsees, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies are exposed till, being stripped of their flesh by earnivorous birds, their bones drop through the grating into the pit of the tower. After all, there is something subline in that aepulture

After all, there is something subline in that sepulture of the Parseea, who erect near every village a dokhma, or Tower of Silence, upon whose summit they may bury their dead in air. T. W. Higginson, Oldport Daya, p. 157. dokimastic, dokimasy, a. Same as docimastic, docimasy.

dokmeh, n. See dokhma. doko (do'kō), n. [African.] A name of a dip-neumonous lung-fish or mudfish of Africa, Protopterus (Lepidosiren) annectens. See mudfish, and ent under Protopterus. Also called komtok. dol. An abbreviation of dollar or dollars

Dolabella (dö-la-bel'ä), n. [NL., < L. dolabella, dim. of dolabra, a hatchet: see

dolabra.] A genus of tectilran-chiate gastropods, of the family *Aplyside*, or sea-hares: so called from the shape of the shell. The species are found in the Mediterranean aud eastern seas.



dolabra $(d\bar{o}-l\bar{a}' br\bar{a}), n.; pl. dola-$ bra (-brē). [L., a kind of hatchet $or ax (see def.), <math>\langle dolare$, hew, chip with an ax.]

In Rom. antiq., a cutting or digging implement of various shapes, used, according to shapo and purpose, as a hatchet, an ax, a knife, a chisel, a mat-



then the three matrix victima, and others again of various shapes were used in gardening. dolabrate ($d\bar{o}$ -lā'brāt), a. [$\langle dolabra + -ate^1$.]

tock, or a pickax. Do-labre were used by the Roman soldiers in making

Same as dolabriform.

Same as dolabriform. dolabriform (do-lab ri-fôrm), a. [{L. dolabra, q. v., + forma, shape.] Having the form of an ax or a cleaver. (a) In bot, applied to certain fleshy leaves which are atraight and thick on one aide, thin-ning to an aeute edge on the other, and attenuate toward the base. (b) In conch, ap-plied to the foot of certain bivalves. (c) In entom, ap-plied to parts which are cylindrical, or nearly so, at the base, but spread out ou one side above, so as to form a convex sharp edge or keel.

a convex sharp edge or keel. dolcan (dol'kan), n. Same as dulciana.

a convex simpledge or keel.
dolcan (dol'kan), n. Same as dulciana.
dolce (dol'che'), a. and n. [It., < L. dulcis, sweet: see dulcet.] I. a. In music, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.
II. n. A soft-toned organ-stop.
dolce far niente (dol'che fär nien'te). [It., lit. sweet do nothing: dolce, < L. dulcis, sweet; far, fare, < L. facere, do; niente, nothing: see dulce, douce, and fact. Cf. fainéant.] Sweet idleness; pleasing inactivity.
dolcemente (dol-che-men'te), adv. [It., < dolce, sweet.] In music, softly and sweetly: noting a passage to be so performed: a direction equivalent to dolce.

alent to dolce.

dolciano, dolcina (dõl-chē-ä'nō, -chē'nä), n. [It., $\langle dolce, sweet. \langle L. dulcis, sweet.] A musical instrument of the bassoon kind, used in$

the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. dold (dold), a. [See dolt.] Stupid; confused. [Prov. Eng.]

[Prov. Eng.] doldrums (dol'drumz), n. pl. [Also in sing. doldrum; perhaps connected with dold, stupid: see dolt.] 1. Low spirits; the dumps: as, he is in the doldrums. [Colloq.]—2. Naut., certain .parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the solution of weather characteris the calms or variations of weather characteristhe of those parts. The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles, and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitude 5° . At 15° N. It is overbung at a great height by a per-manent belt of cloud, gathered by opposing currents of the twee under the trade-winds.



Now, these are the very months when the equatorial caims, or doldrums, are farthest north of the equator. Science, 111, 41.

dole^I (dõl), n. [< ME. dole, dol, earlier dale, dal, < AS. dāl, a division, a part, ge-dāl, division; the same as the more common umlauted form, AS. dæl, ME. del, E. deal¹, a part, etc.: aco deal¹.] **1.** A part apportioned or divided out; portion; share; lot; fortune: same as deal¹, **1.** [Now only poeticul.]

For whelp here myst not suffyse To the tenthe dole of the gladnes glade. *Alliterative Poens* (ed. Morris), 1. 136. And crimes were set to sale, and hard his dole Who could not bribe a passage to the skles. *Bryant*, The Ages.

Flatter me not, for hath not our great Queen My dole of heauty trebled? *Tennyson*, Last Tournament.

2. In mining, one of the shares or parts into which a parcel of ore is divided for distribution among the various persons to whom it belongs, [Cornwall, Eng.]-3. A portion of money, food, or other things distributed in charity; what is given in charity; alms; gratuity.

Te greden after Goddis men [cry for the friars] when 36 delen doles. Piers Plowman (B), til, 71.

deleti doles. Prers Fromman, (B), itt. ri. Alms are doles and largesses to the necessitons and calamitous people. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, Iv. 8. Doles were used at Funorala, as we learn from St. Chry-sostom, to procure Rest to the Soul of the Deceased, and that he might find his Judge propitious. Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 36. Let me

Let me . . . Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole To poor sick people. Tennyson, Gu

n, Gulnevere.

4. The act of dealing out or distributing: as, the power of *dole* and donative.

It was your presurmise, That in the dole of blows your son might drop. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1. Others whom mere ambition fires, and dole Of provinces abroad, which they have feigned To their crude hopes, and I as amply promised. *B. Jonson*, Caliline, 1. 1.

Happy man be his dolet, his dole or lot in life be that of a happy man : a proverhial expression. If it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dole t Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

Let every man beg his own way, and happy man be his dole ! Beau. and FL, Wit at Several Weapons, 1. 1. **dole**¹ (dol), v. t.; pret. and pp. doled, ppr. dol-ing. [$\langle dolel, n.$; ult. the same as $deal^{1}, v.$] To give in portions or small quantities, as alms to the poor; apportion; distribute; deal: commonly with out: often implying that what is distributed is limited in quantity or is given grudgingly.

The superclious condescension with which even his re-puted friends doled out their praises to him. De Quincey.

Some poor keeper of a school Whose business is to sit thro' summer months And dole out children's feave to go and play. Browniny, In a Balcony.

browning, in a Balcony. **dole**² (dôl), n. [Also dial. (Sc.) dool, dule, dill, \langle ME. dol, doel, dowle, duel, deol, \langle OF. dol, doel, duel, F. deuil (= Pr. dol = Sp. duelo = Pg. (obs.) doilo = It. duolo), mourning, grief, verbal n. of OF. doloir, F. douloir = Pr. Sp. doler = Pg. doer = It. dolere, \langle L. dolere, feel pain, grieve. Hence also (from L. dolere) ult. E. dolent, do-lor, condole.] 1. Grief; aorrow; lamentation; mourning. [Now only poetical.] She vede anoon to the holy man that hadde tanght hir

She yede anoon to the holy man that hadde tanght hir the right creaunce, full hevy and pensit, makynge grete doell and sorow. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 7.

nd sorow. For vs ls wrought, so welaway! Doole endurand nyght and day. York Plays, p. 30. Till en a daye it so beffell Great dill to him was dight. Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

And drest in dole, bewallde hir death. Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 101.

She died, So that day there was dole in Astolat. *Tennyson*, Laneelot and Elaine.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine. Specifically -2. The moaning of doves. -3. In falconry, a flock of turtle-doves. dole³ (dol), n. [= F. dol = Pr. dol = Sp. Pg: It. dolo, $\langle L. dolus, artifice, wile, guile, deceit,$ $fraud, <math>\langle Gr. \delta \delta \lambda c, a bait, a cunning artifice,$ $wile, guile, deceit, akin to <math>\delta \delta \lambda c_{\alpha \alpha}$, also $\delta \delta \lambda c_{\alpha \alpha}$, a bait.] In Scots law, malevolent intention; malice. malice.

There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of ble. Erskine's Institutes, IV. 1v. § 5. dol dole4 (dol), n. [Also E. dial. dool, dowl, Sc. also dool, dule, the goal in a game, dule, a boundary, landmark, = D. doel, neut., the mark, butt, mound of earth used as a butt, in archery; cf. doel, m., the place where the armed burgesses used to assemble. The sense 'mound of earth'

is correlative to that of MHG. G. dole, a canal, < OllG. dola, an underground drain, entrance to a mine, etc. Cf. Icel. dala, a groove or trough, =Norw. dala, a trough, channel, a little atream, etc. Cf. dole⁵.] 1†. A boundary; a landmark. Accursed be he . . . , who remove hhis neighbour's doles or marks. Homilies, it., Exhortation for Rogation Week. 2. The goal in a game. 3. A strip of land left unplowed between two plowed portions; a broad balk. [Prov. Eng.] -4. A part or por-tion of a meadow in which several persons have shares. See dole-meadow. [Prov. Eng.] $dole^5$ (döl), n. [E. dial., also dozel; ef. Norw. $döl_4$ little dale, a meadow-lot near the house, = Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl, dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little dale, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little, dæle, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, a little, dæle, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl, $\langle Norw. dal =$ Icel. döl', dæl', a little, a meadow', a little, dæl', a little, dæl', a little, a me 2. The goal in a game .- 3. A strip of land left

alms, especially one worn on stated occasions as a badge of office. [Eng.]

dole-beert (dol'ber), n. Beer given as a dole or in alms.

I know, yo' were one, could keepe The butiry-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings, Sell the dole-beere to aqua-vite-men. B. Jonson, Alchemist, 1. 1.

dole-bread (dol'bred), n. Bread given as a dole, or in alms; especially, bread begged on All Saints' Day.

Pain d'aumosne [F.]. Dole-bread. Nomenclator. dole-fish $(d\hat{o}|'fish)$, n. 1. In Great Britain, the portion of fish that falls to each of several fishermen who work in company.—2. The common cod: formerly so called by the fishermen in the North Sea, because they took their pay or dole in this kind of fish.

doleful (dol'ful), a. [< ME. doleful, dolful, dul-full, duelful, etc.; < dole² + -ful.] 1. Full of dole or grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire ery'd to me, tarry, son, When first he spled my love. Sir P. Sidney. 2. Expressing or causing grief; of a mournful or dismal character; gloomy: as, a doleful whine; a doleful ery.

All crysten men that walke me by, Be-hold and se this *dulfull* syght. Political Poems, elc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 93.

Political Poems, ere, com Political Poems, ere, com She, poor bird, as all forlorn, Lean d her breast up till a thorn, And there sung the dolefull'st ditty. Shak, Pass, Pilgrim, xxi. Regions of sorrow, deleful shades, where peace And rest can never dwell. Milton, P. L., i. 65.

3t. Crafty; cunning; wily. Minsheu.

He... hadde wele garnysshed alle the fortcresses of his londe that noon ne nyght not greth forfete, and thel were so doilfull that the sarazins so distroied the londe as ye have herde. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), H. 192. =Svn. 1 and 2. Mournful, woeful, rueful, lugabrious, dol-

orous, picous, cheerless. **dolefully** (dõl'fül-i), adv. [< ME. dolfulli, dul-fulli, deolfulliehe, delfulliehe, etc.; < doleful + -ly².] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

God senie to Saul hy Samuel the prophete, That Agag of Amalek and at hus lyge puple Sholde deye delfulliche for deles of here eldren. Piers Plorenan (C), iv. 419.

dolefulness (dol'ful-nes), n. The character of

doleruiness (dol'rui-nes), n. The character of being doleful; melancholy; gloominess; dismalness. Bailey, 1727.
dole-meadow (dôl'med"õ), n. A meadow in which several persons have shares, the portion of each being marked by doles or balks. [Prov. Excel 1.1] Eng.]

dolent (dô'lent), a. [$\langle ME. dolent = OF. dolent, doleant, F. dolent = Sp. doliente = Pg. doente = It. dolente, <math>\langle L. dolen(t-)s, ppr. of dolere, grieve, sorrow: soe dole².] Grieving; full of grief; sorrowful. [Obsolete or poetical.]$

Whan Adragain saugh his felow fallen, It was no nede to aske yef he were dolent. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 331.

Dal. The king is angry. Craw. And the passionate duke Effeminately dolent. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

Through me the way is to the elty dolent. Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 1.

doler[†], *n*. An obsolete spelling of *dollar*. **doler**[†], *n*. An obsolete spelling of *dollar*. **dolerite** (dol'e-rit), *n*. [=F. *dolérite*, $\langle \text{ Gr. do\lambda }_{\epsilon-\rho}$ $\rho \delta \varsigma$, deceptive, $\langle \delta \delta \lambda \varsigma \varsigma$, deceit: ace *dole*³.] A name given by Haüy to a rock of the basalt fam-ily, called by some a basaltic greenstone, tho deception implied in the name referring to the difficulty of distinguishing the rock from other varieties also designated as greenstone. As him-lted at the present time, dolerite heludes the coarser-grained varieties of basalt, in which the component inher-als can he detected by the naked eye. See basalt and greenstone.

doleritic (dol-e-rit'ik), a. [< dolerite + -ie.] Consisting of or like dolerite: as, doleritic lava. consisting of or new dottence, as, not new lawa, dolerophanite (dol-e-rof'a-nit), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \partial z_{-} \rho \delta z_{-$

dolesomnesse of the grave, what doe I beleeving? Bp. Hall, Meditation of Death.
dolessi (dö'les), a. [< do², v., + -less; vur. of dowless.] Shiftless; good-for-nothing. Jamie-son. [Scotch.]
dolestone (döl'atön), n. A landmark: same as dole4, 1. [Prov. Eng.]
dolfint, n. An obsolete apelling of dolphin.
dolia, n. Plural of dolium.
doli capax (dö'lī kā'paks). [L.: doli, gen. of dowless.] In law, literally, eapable of criminal intention; hence, of sufficient age to distinguish between right and wrong. At common hwa child between r and 14 is presumptively doli incapax, but msy be proved to be doli capax. The limit is modified by mod-ern statutes in some jurisdictions, as in New York by the substitution of 12 for 14.
Dolichidæt (dö'lik'i-dö), n. pl. [NL. (Brullé, 1838), < Dolichus + -idæ.] A family of ground-beetles, typified by the genus Dolichus.
dolichocephalui (dol'i-kë-sef'a-lī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of dolichoeephalus: see dolichocephalous.] In ethnol., those people whose cephalic index is below. 75 and who are consequently, dolicho.

ethnol., those people whose cephalic index is below 75, and who are consequently doliehocephalic.

cephalic. dolichocephalic(dol[#]i-kō-sef'a-lik or-se-fal'ik), a. [As dolichocephalic(dol[#]i-kō-sef'a-lik or-se-fal'ik), a. [As dolichocephalicos + -ic.] Long-headed; person or raco; a dolichocephalic skull. This word is applied in ethnology to the persons or races having skulls the diameter of which from side to side, or the transverse diameter, is small in comparison with the lon-gitudinal diameter, or that from front to back. The West African ucyro presents an example of the dolichocephalic skull. Broce applies the term dolichocephalic to skulls having a cephalic index of 75 and under, and this limit is generally adopted. Compare brachycephalic. Also doli-chocephalons.

dolichocephalism (dol^{*}i-kō-sef'a-lizm), n. [As dolichocephal-ous + -ism.] In ethnol., the qual-ity, state, or condition of being dolichocephalic.

The Esquimaux are long-headed, and are allied by lan-Solution and the forgenerated, and are smiled by language and customs to the Kutchin and other recess of North America, who are of good bodily development; so that the imagined resemblance to them would not necessarily militate against the stature or dolichoeephalism of the European abortgines. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 243.

dolichocephalous (dol*i-ko-sef'a-lus), a. [< NL. doliehocephalus, < Gr. δολιχός, long, + κεφαλή, head.] Long-headed: same as doliehocephalie.

The prevailing form of the negro head is dolichocepha-ous, Quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., X111, 500.

dolichocephaly (dol'i-kō-sef'a-li), n. [As doli-chocephal-ous + -y³.] Same as doliehocephalism.

The existing eranial types most nearly approaching this are those of the Australians and Bushmans, but their dolic chocephaly is equalled by that of the Mongoloid Eskino. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 251.

Dolichocera (dol-i-kos'e-rij), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \delta \lambda \chi \delta c$, long, $+ \kappa \xi \rho a c$, horn.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, including species of the genus *Tetanocera* and its immediate allies.

its immediate allies. **Dolichoderus** (dol-i-kod'e-rus), n. [NL. (Lund, 1831), \langle Gr. $\delta \partial \iota \chi \delta \varsigma$, long, $+ \delta \epsilon \rho \eta$, Attic for $\delta \epsilon \iota \rho \eta$, the neck.] 1. A genus of ante, of the family *Formicida*, confined to the new world. Four species are found in North America and several in South America, characterized by the cubical metathorax, the horizontal, nearly flat face and wings, and the femalea with two complete submarginal cells. D. pustulatus In-habits the eastern United States. 2. A genus of heetles, of the family *Tenebri-*onidæ, founded by Caatelnau in 1840. It con-

2. A genus of heetics, of the family *leneori-*onidæ, founded by Castelnau in 1840. It con-tains 3 species only, all from Madagascar. **dolichodirons** (dol^zi-kō-dī'rus), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. dol_x-} \chi \delta \delta \iota \rho \phi_s$, long-necked, $\langle \delta \delta \lambda \iota \chi \delta \phi_s$, long, $+ \delta \iota \rho h$, the neck.] Long-necked. **Dolichonyx** (dō-lik'ō-niks), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. do-} \lambda \iota \chi \delta \phi_s$, long, $+ \delta \iota \nu \xi$, nail.] A genus of Ameri-can oscine passerine birds, of the family *leteri-*dæ having a conjeal birds of the family *leteri*dæ, having a conieal bill and general fringilline aspect, acute tail-feathers, and comparatively long curved claws, whence the name. The type

Dolichonyx

of the genus is the bobolink or reed-bird, *D. oryzivorus*; there are several other species. See cut under bobolink. **Dolichopodide** (dol'i-kō-pod'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., $\langle Dolichopus (-pod-) + -idæ.] A family of tetra-$ chætous brachycerous dipterous insects, con-taining a number of flies with long legs, bril-liant metallic colors, and active predaceous habliant metallic colors, and active predaceous habits, as the well-washers. About 1,200 species are known. They feed upon other insects, and inhabit damp places covered with rich vegetation. The larve are long, slender, and cylindrical, and live in the ground or in decomposing vegetation. The adult flies have the first basal cell of the wing abort, the second united with the discalel, and a terminal or dorsal briatle on the simple 3-joint-ed antennæ. Also Dolichopidæ and Dolichopades.
Dolichopus (dö-lik ö-pus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1790). (Gr. dolrvánov, with long feet. (dolrvánov)

1796), $\langle \text{Gr. doll } \chi \delta \pi ov \varsigma$, with long feet, $\langle \delta \delta \lambda \iota \chi \delta \varsigma$, long, $+ \pi o \delta \varsigma (\pi o \delta -)$ = E. foot.] The

Dolichos (dol'i-kos), *n*. [NL., named from the length of the pod, $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \partial \lambda \chi \delta \varsigma$, long.] A genus of herbaceous or sometimes shrubhv legumiuous plants, nearly re-

Dolichopus funditor. ine shows natural size. (Line sh

lated to the common hean, *Phaseolus*, natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and Austra-lia, with a few species in South America. Sev-That, with a few species in South America. Sev-eral species are extensively cultivated for food in warm regions, especially *D. Lablab*, often called the Egyptian or black bean; *D. Sinensis*, or China bean; and *D. bi-forus*, the horse-gran of the East Indies. *D. sesquipe-*dalies is the asparagus-bean of gardens, a native of South theoretic.

- Dolichosauria (dol"i-kō-sâ'ri-ä), n. pl. [NL.
- genus of Dolichosauria.

A very singular Lacertillan found in the chalk, and re-sembling an eel in size and form, has been described by Professor Owen, under the name of *Dolichosaterus*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 197.

Dolichotis (dol-i- $k\bar{o}'$ tis), *n*. [NL. (cf. Gr. $\delta o \lambda_{\ell-\chi} \delta (a \tau o g, long-eared), \zeta$ Gr. $\delta \delta \lambda_{\ell} \chi \delta g, long, + o b g (\delta \tau-)$ (also $\delta v a g, o v a \tau-) = E. ear^{1}$.] A genus of



Patagonian Cavy (Dolichotis patachonica)

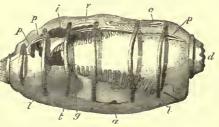
South American rodents, of which the Patagonian cavy, D. patachonica, is the type: so named from the long ears, which are like those of a rahhit

rabbit. **dolichuric** (dol-i-kū'rik), a. [\langle dolichurus + -ic.] In anc. pros., having one syllable too many at the end: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the last foot of which is apparently trisyllable. Such verses are not really unrhythmical, the apparent fault being obviated by sprizesis, or due to the loss of some ancient peculiarity of pronunciation (as in the Ho-meric dialect) inadequately represented in the extant text. See miurus and macrosephalic. **dolichurus** (dol-i-kū'rus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta o\lambda$ - $\chi oùpoc, long-tailed, <math>\langle \delta o\lambda \chi \delta c, \log , + oùp \delta, tail.$] 1. In pros., a dactylic hexameter with a redun-dant syllable, or one apparently redundant, in the last foot. See dolichuric.—2. [cap.] In zoöl., a genus of fossorial hymenopterous in-

sects, of the family *Pompilida*, or digger-wasps. There are two species, both European. **Dolichus** (dol'i-kus), *n*. [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \partial \lambda \chi \delta c$, long.] A genus of ground-beetles, of the family *Carabida*, containing, as at pres-ent restricted, the single south European spe-

ent restricted, the single south function pair species p. flavicornis. Five South Anrican species were included by Dejean, but were separated by Chandoir and Lacordaire and placed in Cymindis.
dolliid (dô'li-id), n. A member of the Dolliidæ.
Dollidæ (dô-li'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < Dollium + -idæ.] A family of tænioglossate siphonosto-proug externode. The constraint is zure have and has a -*ida*.] A family of the information of the informa

long, $+\pi_{00}$, = E. foot.] The of trop. the family Doli- doliman (dol'i-man), *n*. chopodidæ, char- doliolid (do-li'ō-lid), *n*. A tunneau-acterized by the ily Doliolidæ. presence of spines Doliolidæ (dol-i-ol'i-dê), *n*. pl. [NL., $\langle Do-$ Doliolidæ (dol-i-ol'i-dê), *n*. pl. [NL., $\langle Do-$ ily Doliolidæ. A family of oceanic cyclomy-arian ascidians, related to the salps, represent-ed by the genus Doliolum, and representing the authors an order Cyclomyaria (which the salps of the



Sexual Ascidiozoöid of Doliolum denticulatum, highly magnified. a, ganglion; c, endostyle; d, oral opening (atrial opening at op-posite end); g, esophagus; i, stomach; l, intestine; p, p, p, testis; r, heart; l, l, muscles.

r, near; i, i, muscles.
free-swimming, cask-shaped organisms, moving by contracting the body and so squirting water out of one or the other end, developing by an alternation of generations, and provided with cilitated ribbon-shaped branchia, dividing the respiratory eavity into two portions. The branchial lamelle are pierced with numerous alits. In sexual generation the ovaries and testes mature simultaneously. **Doliolum** (dö-li⁺5-lum), n. [NL., dim. of L. dolium, a very large jar: see dolium.] The typical genus of the family Doliolidae. D. denticulatum and D. mülleri are oxamples.
dolite (dö'lit), n. [
Doliolus (dö'lit), n. [

dolite (dō'lit), n. [< Dolites (Krüger, 1823), < Dolium + -ites.] A fossil shell of the genus Dolium.

dolium (dō'li-um), n. [NL., \leq L. dolium, a very large jar.] 1. Pl. dolia (-ä). In Rom. antiq., a very large jar or vase of rough pottery, usual-ly of approximately spherical form, used, like

ly of approximat a cask at the present day, to contain wine, oil, and other liquids, as well as grain and other dry com-modities. It was more anciently more anciently called *calpar*, and is equiv-alent to the Greek *pithos*.— 2. [cap.] The typical genus of gastropods of the family Doli-



idee. Dolium galea Dolium galea. is a leading species. They are all characterized by a ventricose spirally fur-rowed shell, with a very small spire and an enormous aperture with crenate lip, and no operculum. They are wn as tuns.

doll¹¹ (dol), *n*. [A general use of Doll, Dolly, a woman's name, an abbr. of Dorothy, $\langle F. Doro théc, \langle L. Dorothea, \langle Gr. Δωροθέa, fem. of Δωρό δeoç, lit. gift of God, <math>\langle \delta ~ \delta ~ \rho ov$, a gift ($\langle ~ \delta ~ \delta ~ ova,$ givo: see date¹), + $\theta ~ \delta c$, God. Theodore, fem. Theodora, is composed of the same elements re-versed. Cf. doll².] A sweetheart; a mistress; a paramour; a doxy. Also dolly. [Old slang.] doll² (dol), *n*. [In childish speech common also in the dim. form dolly; prob. a particular use of Doll, Dolly, a familiar dim. of the proper name Dorothy. See doll, and cf. dolly¹, dolly². Cf. also jack, as the name of a toy. The common explanation of doll as an abbr. of idoll, idol, is certainly wrong. There is nothing to connect doll1+ (dol), n. [A general use of Doll, Dolly, a

the word with East Fries. *dolske*, a wooden doll, *dokke*, *dok*, a doll: see *duck*³.] A puppet repre-senting a child, usually a little girl (but also sometimes a boy or a man, as a soldier, etc.), used as a toy by children, especially by girls.

dollar

Those who . . . live only to display a pretty face . . . can acaree rank higher than a painted dol. V. Knox, Essaya, I. xxxvi.

formy (construction) for our dimension of the 15th cen-tury) from silver obtained from mines in Joa-chimsthal, i. c., Joachim's dale (G. thal = E. dale¹), in Bohemia. They were also sometimes called Schlickenthaler, because coined by the counts of Schlick. The "Spanish dollar" is called in Sp. a pcso.] 1. The English name of the large silver German coin called thaler: also applied to similar coins of the Low Countries and of Scandinavia; to the large silver coin of Spain, the celebrated "Spanish dollar," or peso, also called pillar dollar (from its figure of the Pillars of Herenles) and piece of eight (as containing 8 reals); and later to a large silver coin succeeding the Spanish dollar in Spanish America. America.

The Duke of Wirtemberg is agreed w⁴ Magister Teutonicl ordinis, so that the duke shall have for his charges 66,000

dalers. Qnoted in E. Lodge's Illus., etc., Reign of Edw. VI., [No. 23. Ite disbursed at St. Colmes' inch Ten thousand dollars to our general use. Shak., Macheth, i. 2.

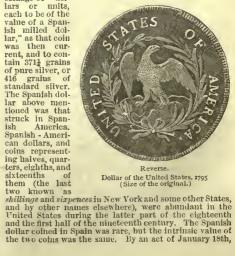
Now touching Danske money, . . . they have their Grasshe, whereof 30 make 1 gilderne, which is woorthe 4 shillings stering, and they have also *Dollars* olde and new; their common *dollar* is 35 grasshe, but of their new *dollars* some are woorthe 24 grasshe, some 26, and some 30. *Recorde*, Grounde of Artes, fol. 159.

Recorde, Grounde of Artes, fol. 159. 2. The monetary unit or standard of value of the United States and Canada, containing 100 cents, and cqual to about 4s. 14d. English. In the United States it is represented in the enrency by gold and silver coina and by notes; in Canada by notes only. A two-dollar gold coin is current in Newfound-land. This unit was established in the United States under the confederation of the States, by resolution of Congress, July 6th, 1787. It was represented by a silver piece, the coinage of which

represented by a silver piece, the coinage of which was anthorized by the act of Con-gress, Angust 8th, 1786, by which was also estab-lished the deci-mal system of coinage. The coinage was not begun nutil two years after the law of April 2d, 1792, establish-ing the mint. That law pro-vided for the coinage of "dol-lars or units. coinage of "dol-lars or units, each to be of the value of a Span-ish milled dol-lar," as that coin was then cur-rent, and to con-tain 3714 grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver



Ohvers



UOILAT 1837, the doilar was made to consist of 412½ grains ½ fine, the quartity of pure silver remaining the same, 371½ grains. This dollar, being worth in market value from 100 to 104 cents, went out of circulation. An act of March 3d, 1849, directed the coinage of gold dollars of 25.8 grains, 3% fine, 23,22 being pure gold; and by act of February 12th, 1873, this was declared the unit of value of the United States. An act of February 28th, 1878, directed the Secrolary of the Treasury to purchase silver builton, not less than 32,000,000 nor more than 44,000,000 per month, and cause it to be coined into standard silver dollars. The coins represent-ing fractional parts of the dollar arc; in silver, the half-dollar and quarter-dollar, of 50-cent and 25-cent pleces, and the dime or 10-cent plece; in nickel, the half-dime or b-cent piece (orighting) in silver, and inconveniently amally; and hn hrouse, the cent (originally in copper, and much 5-cent piece (originally in allver, and luconveniently anally; and in hronze, the cent (originally in copper, and nuch larger) and the 2-cent piece. There is also a 3-cent piece, originally coined in allver and afterward in nickel, which has been little used owing to its inconvenient analleces in both forms. By the term *dollar* in the United States notes is intended the coined dollar of the United States, a cer-tain quantity in weight and fineness of gold or silver, anthenticated as such by the stamp of the government. Sometimes abbreviated *dol*, but commonly represented by the symbol 8 (the dollar-mark) before the number.

The Almighty Dollar, that great object of universal de-votion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages. *Irving*, The Creole Village.

The Congress of 1792 fixed the monetary unit of the United States in coin, gave it the name *Dollar*, made it the unit of the money of account in their offlees and courts, [and] named also its multiples and fractions. *Report of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. xiv.

Almighty dollar. See almighty.— Buzzard dollar. See buzzard.— Dollar of the fathers, in American political parlance, the silver dollar: a phrase used by those who advocated the resumption of its coinage, effected in 1578, when for a quarter of a century it had formed no part of the coinage of the country, and when, owing to depreci-tion in the value of silver, it no longer possessed its origi-nul actual value.— Lion dollar [also lyon dollar; a Dutch coln, so called because it bore the figure of a lion: D. leeuw, a lion, also a coin so called], a Dutch (Brabaut) coin in circulation in the province of New York in colonal times.

There is an Act to raise the value of the Lyon Dailars which were apprehended to be all carried out of the Pro-vince, because under their proportion in value to other tradem edu. foreign coiu.

Gov. Burnet to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 14, 1720 (Docs [relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., V. 583).

After the first day of November next there will be none of the bills formerly issued current, the Lyon Dollars (a species of money brought here by the first Dutch settlers) Gov. Moore to the Earl of Hillsborough, May 14, 1768 (Docs. [relating to Colon, Hist. of N. Y., VIII, 72).

Trade dollar, a former sliver coin of the United States, weighing 420 grains, authorized by an act of 1873, and in-tended chiefly for the uses of the trade with China and Japan. An act of March 1st, 1887, authorized the Trea-surer of the United States to redeem in standard sliver dol-lars all trade dollars presented within the following six months. nonths.

dollar-bird (dol'är-bêrd), n. One of the roll-ers (Coracidae) of the genus Eurystomus, as E. pacificus or australis, of the Australian and Papuan regions: so called from the large round white spot on the wing. See cut under Euystomus.

rystomus. dollardee (dol'är-dö), n. [< dollar + dee (a mere finishing syllable f); cf. dollar-fish.] The blue copper-nosed sunfish, Lepomis pallidus, a fish of the family Centrarchida, of common occurrence in most parts of the United States. dollar-fish (dol'är-fish), n. 1. A carangoid fish, Foner settipiunis: so named from the roundness and silvery color of the young. Also called moonfish (which see).—2. A stro-matoid fish, Stromateus triacaultus: so named from its round form and silvery color. Also ealled butter-fish and harvest-fish. See cut un-der butter-fish.

dollar-mark (dol'är-märk), n. The character \$, signifying 'dollar' or 'dollars.' Thus, \$5 means five dollars; \$3.75 means three dollars and seventy-five cents.

dollee-wood (dol'e-wud), n. The wood of My-

dollee-wood (dol'ō-wùd), n. The wood of Myristica Surinamensis, a tall tree of tropical America, with aromatic foliage.
dollin (dol'in), n. [E. dial.] A small earthenware jug with a spout. [Wales and west. Eng.]
dollop (dol'op), n. [E. dial., also dallop, q. v.]
I. A lump; a mass. [Colloq.]

The great blunderbuss, moreover, was choked with a dollop of slough-cake. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, II. 2. See dallop.

dollop (dol'op), v. t. [E. dial.; ef. dollop, n.] **1.** To beat.—2. To handle awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]

dolly¹[†] (dol'i), n.; pl. dollics (-iz). [See doll¹.] Same as doll¹.

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and piay, Kisso our dollies night and day. Herrick. dolly² (dol'i), n.; pl. dollies (-iz). [A dim. of doll²; ult. identical with dolly¹.] A doll. See doll2.

dolly³ (dol'i), n.; pl. dollies (-iz). [Prob. from the familiar name Dolly. Cf. doll, jack, jenny, billy, etc., as similarly applied to various me-chanical contrivances.] 1. In mining, the flat disk of wood which moves up and down in the backs of contribution in the process of constant disk of wood which moves up and down in the keeve or dolly-tub in the process of concentrat-ing ore by tossing and packing. See toss. [Cornwall, Eng.]—2. In pile-driving, an exten-sion-pieco placed on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the pile is beyond the reach of the monkey. E. H. Knight.—3. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head. E. H. Knight.—4. A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, con-sisting of a wooden disk furnished with from three to five legs with rounded ends, and a han-dle with a gross-nice rising from the center. dle with a cross-piece rising from the center. The dolly is jerked rapidly around in different directions in a tub or box in which the clothes to be washed are im-

The Eugliah cell these offerings dollies; the natives, dáil. They represent in the profuse East the visiting cards of the meagre West. G. A. Mackay, All Baba, p. S4.

In the evening the Rana's dolly, or offering, was brought in, consisting of fruit, of atta, rice, grain, and . . . half-a-dozen of champagne. W. II. Russell, Diary in India, II. 202.

dolly-bar (dol'i-bär), $n. [\langle dolly^3 + bar^1.]$ A bar or block placed in the trough of a grindstone to raise the lovel of the water and bring it into contact with the stone.

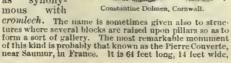
dolly-shop (dol'i-shop), n. [Now understood as $\langle dotly^2$ (in reference to the black doll sus-pended over the door as a sign) + *shop*; but

prob. a corruption of orig. tally-shop, q. v.] In Great Britain, a shop where rags and refuse aro bought and sold; an illegal pawn-shop. **dolly-tub** (dol'i-tub), *u*. The keeve forming a part of the so-called dollying- or dolling-ma-chine, used in Cornwall in the process of toss-ing and packing tim strift. Soc treas and dollar chine, used in Cornwalt in the process of tossing and packing tin-stuff. See toss and dolly³. **Dolly Varden** (dol'i vär'dn). [From Dolly Varden, a character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."] 1. A woman's gown of gay-flowered material, usually a muslin print, made with a pointed bodice and a skirt tucked up or draped or the potential of a collect process but 1965. over a petiticost of solid color: worn about 1865– 70.-2. [In allusion to the coloring: sce def. 1.] A species of trout or char of California,

1.] A species of trout or char of California, Salvelinus malma.
dolma (dol'mä), n. [Turk. dolma, lit. stuffing, < dolmaq, fill, stuff, become full.] A Turkish dish made of vine-lcaves, egg-plant, gourds, etc., stuffed with rice and chopped meat.
dolman (dol'man), n. [Also written, in first sense, doliman, formerly dollymant, < F. doliman (def. 1), dolman (def. 3) = G. dollman, doliman = Dau. Sw. dolman (def. 3) = Bohem. doloman = Bus, dolomani, dolman = Bulg Serv. dola = Russ, dolomanů, dolmanů = Bulg. Serv. dola-ma = Hung. dolmany, < Turk. dolama (def. 1).] 1. A long robe, open in front, and having nar-1. A long robe, open in front, and having har-row sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments.—2. The uni-form jacket of a hussar, richly ornamented with braid, and peculiar in that it is worn like a cloak with one or both sleeves hanging loose. —3. An outer garment worn by women, with

a cape or hanging piece over the arm instead of a sleeve; a kind of mantle. **dolmen** (dol'men), n. [Also sometimes tolmen; = F. Sp. dolmen, \leq Bret. dolmen, \leq dol, a table, + men = W. maen, a stone. Cf. W. tolfacen, an omen-stone (faen in comp. for maen, a stone).]

A structure consisting of one large unhewn stone restingontwo or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth: a term also frequently used synonyas



dolorific

dolorific and about 6 feet bigh, and consists of four upright slones on each side, oue at each end, and four on the top. The great above of the doimen represented in the accompany-ing cut is 33 feet long, 14j feet deep, and 18j feet across; it is esticulated to weigh 750 toms, and is polsed on the points of two natural rocks. It is now generally helieved that doimens were sepuchers, although afterward they may have been used as altars. They are often present within atone circles. The doimen was probably a copy of a primitive ruid dwelling, and may sometimes in ave been the actual structure in which the savage sheltered himself, converted afterward into his tomb. In several cases one of the stones is pierced with a hole. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original identity of various races have been based on the similarity of anch atructures in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circasala, Algerla, and Europe ; but too much importance may be attached to this, as the inclosed doimen is simply the structure which suvages of a very low type, of whatever race, would an aturally erect for shelter. See cromiees and membri.

dolmenic (dol-men'ik), a. [$\langle dolmen + -ic.$] 1. Of or pertaining to dolmens. -2. Building dol-

The doily is precedence of the dolly. **dolly**³ (dol'i), v. t.; pret. and pp. dollied, ppr. **dolly**³ (dol'i), v. t.; pret. and pp. dollied, ppr. **dolly**³ (dol'i), v. t.; pret. and pp. dollied, ppr. **dolly**⁴ (dol'i), n.; pl. dollies (-iz). [Hind. dälë, a tray.] In India, a complimentary offering of fruit and flowers, sweetmeats, and the like, usually presented on trays or brasa dishes. *Yule and Burnell.* The English cell these offerings dollies; the natives, the function of the family Lycoside, or wolf-spiders, D, mirabilits is an example, and is one of the spiders, D, mirability is an example, and is one of the the theory of the family is an example, and the other the spiders, of the family construction of the spiders grate spates, of the family Dgeostate, or wolf-spiders. D. mirabilis is an example, and is one of the spiders which carry their eggs about in special webs. **dolomite** (dol' $\bar{0}$ -mit), n. [Named from the French geologist Dolomieu (1750-1801).] 1. A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium,

occurring as a crystallized mineral, and also on a large scale in white granular crystalline rockmasses, and then often ealled dolomite marble. masses, and then often called dolomite marble. The proportions of the carbonates vary from 1:1 to 1:3 or 1:5.-2. A rock consisting essen-tially of this mineral. It occurs in large masses in various regions, and especially in that of the upper Mis-sissippi, where there are several members of the geological series which are at least two or three hundred feet thick, made up of dolomite in a remarkably pure form. **dolomitic** (dol- \tilde{o} -mit'ik), a. [$\int dolomite + ic$.] Containing dolomite: said of a limestone when it contains a considerable percentage of car-

it contains a considerable percentage of car-bonate of magnesia, or of dolomite, intermixed

bonate of magnesia, or of dolomite, intermixed with the more or less pure calcareous material of which limestono ordinarily consists. **dolomitization** (dol- \bar{o} -mit-i-zā'shon), n. [\langle dol-omite + -ize + -ation.] Conversion into dolo-mite, either partial or entiro: a term used by geologists in discussing the origin of dolomite or its probable mode of formation from line-stone. Also dolomitizing deducization

stone. Also dolomitisation, dolomization. dolomization (dol[#] ϕ -mi-zā'shon), n. Same as

dolomizaction (dol 0-int-2a sign), n. Same as dolomizaction. dolomize (dol'ō-mīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dolo-mized, ppr. dolomizing. [< dolom(ite) + -ize.] To form into dolomite.

dolor, dolour (do'lor), n. [$\langle ME. dolour, dolur, \\ \langle OF. dolor, dolur, 'dolour, F. douleur = Pr. Sp.$ $Pg. dolor = It. dolore, <math>\langle L. dolor, pain, smart.$ $ache, grief, sorrow, <math>\langle dolere, feel pain, grieve,$ sorrow: see dole².] 1t. Pain; pang; suffering; distress.

Shortly she his dolour hath redrest. Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41. A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the dolours of death. Bacon, Death. Besides, it [the water of the Nile] . . . Cureth the dolowr of the relus. Sandys, Travalles, p. 78.

2. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [Now only poetical.]

Where, for ouer moche sorowe and dolour of herte, she sodenly fell into a sowne and forgetfulnes of her mynde. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 20.

Her wretched dayes in dolour she mote waste. Spenser, F. Q., III. H. 17.

The tongue's office should be prodigal To breathe the abundant dolour of the heart. ' Shak., Rich. H., 1. 3.

Shak, Rich. II., I. 3. Dolors of the Virgin Mary, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., certain events in the life of the Virgin Mary which are made the subjects of special meditation and prayer. They are seven, namely, the prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the three days' loss of Jesus, the meeting of Jesus on the way to Calvary, the cruchtrion, the descent from the cross, and the entombment. Hence the Virgin is entitled Our Lady of Dolors. - Feast of Dolors, in the Rom. Cath. Ch.: (a) The Friday after Passion Sunday. (b) A lesser feast established by Pope Pius VII. In 1814 for the third Sunday of September. doloriferons (dol-o-rif 'e-rus), a. [< L. dolor, pain, + ferre, produce, bear, +-ous.] Produ-cing pain or grief.

cing pain or grief.

Whether or not wine may be granted in auch dolorifer-ouw affects in the joints. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 74.

dolorific, dolorifical (dol-o-rif'ik, -i-kal), a. [=Sp. dolorifico = Pg. It. dolorifico, < ML. dolo-



rificus, < L. dolor, pain, grief, + facere, make.] Causing or expressing pain or grief.

Dissipating that vapour, or whatever else if were, which obstructed the nerves, and giving the dolorifick motion free passage again. Ray, Works of Creation, ii. **doloroso** (dō-lō-rō'sō), a. [It., \langle LL. dolorosus: see dolorous.] In music, noting a soft and pa-thetic more real.

thetic manner.

thetic manner. dolorous (dol'o-rus), a. [< ME. dolerous, < OF. doloreux, F. douloureux = Sp. Pg. It. doloroso, < LL. dolorosus, painful, sorrowful, < L. dolor, pain, sorrow: see dolor.] 1. Exciting or ex-pressing sorrow, grief, or distress; dismal; mournful: as, a dolorous object; a dolorous re-gion; dolorous sighs. ion; dolorous engine. Ther was Carados of the dolerouse toure. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

But when the dolorous day Orew drearier toward twilight falling, came A bitter wind, clear from the North. Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2t. Painful; giving pain. Ther was dolerouse fight, and the mortalite so grete, that ther ran stremes of blode as a rennynge river thourgh the felde. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 337.

the felde. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 337.
Their despatch is quick, and less dolorous than the paw of the bear. Dr. II. More, Antidote against Atheism. **Syn. 1**. See list under doleful. **dolorously** (dol'o-rus-li), adv. [< ME. dole-rousely; < dolorous + -ly².] Sorrowfully; in a manner to express grief or distress; painfully.

v of the pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth bet-inge hym dolerousely, and I praye yow and requere that ye will telle me what ye be, and for what cause ye be come? Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 544.

Made the wood dolorously vocal with a thousand shricks and wails. Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xii.

dolorousness (dol'o-rus-nes), n. Sorrowful-

dolour, n. See dolor.

dolour, n. See dolor. dolphin (dol'fin), n. [< ME. dolphyn, dolfin (also delphin, delfin, < L.), < OF. dalphin, daul-phin, F. dauphin = Pr. dalfin = Sp. delfin = Pg. delfim = It. delfino, < L. delphinus, poet. delphin, < Gr. δελφίς, later δελφίν (δελφίν-), a dol-phin (Delphinus delphis): see Delphinus. Cf. dauphin.] 1. The popular name of the ceta-ceous mammals of the family Delphinidæ and genus Delphinus, most of which are also known as and more frequently called porpoises, this word being interchangeable with dolphin. The dolphin proper is Delphinus delphis, having a longer and sharper snout than the porpoise proper, divided by a con-striction with convexity forward from the convex fore-



J June Dolphin (Delphinus delphis).

head. It abounds in the Mediterranean and the temper-ate parts of the Atlantic, is an agile animal, and often follows ships in large herds, executing anusing gambols, describing semicircular curves which bring the blow-hole out of water to enable itself to breathe. A usual length is about 6 feet.

That even yet the Delphin, which him [Arion] bere Through the Agreen seas from Pirates vew, Stood still by him astonisht at his lore, Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi, 23.

Spenser, F. Q., IV, xi, 23. Shift P. Staney, Apol. for Poetrie. Shift P. Staney, Apol. for Poetric. Shift P. Staney, Apol. for Poetric. Shift P. Staney, A

Parting day Parting day Dies like the *dolphin*, whom each pang imbues With a new colour, as it gasps away, The last still leveliest, till—tis gone — and all is gray. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 29.

3. In Gr. antiq., a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from a special yard on a naval vessel, and, if opportunity presented, let fall into the hold of a hostile ship to sink her by hreaking through her bottom.—4. Naut.: (a) A spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. (b) A mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of

In early artillery, a handle cast solid on a 5

a quay or what.
5. In early artillery, a handle cast solid on a cannon. Usually two of these were placed at the halancing-point, so that the gun would ham herizontal if suspended by them. They were commonly made in the conventional form of a delphin; hence the name.
6. [cap.] In astron., an ancient northern constellation, Delphinus (which see).—7. In arch., a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water.—8. In Christian archaeol., an image or representation of a dolphin, constituting an emblem of love, diligence, and swiftness. It was frequently introduced in architectural sculpture, etc., or worn as an ernament by the early Christians. It was often represented ontwined about an anchor.
9t. Same as dauphin.—Dolphin of the mast (naut.), a kind of wreath formed of plaited cordage, formerly fastened reund the masts of a vessel as a support to the puddening. Falconer. See puddening.
dolphinet (dol'fin-et), n. [< dolphin + -et.] A female dolphin.

A female dolphin.

The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove Her deare, the Dolphin his owne *Dolphinet*. Spenser, Colin Clout, 1. 866.

dolphin-flower (dol'fin-flou"er), n. A name of cultivated species of *Delphinium*; the larkspur.

dolphin-fly (dol'fin-fli), n. An insect of the aphis tribe, *Aphis fabæ*, which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary quantity of seeds to perfection. Also called, from its black color, the *collier-aphis*.

dolphin-striker (dol'fin-stri#ker), n. A ship's spar extending perpendicularly downward from the cap of the

bowsprit, and serving to sup-port the jib-boom by means of the martin-gale-stays. Also called martingale.

tingale. dolt (dolt), n. [First in early mod. E.; ap-par. a var. of E. dial. dold, stupid, confus-ed, \leq ME. dold, another shell-

auother spell-ing of dulled, dult, dulled, pp. of dullen, dollen, make dull or stupid: see dull, v.] A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

O gull! O dolt ! As ignorant as dirt! Shak., Othello, v. 2. dolt (dolt), v. i. [< dolt, n.] To waste time foolishly; behave foolishly. [Rare.]
doltish (dol'tish), a. [< dolt + -ish¹.] Like a dolt; dnll in intellect; stupid; blockish.

The most arrant, doltish clown that I think ever was without the privilege of a banble, Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

doltishly (dol'tish-li), adv. In a doltish man-

doltishness (döl'tish-nes), n. The character of a dolt; stupidiy.

In that comicall part of our Tragedy, we have nothing but scurrility, vnwoorthy of any chast eares : or some ex-treame shew of *doltishnes*, indeed fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

detve. $dom^{1}t$, n. A Middle English form of doom. $dom^{2}(dom)$, n. [Pg., = Sp. don, $\langle L. dominus$, lord, master: see don².] 1. The Portuguese form of don², used in Portugal and Brazil. In Portugal this title is confined to the king and the members of the royal family.—2. The joker or blank card used in playing dom pedro.—3. [Abbr. of L. dominus.] A title formerly given to the pope, and afterward to Roman Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders.

orders. -dom. [< ME. -dom, < AS. -dōm = OS. -dōm = D. -dom = OHG. -tuom, MHG. -tum, G. -tum, -thum = Dan. -dom, -dömme = Sw. -dom, -döme, prop. an independent word, AS. dōm, judgment, law, jurisdiction, E. doom: see doom.] A suffix, ori-ginally an independent word, meaning 'juris-diction,' hence province, state, condition, quali-ty, as in kingdom, earldom, popedom, etc., Chris-tendom, freedom, halidom, wisdom, etc.: much

used also in colloquial or humorous formations,

used also in colloquial or humorous formations, as in uppertendom. domablet (dom'a-bl), a. [< OF. domable, < L. domabilis, tamable, < domare = E. tame: see tame. Cf. dawnt, domitable.] That may be tamed. Bailey, 1731. domablenesst (dom'a-bl-nes), n. Capability of being tamed. Bailey, 1727. domage¹t, n. An obsolete form of damage. domage²t, n. [Ult. < L. domare, tame, subju-gate: see domable.] Subjugation. Hobbes. domain (do-mān'), n. [= D. domein = G. do-māne = Dan. domare = Sw. domán, < OF. do-maine (also demaine, > E. demain and demesne), F. domaine = Sp. dominio (obs. domanio, after OF.) = Pg. dominio = It. dominio, domino, do-main, < L. dominium, right of ownership, prop-erty, dominion: see dominion, dominate. Cf. demain.] 1. Dominion; province of action; demain.] 1. Dominion; province of action; range or extent of authority: as, to trench on one's domain by interference.

Me thought bl hym, as my witt couthe suffice, Ilis hert was noe thyng in his owen demayne. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56. 2. The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign, or under the government of a commonwealth: as, the *domains* of Great Britain.-3. An estate in land; landed property.

The large domain his greedy sons divide.

Pope, Odyssey, xiv. The village, in becoming more populeus from some cause or other, has got separated from its cultivated or common domain; or the domain has been swallowed up in it. Maine, Village Communities, p. 118.

4. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.—5. In *law*, ownership of land; immediate or absolute ownership; permanent or ultimate ownership. In the last two senses the word coincides with *demain*, *demesne*.—6. The range or limits of any demain to the law here or setting department of knowledge or sphere of action, or the scope of any particular subject: as, the *domain* of religion, science, art, letters, agriculture, commerce, etc.; the judicial *domain*.

b, commerce, etc.; the jutter Theu unrelenting past ! Streng are the barriers round thy dark domain. Bryant, The Past.

7. In logic, the breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion.—Grown domains, royal do-mains. Same as crown lands (which see, under crown). —Direct domain (F. domaine directe), in French-Cana-dian law, a right of superiority which the feudal seignlor or granter reserved to himself on a grant of real property held under feudal tenure or by emplyteutic lease.—Do-main of use (F. domaine attic), the use and enjoyment of the right of ownership of real property held under a grant from the feudal seignlor or by emplyteutic lease, subject te certain dues and services to the feudal seignlor or grantor, who retains his right of superiority.—Eminent domain, right of eminent domain, the superiority or which the state, by which it is entilled to apprepriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken. The Act of Virginia legislators which stretched the doc-trine of eminent Monkin Hist. Studiers, di ser, p. 35. Public domain, national domain, state domain. (a) 7. In logic, the breadth, extension, circuit, or

Ison. Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, 3d ser., p. 35. Public domain, national domain, state domain. (a) In Europe, the property belonging directly to and control-led by the state, such as lands set apart for state or pub-lic uses, reads, canals, navigable rivers, fortifications, public buildings, etc. (b) In the United States, the lands owned by the federal government or by a State; the pub-lic lands held for sale or reserved for specific uses. **domal** (do'mal), a. [\leq ML. "domalis, \leq L. do-mus, a house: see dome.] In astrol., pertaining to a house.

to a house.

News that ought to make the heart of a ceward tremble. Mars is now entering into the first heuse, and will shertly appear in all his *domal* dignities. Addison, The Drummer, iil, 1.

domanial (dō-mā'ni-al), a. [< F. domanial, < ML. domanialis, < domanium, au altered form (after F.) of L. dominium, domain: see domain.] Relating to domains or landed estates.

In all domanial and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood in competition with those of a subject, the former enjoyed enormous and su-perior advantages. Hallam.

domba (dom'bä), n. [E. Ind.] A large East Indian tree, Calophyllum inophyllum. The seeds furnish a fragrant oil, and the wood is hard and durable.

durable. dombet, a. A Middle English form of dumb. Dombeya (dom'bē-ä), n. [NL., named in honor of J. Dombey, a French botanist (1742-93).] A sterculiaceous genus of handsome shrubs and trees, natives of Africa and the adjacent is-lands, including about 25 species. The hark of D. Platamiotia, of Madagascar, yields a fiber that is used for making cordage. D. Burgessia, of South Africa, is knewn as the Zulu cherry.

a, nowsprit-cap; b, Dolphin-striker.

Dombeya

Domboc (AS. pren. döm'bök), n. [AS., lit. 'deem-book,' i. e., book of laws: see doom and book.] The book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred of England, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. Also Domebook.

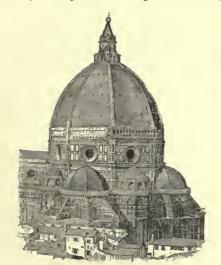
These would probably include the standard work of Alfred, known as the *Domboc*, and these counterparts of charters which served the purpose of a primitive enroll-ment. Athenceum, No. 3083, p. 706.

ment. Athendeum, No. 3083, p. 706. **dome**¹ (döm), n. [$\langle OF. dome, also spelled, er-$ roneously, dosme, a town-house, state-house, adome, eupola, F. dóme, a eupola, dome, = It.duomo, a dome, enpola, cathedral, = OS, dôm= OFries. dôm = OHG. dôm, duom, a house,MHG. duom, tuom, a templo, a church, = G.thum (obs.), dom, a cathedral (in comp. dom-kirche, whence the accom. Icel. dômkirkja =Sw. domkurka = Dan domkirke a cathedral)kirche, whence the accon. Icel. $d\bar{o}mk\bar{i}rkja =$ Sw. domkyrka = Dan. domkirke, a cathedral), $\langle L. d\bar{o}mus$ (ML. also prob. $d\bar{o}mus$), a heuse, ML. domus Dai or simply domus, or with asaint's name attached, e.g., <math>domus Sancti Petri, a clurch, cathedral, often roofed with a cupola, $\langle Gr. \delta \delta \mu o c$, a house, a temple, $\langle \delta \ell \mu e n$, build, akin to E. timber, q. v. The above forms were partly mixed with ML. $d\bar{o}ma$, a house, roof, cupola, $\langle LL. d\bar{o}ma$, a house, roof, $\langle Gr. \delta \bar{o} \mu a (\tau_{-})$, a house, a temple, $\langle \delta \ell \mu e r c$, build.] 1. A build-ing; a house; especially, a stately building; a great hall; a church or temple. [Poetical.] Approach the dome, the social hanquet share. Pope. Approach the dome, the social hanquet share. Pope.

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian dome Outlives in fame the pious fool that raised it. *Cibber*, Rich. III. (altered), iii. I.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan A stately pleasure-deme decree, Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

2. In arch., a cupela; a vault upon a plan cir- dormel (do'mel), a. A dialectal form of dumble¹. cular or nearly so; a hemispherical or approx- Grose. imately hemispherical coving of a building.



Dome of Brunnelleschi (1420), Santa Maria del Fiore, Flor

This restricted application of the term arose from the fact that the churches of Italy were almost universally built with a cupola at the Intersection of the nave and the transept, or over the sanctnary. In some instances dome may refer equally well to the church or cathedral, or to the cupola which is its most conspicuous feature.

At the south side of the court there is a fine mosque overed with a large dome. Pococke, Description of the East, H. i. 122.

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass, Stains the white radiance of eternity. Shelley, Adonais, lii.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome And groined the aisles of Christian Rome, Wrought in a sad sincerity. Emerson, The Problem.

A true Gothic done - grand arches leading up to a grander done within, concentric story above story with-out, rising with forests of plnnacles clustered around the

tail central spire. C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 311. 3. Anything shaped like a cupola. (n) A hemi-spherical arch. (b) The steam-chamber of a locomotive. (c) In notal, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hellow hemisphere or small done. (d) The raised roof or monitor-roof of a railroad-car of American pattern, serving for lighting and ventilation, or a similar feature over the chief cabin or saloon of some steamers.

4. The dome-shaped part of the roof of an astro-It is usually hemispherical, and is so arranged that any desired part of the heavens may be disclosed to the in-strument. In some forms this is accomplished by means of a continuous acries of shutters; in others, a complete longitudinal section of the dome, from spex to base, can

be removed or thrown open as far as desired, and a mecha-nism is provided to revolve the dome so that the aperture can be made to command any part of the heavens. 5. In *crystal*, a form whose planes intersect the vertical axis, but are parallel to one of the lateral axes: so called because it has above or lateral axes: so called because it has above or below a horizontal edge like the roof of a house; also, one of the faces of such a form. In the orthorhombic system, a dome, if parallel to the longer lateral axis, is a macrodome; if parallel to the shorter lateral axis, a brachydome. In the monoclinic sys-tem a domo is an arthodome or clinodome according as it is parallel to that lateral axis which is respectively per-pendicular or oblique to the vertical axis.—Floating dome, a form of rotating astronomical dome floating in an annular tank filled with a fluid, in which the base of the dome is plunged.

an annual cank med with a hold, in which the base of the dome is plunged. $dome^{I}$ (döm), v. t.; pret. and pp. domed, ppr. doming. [ζ dome¹, n.] To furnish or cover with a dome; give the shape of a dome to.

Once more the Heavenly Power Makes all things new, And domes the red-plough'd hills With loving blue. Transson, Early Spriog. So far as I know, all the domed buildings erected by the Romans up to the time of Constantine, and Indeed long afterwards, were circular in the interior. J. Fergusson, Hiat. Arch., I. 347.

The celling is divided into square domed panela, each containing medallious and enrichment finished in citrine, cream, light blue, and a profusion of gold. Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

dome²t, n. and v. An obsolete form of doom. Domebook, n. Same as Domboc. dome-cover (dom'kuv"er), n. In a locomotive,

the cover of copper or brass which incloses the dome to prevent radiation of heat. See dome¹, n., 3 (b).

dome-head (dom'hed), n. The top of the dome of a tank-car

doment (dö'ment), n. [$\langle do^1 + -ment.$] Performance; doings. [Colleq.]

A public ball, or any such great formal do-ment. Rhodn Broughton, Joan.

domesdayt, domesmant, etc. Obsolete forms

domesdayi, domesmani, etc. Obsolete forms of doomsday, etc. domestic (do-mes'tik), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also domestick, domestike; $\langle OF.$ domestique, ver-naeularly domesche, domeche, domeiche, domes-gue, etc., F. domestique = Pr. domesgue, domet-gue, domestic, domestegue = Sp. domestico = Pg. It. domestico, $\langle L.$ domesticus, belonging to the household, \langle domus, house, household: see dome.] I. a. 1. Relating or belonging to the home or household, or to household affairs; pertaining to one's place of residence, or to the pertaining to one's place of residence, or to the affairs which concern it, or used in the conduct of such affairs: as, domestic concerns; domestic life; domestic duties; domestic servants; domestic animals.

Who addeth that they lined not without men, but that they put the men to *domestike* drudgerles, and exercised the women in the field. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 398.

Domestic happiness, thou only blisa Of Paradise that has survivid the fall ! Concper, Task, iii. 41.

In these simple vales The natural feeling of equality Is by *domestic* service unimpaired. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

Attached to the occupations of the home or 9 the family; pertaining to home life, or to household affairs or interests: as, a domestic man or woman.

Well, you see, master Premium, what a *domestic* char-acter I am; here I sit of an evening surrounded by my family. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1. family.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his domestic feelings were unusually strong. Macaulay, Bunyan.

The domestic man, who loves no music so well as his ktichen clock, and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of. Emerson, Essays, Ist ser., p. 206.

3. Portaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; internal; not for-cign: as, domestic dissensions; domestic goods; domestic trade.

Lo here mayo ye see this beast to be no stranger, borne farr off, for Paul saith, he sitteth in the temple of God; he is therefore a *demestye* enimye. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, vil.

If there be any proposition universally true in politics, it is this, that foreign attachments are the fruit of *domes-tic* misrule. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Donnestic peace is maintained without the aid of a mili-tary establishment. Bancroft, Illst. U. S., I., Iot. 4. Home-made: an epithet applied to certain cotton cloths of American manufacture. See II., 5.

domesticate A stack of unbleached domestic cloth for a bolster. E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 44. Domestic architecture. (a) The art of designing and executing buildings for domestic or private use, as cot-tages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, etc. (b) Collectively, the styles or methods pursued in building for domestic purposes; the character or quality of domestic buildings; as, the domestic architecture of England as compared with that of France. — Domestic commerce, domestic cor-poration. See the nouns. — Domestic economy, the manner in which matters relating to the family are con-ducted; specifically, the economical management of house-hold affairs; the set of managing domestic affairs in the ess and thriftiest manner. — Domestic medicine, medi-cine as practised by suprofessional persons in their own families. — Domestic motor. See motor. II, n. 1. A household servant; a servant re-siding with a family. The master labours, and leads an anxious life, to secure

The master labours, and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestics*. *Knox*, Duty of Servants, Sermons, xvi.

Many a gallant gay domestic Bows before him at the door. *Tennyson*, Lord of Burleigh.

21. A native of a country.

If he were a forrelner for birth, yet he was a *domestick* In heart. Bp. Halt, Good Centurlon. 3t. An inmate of a house.

The great Basil mentions a certain art, of drawing many doves, by anointing the wings of n few with a fra-grant ointment, and so sending them abroad, that by the fragrancy of the ointment they may allure others unto the house whereof they are themselves the donnesticks. *C. Mather, Mag. Chria., iv., Int.*

4t. A domicile; a home.

I found myself so unfit for courts, that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own domestick. Sir W. Temple, Memoirs, p. 345.

5. pl. Home-made cotton cloths, cither bleached

or unbleached, of the grades in common use, and neither printed nor dyed. [U. S.] domestical (do-mes'ti-kal), o. and n. [< ME. domestical!; < domestic + -al.] I. a. 1t. Same as domestic.

Abandoned and forsaken, yea even of his own domesti-col servants.

Annual Servants. Quoted in Raleigh's Hist, World, Pref., p. 34. The original, proceedings and successe of the Northren domestical and forren trades and traffiques of this Isle of Britain. Inkluyt's Voyages, I, 124.

2. Of a home-like character; of local origin. [Rare.]

The Catholic Church . . . has made in fourteen cen-turies (in England) a massive system, . . . at once domes-tical and stately. Emerson, English Traits.

II.t n. 1. A family; a household.

Amongest whom, ther were many his parentes & do-mesticals or housholdes. Nicolls, tr. of Thueydides, fol. 41.

2. A domestic; a servant. Southwell. domestically (do-mes'ti-kal-i), adv. 1. In re-lation to domestic affairs.

As the conception of life in the fichrew heaven elab-orated, ... the ascribed arrangements did not, like those of the Greeks, parallel terrestrial arrangements domesti-cally. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 105.

Her brother's life struck her as bare, ungarnished, helpless, socially and *domestically* speaking. II. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 93.

2. Privately; as one of a family. domesticant; (dē-mes'ti-kant), a. [< ML. do-mestican(t-)s, ppr. of domesticare : see domesti-cate.] Forming part of the same family.

The power . . . was virtually residing and domesticant in the plurality of his assessors. Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 71.

domesticate (do-mes'ti-kāt), v.; pret. and pp. domesticated, ppr. domesticating. [< LL. domes-ticatus, p. a., prop. pp. of (ML.) domesticare (> It. domesticare = Pg. Sp. domesticar = Pr. do-mesgar, domesjar = F. domestiquer, OF. domes-eher), live in a family, trans. tame. < L. domes-ticus, domestic: see domestic.] I. trans. 1. To make domestic ; accustom to remain much at home: as to domestic cone's self. -2. To make home: as, to *domesticate* one's self. - 2. To make an inmate of a household; associate in family life; hence, to make intimate or cause to become familiar, as if at home.

Having the entry into your house, and being half do-mesticated by their situation. Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

I would not be domesticated all my days with a person tvery superior capacity to my own. Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

To marry is to domesticate the Recording Angel. R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Fuerisque, II. This proposition I beg the reader to domesticate in the nost intimate and familiar part of his knowledge. Westminster Rev., CXXVIII, 748.

If we dilute in beholding the Greek energy, the Roman pride, it is that we are already *domesticating* the same sentiment. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

mals or plants; tame or bring under control or cultivation; reclaim from a state of nature.

The domesticated reindeer still retains his wild instincts, and never fails to protest against the necessity of labor. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 144.

II. intrans. To live much at home; lead a quiet home life; become a member of a family circle.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to do-mesticate with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood. H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 305.

domestication ($d\bar{q}$ -mes-ti-k \bar{a} 'shon), n. [= F. domestication = Sp. domesticacion = Fg. domes-ticação = It. domesticazione, \langle ML. as if *domes-ticação = It. domesticare, domesticate: see do-mesticate.] 1. The act of becoming domestic, or the state of being domesticated; home life; or the state of being domesticated; borne life; home-like association or familiarity.—2. The act of converting to domestic uses, as wild ani-mals or plants, by taming or cultivation; the state of being made domestic: as, the *domestic*. cation of the zebra has been attempted; the domestication of the potato.

domesticative (do-mes'ti-kā-tiv), a. [< domes-ticate + -ive.] Tending to or of the nature of domestication: as, domesticative breeding.

domesticity (dō-mes-tis'1-ti), n.; pl. domesticities (-tiz). [= F. domesticité = Sp. domesticidad = Pg. domesticidade, \langle ML. domesticita(t-)s, (L. domesticus, domestic: see domestic.]
The state of being domestic. 11

These great artists [who succeeded "the masters"] brought with them mystery, despondency, domesticity, sensuality: of all these good came, as well as evil. Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 184.

Some of the aspects of a soldier's career, its nomadic character, its want of *domesticity*. *The Century*, XXXII.935.

2. A domestic affair, act, or habit.

The domesticities of life. J. Martineau.

domesticize $(d\bar{o} - mes'ti - s\bar{z}z)$, v. t.; pret. and pp. domesticized, ppr. domesticizing. [$\langle domes-$ tic + -ize.] To render domestic; domesticate. Southey.

Southey. domett (dom'et), n. [Prob. from a proper name.] A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen. domeykite (dō-mā'kīt), n. [After I. Domeyko, a Chilian mineralogist.] A native copper ar-senid, occurring massive in Chili, of a tin-white to steel-gray color and metallie luster. domical (dō'mi-kal), a. [< ML. *domicalis, do-micialis, < L. domüs, a honse, ML. a chnreh, etc.: see dome.] Related to or shaped like a dome; characterized by the presence of a dome or domes; influenced in construction by the prin-ciples of the dome. ciples of the dome.

The kings of Mykênê had reared those tombs or trea-suries which show such a wonderful striving after the do-mical form while the domical construction was not yet un-derstood. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 405.

Domical church, a church of which a dome is the char-acteristic feature; or, specifically, a church of which the entire roof-plan is practically a series of domes, whether boldly prominent, as in St. Mark's at Venice, and in the church of St. Front at Périgueux, France, copied from it



Domical Church .-- Cathedral of Périgueux, France; 11th century

in the eleventh century, or not apparent from the exte-rior, as is common in the medieval churches of Anjou and bordering provinces. This system of construction is of Byzantine origin, and presents a highly interesting and important phase of architectural development.

[Périgord] is the land alike of flint implements and of domical churches. Contemporary Rev., L. 325.

3. To convert to domestic uses, as wild ani- **domically** (do 'mi-kal-i), *adv*. In a domical mals or plants; tame or bring under control manner; as or with a dome: as, *domically* roofed chapels

1728

domicella (dom-i-sel'ä), n. [NL., dim. of L. domus, a honse:

see dome.] The specific name of a lory of the Moluccas, Lorius domicel-(Linnæus), laadopted by adopted by some authors as the genus name instead of the barbarous the barbarous word Lorius. In some usages it is nearly contermi-nous with the sub-family Loring, in-cluding Eos, Cori-philus, etc.

philus, etc. domicile, domicil (dom'i-sil), n. [= D. domi-cilie = G. Dan. Sw. domicil, \langle OF. domicile, F. domicile = Pr. domicili = Sp. Pg. It. domicilio, \langle L. domicilium, a habitation, abode, \langle domus, a honse (see dome), + *-cilium, perhaps con-nected with cella, a cot, hnt, cell, and celare, cover, hide: see cell, conceal.] 1. In general, a place of residence of a person or a family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives; a place of habitual abode, in contradistinction to a place of temporary sojourn.

Let him have no culinary fire, no domicil; let him, when very hungry, go to the town for food. Sir W. Jones, Ordinances of Menu, xii.

2. In *law*, the place where a person has his home, or his principal home, or where he has his family residence and personal place of busi-ness; that residence from which there is no ness, that residence from which factor is the present intention to remove, or to which there is a general intention to return. The domicile depends not on citizenship, nor on presence, but on the concurrence of two elements: last, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the person to make that place his home. Thus, a man may be a citizen of one country, have his domicile in another, and temporarily reside in a third. Domicile is of three kinds: lst, domicile of origin or nativity, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, domicile of choice, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and ad, domicile by operation of law, as that of a wife arising from marriage. The term domicile is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some conutries for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence of at least forty days within the country constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction. All questions relating to personal property, hin matters of debt, intestacy, or testamentary disposition, are determined by the law of the place of domicile, while those relating to real property of a foreigner domicile in a country with which his own is at war is held to be subject to seizure as that of an alien enery. present intention to remove, or to which there

It would be more correct to say that that place is prop-erly the *domicil* of a person in which his habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing therefrom. *Story*, Conflict of Laws, iii. § 43.

"Two things must concur," says the same eminent ju-rist [Story], "to constitute domicile — first, residence, and secondly, intention of making it the home of the party," and when once domicile is acquired it is not shaken off by occasional absences for the sake of business or of pleasure, or even by visits to a former domicile or to one's native country. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 67. domicile (dom'i-sil), v. t.; pret. and pp. domi-ciled, ppr. domiciling. [= D. domicilieren = G. domiciliren = Dan. domiciliere = Sw. domiciliera, $\langle F. domicilier = Sp. Pg. domiciliar, <math>\langle NL. *domiciliare$ (see domiciliate), domicile; from the noun.] To establish in a fixed residence,

or a residence that constitutes continuance in abode; domiciliate.

He has now been a fortnight domiciled at Oriel. Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 86.

domiciliart (dom-i-sil'i-är), n. [< ML. domiciliarius, a domestic: see domiciliary.] A domestic; a member of a household.

The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and *domiciliars.* Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.

domiciliary (dom-i-sil'i-ā-ri), a. [= OF. and F. domiciliaire = Sp. Pg. It. domiciliario, < ML. domiciliarius, prop. adj., domestic, < L. domici-lium, abode, domicile: see domicile.] 1. Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or a family. on or a family. The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen. *Motley*.

Domiciliary visitation of the poor is the great need of e city. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II, 325. the city. 2. In zoöl., constituting or pertaining to a protective or investing envelop or case in which

an animal lives: as, the domiciliary structure of an infusorian; a *domiculary* structure Domiciliary visit, a visit to a private dwelling, particu-larly for the purpose of searching or inspecting it under authority, as in police supervision or in house-to-house visitation by sanitary officers.

Whether or not official oversight [in ancient Egypt] in-cluded domioiliary visits, it at any rate went to the extent of taking note of each family. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

domiciliate (dom-i-sil'i-āt), v. t.; pret, and pp. domiciliated, ppr. domiciliating. [< NL. *domi-ciliatus, pp. of *domiciliarc, < L. domicilium, a domicile: see domicile, v.] 1. To provide with or establish in a domicile; fix in a place of residence.

The domiciliated classes of one of the most interesting nations of the world. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

21. To render domestic; tame.

The domiciliated animals. Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 61. domiciliation (dom-i-sil-i-ā'shon), n. [< domi-ciliate + -ion.] 1. The state of being domicili-ated; inhabitancy.—2t. The act of taming or rendering domestic; the state of being tamed or domesticated: as, the domiciliation of wild fowls. E, D.

fowls. E. D.
domiculture (dō'mi-kul-tūr), n. [< L. domus, a honse, household, + cultura, cultivation.]
Housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. E. D. [Rare.]
domifyt (dō'mi-fī), v. t. [As ML. domificare, build, < L. domus, a honse, + facere, make: see dome1 and -fy.] In astrol., to divide (the heavens) into twelve honses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope by means of six great circles, called circles of position.
doming. (dom'i-nä), n.; pl. doming (-nē), [L.,

domina (dom'i-nä), n.; pl. dominæ (-nê). [L., mistress, lady, fem. of dominus, master, lord; used as titles in ML.: see dominus.] In law, a title formerly given to an honorable woman who held a barony in her own right.

dominance, dominancy (dom'i-nans, -nan-si), n. [{ OF. dominance, dominence, F. dominance, < dominant, dominant: see dominant. Cf. pre-dominance.] Rule; control; anthority; ascendancy.

dancy. dominant (dom'i-nant), a. and n. [(OF. domi-nant, F. dominant = Sp. Pg. It. dominante, (L. dominan(t-)s, ppr. of dominari, rule: see domi-nate. Cf. predominant.] I. a. 1. Exercising rule or chief anthority; governing; predomi-nant: as, the dominant party or faction.

From the beginning the militant class, being by force of arms the *dominant* class, becomes the class which owns the source of food — the land. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

Hence - 2. Having a controlling effect or in-fluence; most conspicuous or effective; overshadowing.

In the view from the railway Saint Nicholas' tower is ominant. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 16. dominant.

Moral existence is often thoughtlessly confounded with spiritual, because it is so dominant a form of natural ex-istence as to seem something apart from it. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 116.

But once originated, the conception of the constancy of the order of Nature has become the dominant idea of mod-ern thought. Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 2.

ern thought. Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 2. Dominant branch of a tree, in math., one containing at least half of all the knots of the tree. —Dominant chord or triad, in music, the triad based upon the dominant or fifth tone of the scale. This triad precedes that of the tonic in the complete or authentic cadence.—Dominant section, in music, an intermediate section of a piece, written in the key of the dominant, and thus contrasted with the first and last sections, in the key of the tonic.— Dominant tenement, the tenement or parcel of land in favor of which a servitude exists over another tenement, called the servient tenement. The owner of the dominant tenement is sometimes called the dominant auterer. II. n. [= D. G. dominante = Dan. Sw. domi-nant, \leq II. dominante: see I.] In music: (a) The receiting tone in Gregorian scales or modes.

The reciting tone in Gregorian scales or modes. (b) The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes: so called because of its importance in relation to the key-note or tonic.

Ancient Greek music seems . . . to have deviated from ours by ending on the *dominant* instead of the tonic. *Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 371.

dominantly (dom'i-nant-li), adv. In a domi-nant manner; so as to control or sway.

It is owing to its *dominantly* materialistic side, and to its power in increasing the capacity for pain, as well as actual pain, that civilization has developed modern pes-simism. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 27.

dominate (dom'i-nāt), v.; pret. and pp. domi-nated, ppr. dominating. [< L. dominatus, pp. of dominari (> It. dominare = F. dominer = Sp. Pg. dominar : see also domineer), rule, be lord,



Domicella (Lorius domicella).

< dominus, lord, master: see dominus. Hence in comp. predominate.] I. trans. 1. To bear rule over; control by mastery; govern; sway. We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or dominated. Tooke, lilat. Russia. Hence -2. To affect controllingly or most prominently; have chief influence over or effect upon; overshadow: as, a *dominating* fea-ture in a landscape.

The spectral form of an awful fate dominating all things umau and divine. J. Caird. human and divine.

human and divine. The credulity of the Christians was dominated by con-science, and they detected a polluted impostor with as sure an instinct as the most cultivated Epicurean. Froude, Sketches, p. 135.

II. intrans. To hold control; predominate; prevail.

The system of Aristotle, however, still dominated in the universities. Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 2.

The Mount of Olives is a steep and rugged hill, domi-nating over the city and the surrounding heights. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 76. Now explain the charm with which he [Shakspere] domi-nates in all tongues, even under the disenchantment of translation? Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

domination (dom-i-nā'shon), n. [< ME. domy-nacion, < OF. dominaciun, dominacion, domina-tion, F. domination = Pr. domination = Sp. dowinacion = Pg. dominación = 11. dominación = 5p. do-minación = Pg. dominación = 1t. dominazione, \langle L. dominatio(n-), rule, dominion (also used in a concrete sense, in sing. or pl., rulers, lords, ML. a title of kings, etc., also in pl. ouo of the supposed orders of angels), $\langle dominari, pp. do-$ minatus, rulo: seo dominate.] 1. The exerciseof power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; lordship; government.

This lyon crowned hadde in hls companye xvilj lyon-sewes crowned, whereof eche of hem hadde lordshippe and domynacion ouer the tother bestes that were turned to the lyon crowned. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), fil. 413.

Thou, and thine, usurp The dominations, royalties, and rights Of this oppressed boy. Shak., K. John, H. 1.

2. Control by means of superior ability, influence, position, or resources; prevailing force: as, the *domination* of strong minds over weak; the domination of reason over the passions.

That anstere and insolent domination [of the aristoc-acy]. Burke, Present Discontents (1770). racy]. racy]. Burke, Present Discontents (1770). **3.** pl. An order of angels, supposed to be men-tioned in two passages of the New Testament (Eph. i. 21, Col. i. 16), where the authorized version uses the word dominions. In the scheme of the celestial hierarchy (see hierarchy) of Dionysius the pseudo-Arcopagite (first eltcd in the aixth century), and afterward generally accepted, the dominations con-stitute the fourth among the nine orders of angels, rank-ing as the first order of the second or intermediate triad. The form domination rather than dominion is due to the Latin domination is the Vilgate, the rendering of the Greek word also used by Dionysius. Thrones. dominations, priveedons, virtues, powers:

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers; Ifear my decree. Milton, P. L., v. 607.

Syn. 1. Rule, command. -2. Influence, Ascendancy, etc. See authority.
dominative (dom'i-nā-tiv), a. [= F. dominative, < t. dominative, < ML. dominatives, < L. dominati, rulo: see dominate.] Presiding; governing; dominating. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nothing should be despisable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of power, the nobility in windom and *dominative* virtue. Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

dominator (dom'i-nā-tor), n. [Early mod. F. dominatour; = F. dominateur = Sp. Pg. domina-dor = It. dominator, $\langle L. dominator, a ruler, \langle do-$ minari, rule: seo dominate.] A ruler; a rulingpower; a presiding or predominant influence.

The great pride of the Greekes and Latines, when they were dominatours of the world, reckoning no language so sweete and clull as their owne. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 200.

Jupiter with Mars [are] dominators for this north-weat part of the world. Camden, Remains, Britain. Great deputy, the welklu'a vicegerent, and aole domi-nator of Navarre. Shak., L. L. L., 1. 1.

domineer (dom-i-nör'), v. [In the 17th century also domineere, domminere; < MD. domineren, feast luxuriously (lit. play the master; cf. quot. from Shakspere under def. 2), D. domiduot. from Shakspere tilder der. 2), D. domi-neren = G. dominiren = Dan. dominere = Sw. dominera, domineer, $\langle OF. dominer, F. domi ner, <math>\langle L. dominari, rule, be master: see domi-$ nate.] I. intrans. 1. To rule in an overbearing or arrogant manner; have or get the upper hand.

The bishop of Ely, chancelor, Was left a vice-roy here, Who like a potent emperor Did proudly domninere. True Tale of Robin Hood (Child'a Ballads, V. 362). 109

1729

A lustice of peace hee is to domineers in his Parish, and doe his neighbour wrong with more right. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographic, An Vp-start Countrey (Kalebt [Knight.

As when the feudal lords were strongest, the towns sought protection under their castles, so in Italy, when the towns and their factions domineered, the foundal lords were fain to seek their safety in becoming citizens. Brougham

To give orders or directions in an arrogant, blustering manner; make an overbearing as-sertion of authority; play the master: often with over.

> Go to the feast, revel and domineer. Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. His Wishes tend abroad to roam ; And her's, to domineer at home. Prior, Alma, H.

Viragos, who discipline their husbands and domineer over the whole neighbourhood. Goldsmith, Female Warriors.

Syn. 1. To tyrannize.—2. To swagger, lord lt. II. trans. To govern; sway; influence. The barbara domineereth all the other ayllogisms. Sir T. Rrowne.

Sir T. Browne. Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble fervour, Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream, Each village-fahle, domineers in turn Ilis brain's distemper'd nerves? *H. Walpole*, Mysterions Mother, il. 2.

domineering (dom-i-nēr'ing), p. a. Overbearing.=Syn. Authoritative, Dogmatic, etc. See magisterial. domini, n. Plural of dominus. domini, n.

 domini, n. Plural of dominus.
 dominical (dō-min'i-kal), a. and n. [= OF. dominical, F. dominical = Pr. Sp. Pg. dominical = It. domenicale, < ML. dominicalis, pertaining to Sunday (dominica, or, in full, dominica dies or day, also a costume or veil for Sunday), or to the Lord, $\langle L. dominicus (\rangle Sp. dominico), per-$ taining to a lord, LL. and ML. pertaining to $the Lord, <math>\langle L. dominus, lord: see dominus.]$ I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sundar. Sunday.

And who knows not the superstitious rigor of his Sun-days Chappel, and the licentious remissness of his Sundays Theater; accompanied with that reverend Statute for Do-*minical* Jigs and Maypoles, publisht in his own Name, and dertw'd from the example of his Father James. Milton, Eikonoklastes, 1.

2. Relating to Christ as Lord: as, the dominical prayer.

cal prayer. Some works altered in the dominical gapels. Fuller. **Dominical or Sunday letter**, one of the serve letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in calcudars to mark the Sundays ing marked by the above letters in their order, the follow-ing marked by the above letters in their order, the follow-ing marked by the above letters in their order, the follow-ing marked by the above letters in their order, the follow-ing marked by the above letters in their order, the follow-ing marked by the above letters in their order, the follow-ing marked by the above letters in their order, the follow-ing marked by the above letters in their order, the follow-ing marked by the above letters in their order. The same letter; so the the ne preceding. (Many modern writers make the change of letter to occur after the end of February 24th the dominical letter for the remainder of the year changes of the veek on which a given date tails in any year, pas-tieters is primarily to ald in determining the date of East-ri, but it may be need, by calculation, for finding the day of the veek on which a given date tails in any year, pas-inture. To find the dominical letter of any year, let p, dread; then, and the digits in the thousands', hun-dread; then, and the digits in the thousands', hun-dread; then east is new style, find the aum 6p + 2q + 5r+4s + 1, and diminish it by the quotient of the year da-ter is new 8(p + 1) + q + 5r + 4s. In either case in-grease the result by double the remainder after dividing week by 400 (neglecting the remainder). If it is old style, form the aum 8(p + 1) + q + 5r + 4s. In either case in-grease the result by double the remainder after dividing week by etch is remainder by the quotient of the year di-ter in the alphabet (the ordinal number of the dominical letter is phonese; a building used for religious ser-ter.). There been Christian Churches, Oratories, or dominical Some words altered in the dominical goapels. Fuller.

vice.

Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or dominicals to outshine the Temples of the Reathen Gods. Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 351.

3. A dominical letter.

Kath. Fair as a text B in a copy-book. Ros. 'Ware penells! How? let me not die your debtor, My red dominical, my golden letter. Shak., L. L. L. v. 2. 4. A garment or veil for Sundays. See dominicale.

Wee decree that enery woman, when ahe dooth commu-nicate, have her dominical: If she have it not, let her not communicate vutil the next Sonneday." Bp. Jewell, Reply to Harding, p. 73.

dominicale (dō-mini-kā'lē), n. [ML.: see do-minical.] A general term for a costume or a sin-gle garment appropriated to Sunday and atten-dance on divine service, especially a veil, of which the use is retained in Italy to the present

dominion

day, and was common among Roman Catholies elsewhere until a recent date.

Dominican (dö-min'l-kan), a. and n. [= F. do-minicain = Sp. Pg. dominicano, dominico = It. domenicano (chiefly as a nonn) = D. Dominikaan domenicano (chiefly as a nonn) = D. Dominikaan = G. Dominicancr = Dan. Sw. Dominikaner (as a noun), \langle ML. Dominicanus, pertaining to Do-minicus, a Dominican, \langle Dominicus, a man's name, referring to Dominic de Guzman, ealled St. Dominic. The name Dominicus, E. Domi-nic, F. Dominique, Sp. Domingo, It. Domenico, means 'belonging to the Lord': see dominical.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans.-2. Noting certain South Ameri-can tanagers of the genus Paroaria, as P. ou-cullata, of dark-gray color with a pointed scarcullata, of dark-gray color with a pointed scarlet crest.

II. n. One of an order of mendicant friars instituted by the Spaniard Domingo de Guzman in Languedoe in France, and confirmed by the In structured by the Spanial Dominic of Gutarian in Languedoc in France, and confirmed by the pope in 1216. The official name of the order is Fratres Preaching Brethren or Friars, Bredleants, or Order of Preaching Brethren or Friars, Bredleants, or Order of Preachers), preaching and instruction being the chief ob-jects of its foundation. It was established by Dominic himself also in Italy and Spain, and spread rapidly in other constries. In England its members were called Black Friars, from their black cloaks, and in France Jaco-bins, from the church and hospital of St. Jacques (Jaco-bus), in which they were first established in Paris. Their rules, based upon those of St. Augustine, enjoin poverty, chastity, fasting, and silence; but the last two may he dis-pensed with when they would Interfore with active duties. The efficers of the order are all elective. The highest, holding his place six years, is termed general; provincial and conventual priors have charge respectively of prov-luces and convents. The Dominicans and Franciscans, originating abont the same time and long vehement rivals, were the leading orders of the Roms Church until the rise of the Jesuits in the sixteenth century. They still exist in many countries, but with reduced luffuence. The dreas of the order is a black mantle and a white habit and scap-ular. An order of Dominican uuns was also founded by Dominic An order of Dominican nuns was also founded by nler Dominie

Dominicide¹ (dö-min'i-sīd), n. [\langle L. dominus, lord, master, + -cida, killer, \langle cædere, kill.] One who kills his master. E. D. dominicide² (dö-min'i-sīd), n. [\langle L. dominus, lord, master, + -cidium, a killing, \langle cædere, kill.] The killing of a master. E. D. dominie (dom'i-ni or dö'mi-ni), n. [= Sp. dó-mine a schoolmester (L. domine yog, of domi

nuine, a schoolmaster, < L. domine, voc. of domi-nus, a lord or master; tho word being formerly used in the vocative as a regular term of address to clergymen, schoolmasters, and others in authority.] 1. A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Scotch and Old Eng.]

The dainty dominie, the schoolmaster. Beau. and Fl. Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, *Dominic* Sampson. Scott, Guy Mannering, il.

2. In some parts of the United States, a clergyman; a parson; especially, a settled minis-ter or pastor: a title used specifically in the (Dutch) Reformed Church, and colloquially in other churches, particularly in New York and New Jersey.

dominio (dō-mē'ni-ō), n. [Sp.: see dominion.] In Mexican and Spanish law, equivalent to dominium

nium. dominion (dō-min'yon), n. [< ME. dominion, domynyon, < OF. dominion (F. dominion, as ap-plied to the Dominion of Canada), < ML. do-minio(n-), equiv. to L. dominium (> Sp. Pg. It. dominio), lordship, right of ownership, < domi-nus, lord: see domain, demain, demesne, all from the same source.] 1. Lordship; sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; empiro: as, a territory under the dominion of a foreign power. Hit is also ynder the domunum of the Vanyalane

Hit is also vnder the domynyon of the Venyslans. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

For till his dayes, the chiefe dominion By strength was wielded without policy. Spenser, F. Q., H. x. 89.

I praised and honoured him that liveth for ever, whose Dan, lv. 34. do nion is an everlasting dominion. 2. The right of uncontrolled possession, use, and disposal; power of control.

and disposal; power of control. Study thou the dominion of thyself, and quiet thine own commotions. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., 1. 24. Ile could not have private dominion over that which was under the private dominion of another. Locke. What am I That I dare to look her way; Think I may hold dominion sweet, Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast? Tennyson, Maud, xvl. 1.

3. A territory and people subject to a specific government or control; a domain: as, the do-minions of Prussia.

Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his dominion. Ps. cxlv. 2.

dominion

All thay that dwell in that Dominion, whereof the city is head. Coryat, Crudities, I. 40. I have seen now all the King of Great-Britain'a Domin-Howell, Letters, I. vi. 38.

ions. Youth, Manhood, Age, that draws us to the ground, . . . Glide to thy dim dominions, and are bound. Bryant, The Past.

4. pl. Same as dominations. See domination, 3. Whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principali-Col. i. 16. tles, or powers

tles, or powers. Col. i. 16. Act of dominion, in *law*, an act tantamount to an exer-cise of ownership.—Arms of dominion, in *her.* See *arm*², 7(*a*).—Dominion day, a national holiday observed in the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, in celebra-tion of the proclamation of the union of the provinces under that name on July 1st, 1867, in accordance with the set of the British Parliameut, passed March 20th of that year, called the British North American Act.—Old Do-minion, a name popularly given to the State of Virginia. And what more pailing method of the litter of the state of the set of the

And what more prolific mother of noblity was there in the eighteenth century than the Old Dominion? Schouler, Hist. U. S., I. 9.

=Syn. 1. Sovercignty, away, control, rule, mastery, ascen-

dancy. dominium (dō-min'i-um), n. [L., lordship, dominion: see dominion.] In civil law, the own-ership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life interest, to an equitable right, to a merely pos-sessory right, or to a right against a particular person.

Dominium gives to him in whom it is vested the power of applying the subject to all purposes, except auch as are inconsistent with his relative or absolute duties. Servi-tus gives the power of applying the subject only to exactly determined purposes

Gordon Campbell, Roman Law, p. 251. We cannot give a reason, other than mere chance, why power over a wife should have retained the name of manus, why power over a child should have obtained another name, potestas, why power over slaves and inanimate property should in later times be called *dominium*. *Maine*, Early Hist, of Institutions, p. 313.

maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 813. Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 813. Dominium directum. (a) The legal title to land, as distinguished from the right to use it. (b) The right of the feudal lord in land, as distinguished from that of his vasaal. (c) The right of the landlord in land, as distin-guished from that of his tenant. — Dominium utile, the right of the beneficiary, vasasl, or tenant in land, as di-tinguished respectively from the three meanings of do-minium directum. Dominium directum and dominium utile, whether vested in the same person or not, together make up the ownership of the land in its widest sense. domino (dom'i-nō), n.; pl. dominoes or dominos (-nōz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. domino = F. do-mino = Sp. dominó = Pg. It. domino, mas-querade dress, \langle ML. domino (in sense 1), \langle L. dominus, lord, master, in ML. a title common to ecclesiastics (see dominic); cf. ML. domini-cale, a kind of veil. The game is said to be so called from the black under surface or part of the pieces with which it is played.] 1. (a) An ecclesiastical garment worn over other vestments in cold weather, made loose, and fur-nished with a hood. (b) By vestriction the

nished with a hood. (b) By restriction, the hood alone. -2. A garment made in par-tial imitation of that described in def. 1, and used at masked balls. It is resulty balls. It is usually made of thin silk, loose, and with large sleeves and a hood.

Hia Majesty of Denmark, Gold Domino, trimmed with silver and Italian

Flowers. Court Milliner's List of [King of Denmark's Mas-[querade, N. and Q., 7th [ser., JII. 64.

3. A person wearing a domino.

Howells, venetian Life, vin. 4. A half-mask formerly worn over the face by ladies when traveling, at masquerades, etc., as a partial disguise for the features.—5. One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See def. 6.—6. pl. A game regularly played with twenty-eight flat oblong pieces of ivory, bone, or wood, usually black on one side, the back, and white on the other, the face, the latter being divided into two parts by a cross-line. The face of one domino, the double blank, is unfatter being divided into two parts by a cross-line. The face of one domino, the double blank, is un-marked, and that of the others is marked on one or both ends with pips or spots from one to six in number, the highest piece being the double six. Dominoes, however, are made in different styles, and for some games a larger number of pieces and higher markings are used. All play with dominoes consists in matching the pieces in a line by the corresponding ends so long as this can be done,

1730

and scoring the number of spots remaining in the beaten hand to the account of the winner.

The two players at dominoes glanced up from their game s if to protest. Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 11 as if to protest. dominotier (do-mē-nō-tiā'), n. [F. dominotier, a maker of dominoes (in def. 1, above); hence, by extension, as in def.; < domino, domino.] A maker of colored or marbled paper; an engraver or a colorer of woodcuts.

The makers of such paper, as well as the engravers and colourers of wood-cuts, were called *dominotiers*. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 45.

dominus (dom'i-nus), n.; pl. domini (-nī). [L., a master, lord, owner, proprietor, ruler, in LL. and ML. applied especially to the Lord, in ML. also a title common to ecclesiastics and gentlealso a title common to ecclesiastics and gentle-men (in this use being often abbreviated in writ-ing and speech to "Dom."); fem. domina, lady, mistress. Hence the Rom. forms dan¹, don², dom², dame, dam², doña, donna, dueña, duenna, damsel, donzel, madam, madame, madonna, etc. L. dominus = Skt. damana, in comp., conquer-ing, also as a proper name, \langle Skt. \sqrt{dam} , tame, = L. domare = E. tame.] 1. Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman (in the Unititle formerly given to a clergyman (in the University of Cambridge to a bachelor of arts), gentleman, or lord of a manor. See dominie, don², dan¹.—2. In civil law, one who possesses something by right.—3. In feudal law, one who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another.—Dominus voliscum, the versicle "The Lord be with you," employed in Western liturgies and of-fices, like the similar *Pax voliscum* (Peace he with you), as a hrief prayer of the priest for the people, the people in turn praying for the priest in the response *Et cum spiritu two* (And with thy spirit).

aomitablet (dom'i-ta-bl), a. [< L. as if *domi-tabilis, < domitare, tame (> E. daunt), freq. of domare = E. tame: see tame, daunt. Cf. domable.] Capable of being tamed.

Those animals of the more voracious and fierce nature are less subject to be disciplined, tamed, and brought into subjection; the other are by their very nature more dom-itable, domestick, and aubject to be governed. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 369.

domite (dō'mīt), n. [< Dôme (Puy-de-Dôme, a department of France) + -ite².] A variety

a department of France) $\pm -ite^{2}$.] A variety of trachyte occurring in the volcauic region of central France. domitic (do-mit'ik), a. [$\langle domite \pm -ic.$] Com-posed of or similar to domite. dom pedro (dom pē'drō). [Pg. Dom Pedro = Sp. Don Pedro, lit. Sir Peter; Pedro being a very common Sp. and Pg. Christian name, $\langle L.$ Petrus, $\langle Gr. Il \acute{e}\tau \rho \sigma$, Peter.] A name given to the game of sancho pedro when the joker or dom is used as one of the trumps. dompynget, n. [ME., mod. as if *dumping, $\langle dump$, plunge: see $dump^{2}$.] The dabchick. In marels and in mores, in myres and in wateres

In mareis and in mores, in myres and in wateres Dompynges dyueden [dived]; "deere god," ich sayde, "Wher hadden these wilde suche witt and at what scole?" Piers Plowman (C), xiv, 169.

don¹ (don), v. t.; pret. and pp. donned, pp. don-ning. [A contr. of do on, at first prob. (like $doff, \leq do + off$) in the impv.; ME. don on, AS. don on, pret. $dyde on : \sec do^1$. Cf. doff.] To put on; invest with.

Then up he rose, and donn'd his clothes. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

Come, don thy cap, and mount thy horse. Scott, Marmion, v. 31.

Odin donn'd His dazzling corslet and his helm of gold. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

don² (don), n. [\langle Sp. don = Pg. dom, a title equiv. to E. Mr., \langle ML. dominus: see dominus. The word is ult. the same as ME. dan: see dan¹.] 1. [cap.] A title in Spain and Italy prefixed to a man's Christian name, like Sir in Great Britain, Formerly, in Spain, it was confined to men of high rank, but is now applied to all persons of the better classes, and is a mere title of courtesy.

The title of Don, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courteay. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

2. A gentleman; a man bearing the title of or addressed as "Don."

One will bee sicke forsooth, and bid her mald deny her to this don, that earle, the other marquesse, nay to a duke. *Rawlins*, The Rebellion, 1. 1.

3. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to one giving him-self airs of importance.

The great dons of wit. Druden. 4. In Great Britain, a fellow of a college, or

any college anthority. [University slang.] I find that the reverend dons in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public. Amhurst, Terræ Filina, Jan. 23, 1721.

The college anthorities (in University slang-phrase the Dons) are designated in the most general terms as the Master and Fellows. C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 31.

doña (dô'nyä), n. [Sp.: see donna, and dueña, duenna.] A lady: the Spanish equivalent of donna, especially as a conventional title of respect.

There was the Countess of Medina Celi; . . . And Doña Serafina, and her cousins. Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 1.

donable (dö'na-bl), a. [< L. donabilis, that de-serves to be presented or presented with, < do-nare, present: see donate.] Capable of being donated or given. Bailey, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

Donacia (dō-nā'si-ā), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. óóva5, a reed.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, typifying the subfamily Donaciinæ, and beetless, typifying the subfamily Donaciina, and somewhat resembling longicorns, the antennæ being filiform and the prothorax narrow and not margined. They are small species, mostly of metal-lic colors, and covered with water-proof hairs. The larves feed on the roots and stems of water-plants and algæ. It is a wide-spread genus, of over 100 species, 25 of which in-habit the United States. **Donacidæ**¹ (dō-nas'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., \langle Do-nax (Donac-) + -idæ.] A family of bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus Donax. They are closely related to the *Tellinida*, and by many re-ferred to the same family. They differ in the form of the shell, which is wedge-shaped, with the front produced and rounded, and the posterior short and very oblique. Over 100 species are known. **Donacidæ**² (dō-nas'i-dē), n. pl. Same as Do-naciidæ. Lacordaire, 1845. **Donacidæ** (don-a-sī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Do-naciidæ. Also written Donaciadæ and Do-nacidæ.

nacida

nacidae. **Donaciinæ** (don-a-si-i'nē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Do-$ nacia + -inac.] A subfamily of Chrysomelidae,typified by the genus Donacia. Usually writtenDonacinæ. Lacordaire, 1845.**Donacinæ** $! (don-a-si'nē), n. pl. [NL., <math>\langle Donax$ (Donac) + -inæ.] A subfamily of Tellinidae: same as the family Donacidae!.

Donacinæ² (don-a-sī'nē), n. pl. Same as Donaciine.

conne. **donacite** (dō'na-sīt), n. [NL., $\langle Donax(Donac-)$ +-*ite*².] A fossil shell of the genus Donax, or closely resembling a species of that genus. **Donacobius** (don-a-kō'bi-us), n. [NL. (Swain-son, 1831), $\langle Gr. \delta \phi a \xi (\delta o va c.), a$ reed, $+ \beta i o c.$ life.] A genus of South American dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of the group Mimina, or medium through the genus of the group Mimina, or mocking-thrushes, connecting these with the

mocking-thrushes, connecting these with the wrens. They have a long, notched bill, with entirely exposed nostrils and nasal membrane, moderate relatal bristles, and tail longer than the rounded wings. D. cyanzus and D. alborittatus are the two species. dona nobis ($d\bar{o}'n\bar{a}'n\bar{o}'b$ is). [L., give us (pacem, peace): dona, 2d pers. sing. impv. of donare, give; nobis, dat. pl. of ego, I (pl. nos).] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, the last section, beginning "Dona nobis pacem."—2. A musical setting of those words, especially as a movement in a mass.

setting of those works, espectation f(x) = 1 a mass. donary (dő'na-ri), *n*.; pl. donaries (-riz). [$\langle L$. donarium, the place in a temple where votive offerings were got, a votive offering, $\langle donum$, a gift, votive offering.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

I conceal their donaries, pendants, other offerings. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 620.

donatt, n. See donet.

donat; n. See donet. donatary (don'a-tā-ri), n.; pl. donataries (-riz). [= F. donataire = Sp. Pg. It. donataries (-riz). [= F. donataire = Sp. Pg. It. donataries (-riz). donatarius, also donatorius, the recipient of a gift, $\langle donalus, a gift, \langle L. donare, give: see$ donate (dô'nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. donated, ppr. donating. [$\langle L. donatus, pp. of donare,$ give, present (something --acc.) to (a person --dat.), present (a person --acc.) with (some-thing --abl.), grant, give up, remit, condone (see condone), $\langle donum, a gift, = Skt. dāna, a$ gift, akin to Gr. dāpov, a gift, $\langle L. dare, Gr. do dó-vau = Skt. <math>\sqrt{d\bar{a}}$, give: see datel.] To give; present as a gift; contribute. [U. S.] More than a hundred thousand dollars have been do-

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been do-nated . . . by members of his family. E. A. Park.

donation (do-na'shon), n. [= F. donation, OF. donoison, donaison, donaeson, donaison = Sp. do-nacion = Pg. doacăco = It. donazione, $\langle L. dona-$ tio(n-), a giving, $\langle donare$, give: see donate.] 1. The act of giving or bestowing; a granting.



2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

And some denation freely to estate On the bless'd lovers. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

3. In *law*, the act or contract by which the own-ership of a thing is transferred by one person ership of a thing is transferred by one person to another without consideration. To be valid, a donation suppose sepacity both in the donor to give and in the donor to receive, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance. — Donatio mortis causa (literally, a gift by reason of death), a gift of personal property, made in the donor's expectation of speedy death, with the im-plied or expressed condition that the thing is to be return-ed if he recover. — Donation lands, in Pennaylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the northwestern part of the State for donation or gift to citizens of the State who had served in the revolutionary army.= Syn 2. Contribution, benefaction.—3. Gift, Lar-gess, etc. See present. donation-party (dō-nā'shon-pār'ti), n. A party of the parishioners of a clergyman, who usu-

of the parishioners of a clergyman, who usu-ally assemble at the clergyman's house, each ally assemble at the clergyman's house, each guest bringing him a present, as some article of food or clothing or of household use; also, the custom of assembling for this purpose; sometimes, tho things so presented. This cus-tom provails chiefly in rural regions. [U.S.] **Donatism** (don'a-tizm), n. [< Donatus + -ism.] The doctrines of the Donatists. **Donatist** (don 'a-tist), n. [< LL. Donatista, Donatist, < Donatus, a man's name.] One of an early Christian sect in Africa which origi-nated in a dispute over the election of Cascil

nated in a dispute over the election of Caeil-ian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relies of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian faith called confessors, and the to relice of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian falth called confessors, and the rivalry of Secundus, primate of Numidia. Se-cundus and the Numidian bishops declared Caellan's consecration invalid because conferred by Felix of Ap-tunga, whom they charged with being a traditor. They excommunicated Caellian and his party, and made one Majorinus bishop in opposition. The name Donatist came either from Donatus of Case Nigre, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Council in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probably) from Donatus "the Great," who succeeded Majorinus in 315 and under whom the schism became fixed. Repressed under Constans, the Donatist revived nuder the favor of Julian the Apos-tate. Repressive measures, provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to time. These measures, provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to these than bocame fixed is constituted at Car-thage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine caused many to sbandon Donatism, and the sect became insignifi-cant, though not entirely extinct till the acventh century. The Donatist party heid that it constituted the whole and only true church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid, because they were in communion with traditors. They therefore rebaptized and reordalned converts from Catholleism. See Circum-cellon, Maximianist, Primianist, Rogatist.

Donatistic, Donatistical (don-a-tis'tik,-ti-kal), a. [< Donatist + -ic, -ic-al.] Donatism or to the Donatists. Pertaining to

donatism of to the Donatists. donative (don'a-tiv), a. and n. [< OF. donatif, F. donatif = Sp. Pg. It. donativo, < ML. dona-tivum, a gift, neut. of * donativus, < L. donare, give: see donate.] I. a. Vested or vesting by donation: as, a donative advowson.

II. n. 1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a pres-

ent; a dole.

The Roman emperor's custom was at certain solemn times to beatow on his soldiers a *donative*; which *dona-tive* they received wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, il. 5. dona-

They [the Romans] were entertained with publick shews and donatives. Dryden.

2. In canon law, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

He requested from the Duke the appointment to the church in the park, an extra-parochial *donative*, with no visible source of income. J. H. Sherthouse, Sir Percival, il.

J. H. Shorthouse, Sir Percival, II. donator (dō-nā'tōr), n. [= F. donateur = Sp. donador = Pg. doador = It. donatore, $\langle L. dona tor, a giver, <math>\langle donare, give: see donate, and ef.$ donor.] In law, a donor.(b) One to whom land is conveyed in fee tail.(c) ML. donatorius, more correctly donatarius:see donatary.] In Scots law, a donee of thecrown; one to whom escheated property is, oncertain conditions, made over. Also donatary. $donaught (dö'nât or dun'qt), n. [<math>\langle do^1, v., +$ donaught (dö'nât or dun'qt), n. [$\langle do^1, v., +$ d donaught (dö'nåt or dun'ot), $n. [\langle dol, v., + obj. naught; cf. donothing.] One who does nothing; an idle, good-for-nothing person. Also dialectally donnaught, donnat, donnot.$

Crafty and proud donaughts. Granger. donax (do'naks), n. [L., $\langle Gr. \delta \delta va \xi$, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish; prob. "a reed shaken by the wind," $\langle \delta \delta ve i v$, shake, drive about, as dong (dong), n. [Native name.] A name of the wind.] 1. A species of grass of the genus the wild yak, *Poephaga grunniens*. See yak. Arundo (A. Donax), occasionally cultivated in Dongan charter. See eharter.

or from beak to margin.

The species are numerous, and are known as wedge-shells. D. denticulatus is a typical example.

doncella (don-sel'ä), n. [Sp., a damsel: see damsell.] A name of certain labroid fishes. (a) Harpe or Bodianus rufus, also called ladytsh which see). (b) Platyglossus radiatus, the hinefish of Florida. dondainet, n. [OF., also domdaine.] 1. A cross-bow or arbalist; a military engine of the ballista bow or arbainst; a military engine of the ballista type.—2. A bolt or quarrel for such an engine. **done** (dun), pp. [The perfect participle of do, v.: see do¹. Only special uses of done aro noted here.] 1. As an auxiliary, used to express completed action: originally causal after have or had, followed by an object infinitive; in present use the have or had is often omitted and the infinitive turned into a pretaril leave and the infinitive turned into a preterit, leav-ing *done* as a mere preterit sign. [Prov. Eng.

and U.S.; a characteristic of negro idiom.] .; & CHARACULLING done capye When that Noe had done capye How that the eirth began to drye. Sir D. Lyndsay.

What use dis dried-np cotton stalk, when Life done picked my cotton ? I'ae like a word dat somebody done said, and den forgot-The Century.

2. Completed; finished; decided; accepted: 2. Completed, infinited, decleted, accepted: ance of a proposition, as a wager.—3. Com-pletely used up; thoroughly fatigued; tired out: sometimes with out or up (or with for: see to do for, under do^1 , v.).

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and done, Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, 1.70. The horses were thoroughly done; . . my steed Tétel, . . with head lowered and legs wide apart, was a toler-able example of the effects of pace. Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 115.

By this time I was pretty nearly done out, for running along the steep ground through the sage-brush was most exhaustive work. The Century, XXX. 228.

4. [The same as done, completed, executed; substituted for OF. doné, donné, given (equiv. to L. datum, given, i. e., published: see date¹), pp. of OF. doner, F. donner, give, $\langle L. donare,$ give: see donate.] Completed; executed; is-sued; made public: used chiely in the con-cluding clause of a formal document, express-ing the place at which and the date on which it received official sauction and hecame valid: as received official sanction and became valid: as,

received official sanction and became valid: as, done at Washington this 15th day of May, etc. —Done brown, done for, done up, etc. See dol, e. donet. An obsolete form of the infinitive (and present indicative plural) of dol. donee ($d\bar{o}$ - $n\bar{o}'$), n. [ζ OF. doneé, donné, pp. of doner, donner, ζ L. donare, give: see donate.] 1. A person to whom a gift or a donation is made made.

Either men, Donors or donees, to their practice shall Find you to reckon nothing, me owe all. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xxx.

2. Specifically, in law: (a) One to whom a voluntary conveyance is made.

and rhetorician, who taught at Rome about the middle of the 4th century A. D.] A grammar; the elements of any art.

Thenne I drong me a-mong this drapers, my donet to leorne. Piers Plowman (A), v. 123.

1731 donnism gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and its atems are used for fishing-rods, looms, etc. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass. 2. [cap.] A genus of siphonate lamellibran-chiate bivalves, of the family Donacide, having equivalve shells of tri-angular form, the umbor at the obtuse angle of the triangle, the margin en-tire and perfectly coap-tated, and the surface usually striped with col-or from beak to margin. The function of the other and the surface the surface definition of the other and the surface tated, and the surface tated, and the surface tor from beak to margin. The function of the other and the surface tor from beak to margin. The function of the other and the surface the surface definition of the other and the surface the surface definition of the torgen de

castle. It is simply another spelling of dungeon, to which it is preferred in the sense of the definition by some writers, on account of the special idea of prison now asso-ciated with dungeon.

The gharry rumbles over the bridge towards the grand donjons of a giant keep that frowns over the flood. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, 11. 52.

donjonné (don-jo-nā'), a. [OF., \leq donjon, a donjon, tower: see dungeon.] In her., having a donjon or inner tower rising above the rest: said of a castle used as a bearing. donk, a. An obsolete or dialectal form of dank.

The dolly dikis war al donk and wate. Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

donk, v. t. A dialectal form of dank.

A myste & a merkenes in mountsins aboute, All donkyt the dales with the dym showris. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1.9639.

donkey (dung'ki or dong'ki), n. [First re-corded about the middle of the 18th century, also written donky, donkie; of dial. origin, formed with double dim. -k-ey, Sc. spelled -k-ie (usually with dim. -i-, -ie, -y, preceding, as in Banff-shire horsikie, a little horse, beastikie, a little beast), $\langle dun, a$ familiar name for a horse, and presumably of an ass, with ref. to its color, $\langle dun^{I}, a.: \sec dun^{1}$. Cf. dunnock, a hedge-sparrow, similarly formed, $\langle dun^{I} + -oek. \rangle$ 1. An ass: a familiar term.

Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey, Thy Pegasus is nothing but a *donkey*. Wolcott (Peter Pindar) (cd. 1830), p. 116. 2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

donkey-engine (dung'ki-en"jin), n. In mach., a small steam-engine used where great power is not required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines on steam-vessels, etc., are used for pumping water into the boliers or from the hold, handling the cargo, hoisting the anchor or the sails, etc.

donkey-pump (dung'ki-pump), n. 1. A feed-pump for steam-boilers, also often used as supplementary to other apparatus. 2. An additional steam-pump which can be employed when the main engine is not working, or for special work, such as washing decks, removing

bilge-water, or in case of fire. donkey-rest (dung'ki-rest), n. In paper-manuf., a frame against which the form is laid to drain.

donna (don'ä), n. [It., = Sp. doña, dueña (as a title Doña) (see doña, dueña, duenna), < L. domina, mistress, lady: see domina, dominus, don².] 1. A lady: as, prima donna, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, etc.-2. [eap.] A common title of respect for Italian and Portuguese ladies, and in foreign languages also for Spanish ladies (in place of Spanish Doña), prefixed to the Christian name: as, Donna Margarita. donnaught, donnat, n. Dialectal forms of do-

naught.

naught. donne¹t, a. A Middle English form of dun¹. donne²t, v. t. A false spelling of don¹. donnerd, donnert (don'erd, -ert), a. [Sc., also written donnard and donnort, stupid (cf. don-nar, stupefy, bedunder'd, stunned with noise), appar. < Dant. dundre = Sw. dundra, make a loud noise, thunder, = E. thunder, v.] 1. Gross-ly stupid.—2. Stunned; tazed. The donnert hole grou'd right lowne

The donnort bodie croon'd right lowne, Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down. Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 88. donnish (don'ish), a. [$\langle don^2, 4, + -ish^1$.] Per-taining to or characteristic of an English university don.

Unless a man can get the prestige and income of a don, and write donnich books, it's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machine of himself. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

donnism (don'izm), n. [Better spelled *donism, <don², 4, + -ism.] Self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. [English university slang.]

donnot, n. A dialectal form of donaught.
donor (do'nor), n. [< OF. donor, donour, doneor, F. donneur, < L. donator, a giver, < donare, give: see donate, donator.]
1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.—2. Specifically, in law:
(a) A giver. (b) One who creates an estate tail. (c) One who gives to another a power. See power.

donothing (dö'nuth"ing), n. and a. [\$\langle do1, v.,
+ obj. nothing. Cf. donaught.] I. n. One who does nothing; an idler.
II. a. Doing no work; idle; indolent; inactive.

tive. [In this use commonly with a hyphcn.] Why haven't you a right to aspire to a college educa-tion as any do-nothing canon there at the abbey, lad? *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, iv.

In short, neither the extreme do-nothing policy nor the extreme violence policy will solve the great problem. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 145.

donothingness (dö'nuth "ing-nes), n. Idle-ness; indolence; inactivity.

A situation of similar affluence and do-nothingness. Jane Austen, Manafield Park, xxxviii.

Donovan's solution. See solution. **the donship** (don'ship), n. [$\langle don^2 + -ship.$] The state or rank of a don: used, after your, his, etc., in an honorary form of address or refer-ence to one entitled to be called don. [Rare.] doolful (döl'ful), a. An obsolete or dialectal form of doleful. Spenser. I draw the lady The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer

I draw the hady Unto my kinsman's here, only to torture Your donships for a day or two. Fletcher, The Chances, v. 1. donsie (don'si), a. [Sc., also written doncie; perhaps, in the first two senses, ult. < Gael. donas, bad luck, mischief, harm, the devil, < do- priv., not, + sonas, lucky, fortunate, < son, good, profit, advantage.] 1. Unlucky.

Their donsie tricka, their black mistakes, Their failings an' mischances. Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

2. Restive; unmanageable.

Tho' ye was trickie, slee and funny,

Ye ne'er was donsie. Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3. Affectedly neat and trim: implying the idea of self-importance.

She was a *donsie* wife and clean. Ramsay, Poems, I. 228.

Ramsay, Poems, I. 228.
4. Sickly; ailing: as, he's sair kep'n doon wi' a donsie wife and donsie bairns. [Colloq.]
donsky (don'ski), n. [Russ. Donskoï, of the river Don, < Donü, Don.] A variety of Russian wool of coarse quality, first introduced into English woolen manufacture about 1830.
don't (dönt). A contraction of do not, common in colloquial language, and, more improperly, as a contraction of does not (doesn't).
donzelt (don'zel), n. [(In ME. only in the form damsel, etc.) < OF. danzel, etc., = Pr. donzel, dansel = Sp. doneel = Pg. donzel = It. donzello, < ML. dominus, master: see damsel², dominus.] A young attendant; a page; a youth of good quality not yet knighted.
Esquire to a knight-errant, donzel to the damsels.

Esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damaela. S. Butler, Charactera.

doo¹t, v. An obsolete spelling of do¹.
doo² (dö), n. A Scotch form of dove¹.
dooab, n. See doab².
doob (döb), n. [Also written doub, and more accurately dūb, repr. Hind. dūb, < Skt. dūrvā, doob.] An East Indian name for the plant Cynodon Daetylon, used as a fodder-grass.
dood (död), n. [< Beng. dūdh, a camel.] A camel in military use; a riding-dromedary.

Poor dood, down with you on your knees! At the word of command, the sowar forces his beast to kneel. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 237.

Doodia (dö'di-ä), n. [NL.] A small genus of ferns, natives of the sonthern hemisphere, and common in cultivation. The fronds are from 6 to 18 inches long, pinnate or pinnatifid. The oblong or alightly curved aori are arranged in one or more rows between the midrib and margins of the pinnes, and the veins form one of archea.

doodle¹ (dö'dl), v. t.; pret. and pp. doodled, ppr. doodling. [= Sc. doudle; perhaps a var. of daddle, dawdle, q. v.] To dandle.

An' he was tane to Craignethan's hall, An' doudlit on his knee. Edinburgh Rev., July 1, 1819, p. 526.

doodle¹ (dö'dl), n. A trifler; a simple fellow.

[Provincial.] doodle² (dö'dl), v. i.; pret. and pp. doodled, ppr. doodling. [Prob. supposed to be imitative, but

in fact due to the comp. doodlesaek, q. v.] To drone, as a bagpipe. Scott, Old Mortality. **doodlesack** (dö'dl-sak), n. [\langle G. dudelsack, a bagpipe, \langle dudeln, play on a bagpipe (\langle Pol. dudho, play on a bagpipe, \langle dudy = Bohem. duda, dudy = Slov. dude, a bagpipe, = Russ. duda, a pipe, reed), + sack = E. sack1.] A bagpine. bagpipe.

1732

dood-wallah (död'wol-ä), n. [< Beng. düdh-wālā, < dūdh, a camel, + Hind. Beng., etc., -wālā, a keeper.] In India, an attendant who has charge of camels; a camel-driver.

The moment the *dood-weallah* pulls the string, which is attached to a piece of wood passed through the cartilage of the animal's nostril, the camel opens its huge mouth. W. II. Russell, Diary in India, I. 224.

dock¹ (dök), n. A dialectal form of duck¹.
 dock² (dök), n. A dialectal form of duck².
 dock³ (dök), n. [Sc.; origin unknown.] A piece of wood inserted into a wall for attaching fin-

ishings to. $dool^1$ (döl), *n*. An obsolete or dialectal form of $dole^2$.

O' a' the num'rous human dools, Ill har'sta, daft bargaina, cutty stoola, . . . Thou bear'st the gree. *Burns*, To the Toothache.

The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer May mourn their loss wi' doolfu' clamour. Burns, Epistle to William Creech.

Burns, Epistle to William Creech. **dool-tree** (döl'trē), n. [Sc., also written dule-tree; $\langle dool^1 = dole^2 + tree.$] In Scotland, a mourning-tree (see the extract). It resembled, as marking a place of mourning, the dun deurshuil (the knoll of the tearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewall any misfortune that befoll the community.

the community. The Earl of Cassilis fell at Flodden with many of his followers; and there is atill to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melan-choly bougha his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeka in lamentations of their own and their country's calamity; for which reason it bears the appel-lation of the dule-tree. Land of Burns.

A whole chapter of sights and customa striking to the mind, from the pyramids of Egypt to the gibbets and dule trees of mediaval Europe. R. L. Stevenson, Æs Triplex.

dooly (dö'li), n; pl. doolies (-liz). [\langle Hind. $d\bar{n}li$, Marāthi doli (cerebral d), a litter.] A kind of litter nsed in Iudia and the neighboring coun-tries, inferior to the palkee or palanquin, but also lighter, and used on long journeys. Forbes.

Coolies, however, awaited me with a dooly, one of those low litters slung on a bamboo, in which you may travel awiitly and without effort. F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xil. **doom** (döm), n. [\langle ME. doome, domc, dom, \langle AS. döm, a judgment, sentence, doom, decree, law (= OS. döm = OFries. döm = OHG. tuom = Icel. dömr = Sw. Dan. dom = Goth. döms), judgment, with formativo -m, \langle dö-n, etc., E. dol, in the orig. sense of 'put, place, set'; cf. Gr. $\theta t \mu c_s$, established law, of the same ult. origin. Hence -dom and deem, q. v.] 1. Judgment or deci-sion; specifically, a decision determining fate or fortune; fateful decision or decree: origi-nally in a neutral sense, but now generally imnally in a neutral sense, but now generally im-plying an adverse decision: as, the court pro-nounced doom upon the culprits; to fall by doom of battle.

This argument is fals, so is thi doome; Bi what right woldist thou me wynne? Hymns to Yirgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Then was that golden belt by doome of all Graunted to her, as to the fayrest Dame. Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 16.

Therefore to Me their down he hath assign'd, That they may have their wish, to try with Me In battel which the stronger proves. Milton, P. L., vl. 817.

Milton, P. L., vl. 817. Alfred's main work, like that of his auccessor, was to enforce submission to the justice of hundred-moot and shire-moot alike on nohle and ecorl, "who were constantly at obstinate variance with one another in the folk-moot before ealdorman and reeve, so that hardly any one of them would grant that to be true doom that had been judged for doom by the ealdorman and reeves." J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 184. His own false doom, That ahadow of mistruat should never cross Betwixt them, came upon him. Tennyson, Geraint. Drayton, Polyobion, ix. **doom-palm** (döm'päm), n. A variety of palm, Hyphæne Thebaica, remarkable, like other spe-cies of the genus, for having a repeatedly branched stem, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous, mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name gingerbread-tree, aometimes applied to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of the places where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, alightly aperient, and beneficial in fevers. The seeds are harny, and are made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibers of the leat-stalks. The doom-palm is a native of Upper Egypt and the central parts of Africa, and in some districts forms whole forests. Also spelled doum-palm.

2. Fate decreed or determined; fixed fortune; irrevocable destiny.

Bob Gestiny.
 Seek not to know to Morrow's Doom;
 That is not ours, which is to come. Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 3.
 O'er him whose doom thy virtues grieve Aërial forma shall at at eve. Colling, Death of Col. Ross.

3†. Judgment or opinion; discernment. Cassandra to councell then call thai belyne, To have a dom of that dede. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11810.

doom-palm

In an early stage of society slavery is the doom of the prisoner of war; it is often the legal doom of the criminal. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lecta., p. 180.

In him no point of courtesy there lackt, He was of manners mild, of doom exact. Mir. for Mags., p. 175.

The which did seeme, unto my simple doome, The onely pleasant and delightfull place That ever troden was of footings trace. Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 21.

This one consent in all your dooms of him, . . . Argues a truth of merit in you all. B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4t. The last judgment. See doomsday.

Thy Aue maria and thi crede, That shalle the saue at *dome* of drede. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

The Doom achalle ben on Estre Day, auche tyme as oure Lord aroos. Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

Day of doom. See day1.—Doom bark. See bark2.— The crack of doom, the signal for the final dissolution of all things; the last trump.

What! will the line atretch out to the crack of doom? Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Shak, Macbeth, Iv. I. Let him not quit his helief that a pop-gun is a pop-gun, though the ancient and honorable of the earth affirm it to be the crack of doom. Emerson, Misc., p. 87. To false a doomt, in Scots law, to protest against a sen-tence. = Syn. 2. Faite, Doom, etc. Sce desting. doom (döm), v. t. [< doom, n. The older form is deem, q. v.] 14. To judge; form a jndgment upop.

upon.

II. II in, through their malice fallen, Father of mercy and grace, thou didat not doom So strictly; but much more to pity. Incline. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 401.

To condemn to punishment; consign by a 2. decree or sentence; pronounce sentence or judgment on; destine: as, a criminal doomed to death; we are doomed to suffer for our errors.

Ile was sentenced to be bound in chains, and doomed to perpetual torments. Bacon, Physical Fables, it.

Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. Dryden, Eneid.

Souls doomed of old To a mild purgatory. Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To ordain as a penalty; decree.

Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death? Shak., Rich. III., il. 1. Lost! I am lost! my fates have doom'd my death. Ford, 'Tia Pity, i. 3.

4t. To tax by estimate or at discretion, as on the failure of a taxpayer to make a statement

doomaget (dö'māj), n. [< doom + -age.] A penalty or fine for neglect. [New Hampshire, U. S.]

doomdayt, n. [< ME. domeday, < AS. domdag (= Dan. dommedag = Sw. domedag), < dom, doom, + dag, day.] Same as doomsday.

He asoyled hym surely, & sette hym so clene, As dome-day schulde hat ben digt on the morn. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I 1883. doomer (dô'mèr), n. [$\langle ME. *domere, \langle AS. domere, an occasional form of domere (= D. doemer = Dan. dommer = Sw. domare), a judge: see doom, v., and -er¹, and cf. deem.]$ One who dooms, as a judge or a juryman.[Rare.]

That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the doomers of the prison-er's life and death as the judge concluded. Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vl. 5.

doomful (döm'ful), a. $[\langle doom + -ful.]$ Full of doom or destruction; franght with doom.

For Life and Death is in thy doomefull writing ! Spenser, To G. Harvey.

And by th' infectious slime that doomful deluge left Nature herself hath since of purity beeu reft. Drayton, Polyolbion, ix.

doom-palm



Doom-palm (Hyphane Thebaica).

dooms (dömz), adv. [Altered toward doom, by way of explaining an obscure word, from doons, doonsin, dunze, doon, done, doyn, also doonlins (-lins = E. -ling), very, in a great degree, < Icel. (diverse E. energy, very, in a great degree, (left.) däindis-, rather, pretty (adv.), a prefix to adjec-tives and adverbs, $\langle d\bar{a}, very, prob. orig. 'won derfully,' <math>\langle d\bar{a}, reflex. d\bar{a}st, admire, be charmed$ at, = Norw. daa, daast, pity, compassionate.]Very; absolutely: as, dooms bad (very bad).[North. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Aweel," he said, "this auld be nae sic dooms desperate business surely." Scott, Guy Mannering, xlv.

doomsday (dömz'dā), n. [< ME. domesdai, domesdeie, otc., < AS. dömes dæg, day of doom, i. e., of judgment: dömes, gen. of döm, doom, judgment; dæg, day. Cf. doomday.] 1. The day of the last judgment.

What shuld I make lenger tale? Of all the pepil I ther say, I conde not telle tyl domeslay, *Chaucer*, House of Fame, 1, 1284. An he wad harpit till domisday, She'll never speak again. Glenkindie (Child'a Ballada, II. 14).

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date antil doomsday. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. Any day of sentence or condemnation.

Buck. This is All-Souls' day, fellow, is it not? Sher. It is, my lord. Buck. Why, then All-Souls' day is my body's doonsday. Shak., Rich. III., v. 1.

3. [cap.] The Doomsday Book (see below), or a record similar to it, as the Exon Dooms-day, contemporary with it, preserved in Exeter cathedral.

A Demesday of the conquerors was drawn up in the ducal hall at Lilebonne, a forerunner of the great Domes-day of the conquered. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, 111. 200.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, 111. 200. Doomsday Book [written archaically Domesday Book, & ME. Domesdeie Book, etc., so called because its decision was regarded as finall, a book coutaining a digest, in Norman French, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 832 pages, and a quarto containing 450. They form a valuable record of the own-ership, extent, and value of the lands of England (1) at the time of the survey. (2) at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king, and (3) at the time of Edward the Confessor, when a somewhat similar survey had been made; the numbers of tenants and dependents, smount of live stock, etc., were also returned. The book was long kept under three different locks in the Ex-chequer, along with the king's scal, but is now kept in the Public Record Office. In 1783 a factimile edition printed from types made for the purpose was issued by the British government. The counties of Northumber-land, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham were not included in the survey. There existed also local dooms-day books.

doomsmant (dömz'man), n. [< ME. domesman, domysman, domesmon, a judge, < domes, gen. of dom, judgment, + man.] A judge; an umpire.

For counteth ho no kynges wratthe whan he in courte sitteth

To demen as a domes-man. Piers Plowman (B), xix. 302. Nowe sir, ye muste presente this boy unto sir Pilnte, For he is domysman nere and nexte to the king. Fork Plays, p. 267.

doomster; (döm'ster), n. [Early mod. E. also domester; < doom + -ster. Another form is deemster, dempster, q. v.] One who pronounces doom or judgment; in Scotland, formerly, the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction

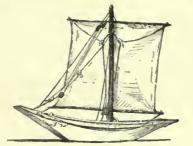
in the Court of Justiciary, the doom or sentence was re-peated by the executioner in the judge's words, with the addition, "This I pronounce for doom."

Repeating after the Cierk of Court, he gabbled over the words of the sentence, which condemned Euphemia Deans to be . . . conveyed to the common place of execution, and there hanged by the neck npon a gibbet. "And this," said the *Doomster*, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom." Scatt, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

doon^I (dön), n. [Singhalese name.] A large tree of Ceylon, *Doona Zeylanica*, of the natural order *Dipterocarpaceee*. The timber is much used for building, and the tree also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

doon² (dön), adv. and prep. A Scotch form of down2

doonga (döng'gä), n. [< Hind. dūnga (cerebral d), a canoe, a trough, lit. deep.] A canoe made out of a singlo picee of wood and carry-



Doonga .- From model in South Kensington Museum, Londo

ing a square sail, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used ehiefly in ob-Ganges. taining salt.

taining salt. door (dör), *u*. [Early mod. E. also doore, dore, in earlier speech the word appears in two forms more or less mixed: (1) ME. dore, dor, \leq AS. dor (gen. dores, pl. doru), OS. dor = OFries. dore = MLG. dor = LG. door = OHG. MHG. tor, G. thor = Goth. daur, all neut.; (2) ME. dure, dur, \leq AS. duru (gen. dura, pl. dura, duru) (also rarely nom. dure, gen. and pl. duran) = OS. dura = OFries. dure = D. deur = MLG. dore = LG.döro=OHG. turi, pl., also sing., MHG. tür, G. thür = Leel. durr. pl.. = Sw. dörr = Dan. door (dor), n. dore = LG. doro = OHG. u(r), pl., also sing., MHG. tw, G. thür = Icel. dyr, pl., = Sw. dörr = Dan. dör = Goth. daurons, pl., a door, all fem. (Dan. common) except the Icel., which is also neut.; all orig. pl. The common Teut. form is *dur- = Gr. $\theta r \rho a = L$. foris, usually in pl., fores () ult. foris-, forum, foraneous, foreign, etc.), = Ir. Gael. dorus, later doras = W. drws = OBulg, dwrif = Bohem. dwrshe = Pol. dzwier-ce. drzwier - Little Russ. dreef - Russ. dreef = OBulg. dviri = Bohem. dvcrshe = Pol. dzvierze, drzwi = Little Russ. dveri = Russ. dveri= Lett. durvis = Littl. dwris = Zend dvara (> Pers. dar, > Turk. dcr) = Skt. dvar, dwr, fem. (> Hind. dvar, Gypsy duvar), all with the gen-eral sense of 'door' or 'gate.' In another view, referred to Skt. \sqrt{dhu} , move quickly, shake, fan (a fire), = Gr. θiew , rush, storm, as the wind, being thus orig. (like window, q. v.) a passage for the air or wind.] 1. A movable barrier of wood motal

A

R

15 5

barrier of wood, metal, stone, or other material, consisting sometimes of one piece, but generally of several pieces framed together, commonly placed on hinges, for closing a passage into a building, room, or other

building, room, or other inclosure. In antiquity, as in China and other Eastern countries at the present day, doors other swung on pivots and below. Modern earpen-ters' doors are classified in general as batten-doors and panel-doors. Batten-doors are formed of two or more boards pinced longitudinally side by side, and held toge-ther by two or more transverse ralls. Panel-doors are formed of a skeleton framework called a doorframe, of which the openings are filled with pleces of stuff called panels, which are nsmally cut from thinner boards than the framework. If the panels, if longer than wide, they are called *lying panels*, if longer than wide, they are called *lying panels*.

At last he came unto an yron doore That last was lockt. Spenser, F. Q., I. viil. 37.

The threshold grates the door to have him heard. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 300.

2. An opening for passage into or out of a building or any apartment of it, or any inclosure; a doorway.

Whan he entred in to the Chapelle, that was but a ly-tille and a low thing, and had but a lityl Dore and a low,

door-case

than the Entree began to were so gret and so large and so highe as thoughs it had ben of a gret Mynstre, or the gate of a Paleys. Mondeville, Travels, p. 130.

The little boy stoode Looking out a dore. The Boy and the Mantle (Chiid's Baliads, I. 14). "Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve." Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

Hence-3. An exterior or public entrance-way, or the house or apartment to which it leads. Ay, of the house of a rate of the street. Martin's office is now the second door in the street. Arbuthnet.

4. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access, or of exit: commonly in figurative uses: as, the door of reconciliation; a door of escape.

But I will tarry at Epheaus until Pentecost. For a great door and effectual is opened unto me. 1 Cor. xvl. 8, 9.

But I will tarry at Epheaus until Pentecest. For a great door and effectual is opened nnto me. I Cor. xvl. 8, 9. Blank door, a filled-up door-space in a wall, with a cas-ing and dressings like those of a door, made for ornament head. - Center of a door. See center', - Chalking of a door, in Scotland, a warning to tenants of urban ten-ments to move, given by having the principal door of the house chalked, lorty days before Whitsmutide, by a town officer, acting at the desire of the proprietor, and without written authority from the magistrates. - Deaf as a door. See deaf. - Death's door. See death. - Double door, an entrance-door made like a folding door with two leaves, -- Folding door, a door between apart-ments, generally with two leaves, but sometimes with four (two binged together on each side, so that one of each pair will fold hack egainst its mate), one hall of the door having bolts at top and bottom to hold it closed, the two having outs at op-and bottom to hold it closed, the two having bolts at top and bottom to hold, the closed with sliding door (which see, below). - Ledged door, a deaf door strengthened by cross-pieces at the back. - Letters of open doors. See open. - Next door to. (a) In the bus next adjacent to. (b) Near to; bordering on; very enerly.

A riot unpunished is but next door to a tumult. Sir R. L'Estrange. Out of doors. (c) Out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

Look you; I'll turn you out a' doors, and scorn you. Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3. (b) Hence, figuratively, quite gone; no more to be found; lost; irrelevant.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors. Locke. These controversies about the four elements and their manner of mistion are quite out of doors in their philoso-phy. Boyle, Origin of Forms.

manuer of mistion are quite out of doors in their philoso-phy. Boyle, Origin of Forms. **Overhung door**, a door anpported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors. - **Sliding door**, a door consisting either of one or of two leaves made so as to alide in a direct line in opening or closing it. A sliding door between apartments in a dwelling-house usually has two leaves, each of which slides hack on sheaves into an open space worked in the partition. Sometimes, in the latter case, contounded with folding door (which see, above). - **The angelic door or gate**, in some Byzantine churches, a door which seems to have connected the nave with the choir, when the latter was separated by a parti-tion from the rest of the body of the church. J. M. Arade. - **The holy doors**, in Greek churches, the central door of the iconstasis, giving access to the bema or sanctuary from the choir (if that forms a separate division of the building) or from the body of the church. J. M. Arade. - **doors** of the narthex. The holy doors are open only at the commencement of great vespers, at the entrance also called the *royal doors*, a name properly belonging to at the commencement of great vespers, at the entrances the doors of the itizary. See cut nucles bar, **the** high the close of the littary. See cut nucles bar, **the** doors leading from the uarthex into the body of the church is the doors of gates, in Greek churches, strictly, the doors leading from the uarthex into the body of the church is a slas called the *royal doors* or gates, because in the church of st. Sophia they were made of silver. The name royal dotes is also frequently given to the outer doors of the have doors of the uarthex. The ho body of the church-ing at properly distinguilated as the *beautiful queex*; and or st. Sophia they were made of silver. The name royal dotes is also frequently given to the outer doors of so the holy doors of the beau. **- To darken one's door**. See unnuch leading into the marthex from the porch or prosu-tion, and properly d

If I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my door. Dryden, tr. of Dulresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

Lady Chara Vere de Vere, . . . The guilt of blood is at your door. Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere,

To make the doorst. See make.—To put or set one to the door (a) To dismiss one; drive one away. (b) Figuratively, to rain one. [Scoteh.]—To throw open the door to, to afford an opportunity for.—With open doors, with publicity. doora, n. See durra. door-bandt (dör band), n. [< ME. dorbande; < door + band1.] The bolt of a door.

Hic gumfus [LL, gomphus, ζ Gr. γόμφος], & dorbande. AS. and O. E. Vocab. (ed. Wright) (2d ed. Wilcker), [col. 733, l. 25.

[col. 733, L 25.
door-bart (dör'bär), n. [< ME. dorcbar; < door + bar¹.] The bar or bolt of a door.
door-bell (dör'bel), n. A bell at a door, or connected with a handle or knob exposed outside a door, for the purpose of giving notice when one desires admittance.
door-case (dör'kās), n. The frame or casing which incloses a door, and in which it swings.

door-cheek (dor'chek), n. A door-post. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the doore-cheeks and couple, which is all of one peece of white marble. Sir A. Balfour, Letters, p. 137.

doorea (dö'rē-ä), n. A variety of Dacca mus-lin of the finest quality, printed in colors, and striped.

door-frame (dor'fram), n. The structure form-

door-frame (dör'främ), n. The structure forming the skeleton of a paneled door. It consists of the stilea at the sides, the montant or centerpiece, and the rails or horizontal pieces. See cut *B* under door. **Doorga**, n. See *Durga*. **door-guard** (dör'gärd), n. A light framework of scantling on the inside of a railroad-car for freight or other stowage, to keep the freight from impeding the movement of the sliding doors. doors

door-hanger (dör'hang"er), n. A metallic hook sustaining a sliding door from above, and slid-ing on an iron track as the door moves.

door-hawk (dor'hak), n. Same as dor-hawk. Montagu. dooringt (dor'ing), n. [$\langle door + -ingI$.] A door with all its appendages.

So terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses . . . ten miles off. Milton, Hist. Moscovia, v.

door-jamb (dör'jam), n. See jamb. doorkeeper (dör'kë "per), n. 1. One who guards the door or entrance of a house or an apartment, and admits persons entitled to admittance; a janitor.

I had rather be a *doorkeeper* in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wtckedness. Ps. 1xxxiv. 10. 2. In the early church and in the Roman Cath-

olic Church, same as ostiary. **door-knob** (dör'nob), n. The bulb or handle on a door-lock spindle, by which the door is opened.

door-knocker (dor'nok"er), n. Same as knocker. The visitor will certainly be sent to see a door-knocker in a house in one of the streets on the western slope. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 215.

E. A. Freeman, venice, p. 215. door-latch (dör'lach), *n.* An attachment to a door by which it is kept closed. It is either a latch in the typical form, or a spring-bolt in a case of metal having a spindle with knobs by which the bolt is released from a keeper on the door-post. **door-mat** (dör'mat), *n.* A heavy mat made of hemp, flax, or jute, woven or tied, or of sedge, straw, rushes, etc., or sometimes of caoutchouc, placed before a door for use in eleaning the shoes by those entering.

placed before a door for use in cleaning the shoes by those entering. door-nail (dör'näl), n. [\langle ME. dorenail, dor-nayl; \langle door + nail.] A large nail or stud fixed in a door to receive the blow of a knocker of simple form.—Dead as a door-nail. See dead. door-piece (dör'pës), n. In a Cornish pump-lift, the valve-chamber of the pump. It is a sec-tion in which there is a door that can be taken away when it is necessary to examine the valve and seat, or to make repsire. repsira

door-pin (dör'pin), n. A pin or catch used to fasten the door of a freight-car. door-placet (dör'plās), n. Same as doorway.

I went up the hill to the west, opposite to the end of the vale of Hinnom, and saw a great number of sepuichrai grots cut out of the rock, many of which have beautiful door-places. Pococke, Description of the East, II. 25.

door-plate (dor'plat), n. A plate of metal or other material on the door of a house or room, bearing the name and sometimes the business

of the occupant. **door-post** (dor'post), *n*. The post, jamb, or side-piece of a door.

And thou shalt write them [my words] upon the door posts of thine house, and upon thy gates. Deut. xi. 20. door-pull (dor'pul), n. A handle used for open-

door-shaft (dor'shaft), n. A revolving iron shaft extending from the front platform to the rear door of a street-car having no conductor, by means of which the driver can open or close

the door. doorshek (dör'shek), n. The prayer-carpet used by Mohammedans. See prayer-rug. door-sill (dör'sil), n. The sill or threshold of

a doorway.

Doorsill there was none, but a percnnial passage for the heus under the door board. Thoreau, Walden, p. 47.

door-spring (dor'spring), n. An apparatus for automatically closing a door. Door-springs are made in a great variety of forms, and act by means of colied, twisted, or curved metallic springs, strong elastic bands, or air-compressing appliances, which store the power spent in opening the door and apply it to close and latch it.

The cornish, door case, and a sort of a basement above the steps, are proofs that the architecture is antient. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 134. Did nobady else up the king's door stead more than I

Did nobody clog np the king'a door-stead more than I, there would be room for all honest men. Warburton, To Hurd, Letter exci.

door-step (dor'step), n. The step of a door; the threshold.

She set her foot on her door step, A bonny marble stane. Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

door-stone (dör'stön), n. The stone at the threshold; the step-stone.

They durstna' on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the dore stane after gloaming.

door-stop (dör'stop), n. 1. A flange against which a door shuts in its frame. -2. A device placed behind a door to prevent it from being opened too widely.

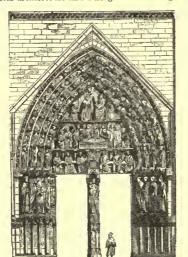
door.strap (dör'strap), n. In some street-cars having no conductor, a cord or strap by which the driver can close the rear door.

door-strip (dor'strip), n. A border or weather-guard affixed to the edge of a door, and arranged to fit tightly against the casing when the door is closed.

is closed. **door-treet** ($d\bar{o}r'tr\bar{e}$), n. [$\langle ME. doretre (= Dan. dörtræ = Sw. dörrtræ); <math>\langle door + tree.$] The side-piece or jamb of a door; the door-post.— Dead as a door-tree. Same as dead as a door-nail (which see, nuder dead).

For Iames the gentli jugged in his bokes, That faith with oute the faite is rigte no thinge worthl, And as ded as a dore-tre but gif the dedes folwe. Piere Plowman (B), I. 185.

doorway (dor'wa), n. In arch., the passage of a door; the entranceway into a room or building. Doorways exhibit the characteristics of the differ-ent classes of architecture in which they are used. In classical architecture and during the middle ages much



Medieval Doorway.—North Portal, or Door of the Virgin, of the western front of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict, de l'Architecture.")

attention was bestowed upon the design and ornamenta-tion of entrances, particularly those of churches and other public buildings. In all good architecture the chief door-way of a building is treated as a very important festure, and la made of size and dignity corresponding with the façade of which it is a part and the interior to which it gives access

The Pelasgic races soon learnt to adopt for their door-ways the more pleasing curviinear form with which they were already familiar from their interiors. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 236.

There are no flying bnttresses, no pinnacles, no deep and fretted doorways, such as form the charm of French and English architecture. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 46.

On either side [of the road] stand the houses, with little green lawns in front, called in rustic parlance "door-yards." J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 20.

doosootee (dö-sö'tē), n. [Hind. dusūtī, a coarse cloth made of double threads, $\langle do, du \rangle \langle Skt.$ $dvi = E. two), + sūt, thread, <math>\langle Skt. \sqrt{sv} = E.$

sew.] Cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material, from Agra in

things requiring strong material, from Agra in northern India. Also dosootee. dop^{1} (dop), v. i. [$\langle ME. * doppen$ (only as in deriv. $dop^{1}, n.^{1}, dopper, n.$), $\langle AS. doppettan, dip,$ dive, as a bird into water, $\langle * dopen, pp. of$ * dedpan, the formal source of dyppan, dip, + -ettan, verb-formative: see dip, and cf. $dop^{1}, n.^{1}$, domen Cf also OFIem donnen ver of donen dopper. Cf. also OFlem. doppen, var. of dopen = MD. dopen, D. doopen = MLG. dopen, etc., dip, baptize : see dope, n.] To dip or duck.

by an analysis of the second Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and dop. North, tr. of Pintarch.

North, tr. of Pintsrch. **dop**¹† (dop), n.¹ [\langle ME. doppe, a water-bird, dipper, diver, \langle AS. doppa (in a gloss, "funix [fulix, coot], gonot [gannet] vel doppa, enid [duck]"—Wright's AS. Vocab., ed. Wüleker, col. 23, 1. 30; and in comp.: dife-doppa, \rangle E. divedopper, divedapper, usually didapper, q. v.; dop-ened (lit. 'dip-dowl'), a coot, L. fulica, fulix; dop-ingel (lit. 'dip-fowl'), L. mergus, mergulus; cf. E. dobchick, dabchick, prop. *dop-chick, dial. dop-chicken: see also dopper-bird and dopper), \langle doppettan, dip, dive: see dop¹, v.] A diving bird; a diver. bird; a diver.

Hy plumten doune, as a doppe, in the water. King Alisaunder, 1. 5776 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

dop¹ + (dop), $n.^2$ [$\langle dop^1, v.$] A very low bow. The Venetian dop, this. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

- B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2. **dop**² (dop), n. [Also written dopp ; $\langle D. dop, MD.$ dop, doppe = MLG. dop, doppe, shell, husk, cover.] In diamond-cutting, the instrument into which the diamond to be polished is soldered by means of a fusible metal. It consists of a bowl to receive the diamond and molten metal, and a round iron stem, which is held by the tongs. **dop-chicken** (dop'chik'en), n. [Same as *dop-chick, which is found only in the altered forms dobchick, dabchick, $\langle dop1, v., + chick or chicken:$ see dop1, n.1, and dabchick.] Same as dabchick, 3. [Prov. Eng. (Lincolnshire).] **dope** (dop), n. [$\langle D. doop$, sauce, dip, baptism, $\langle dopen$, dip, baptize: see dip, and cf. dop1, doper.] 1. Any thick liquid, as a thick sauce, thick gruel, or other semi-fluid or pasty thing for eating. Specifically, axle-grease. "Dope," a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingre-dents, which is gamba and to the hitter of the first

"Dope," a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other Ingre-dients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over snow softened by the rays of the sun. Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 9033.

the rays of the sun. Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 9083.
3. Any absorbent material, as cotton-waste or sand, used to absorb and hold a lubricant or other liquid. Thus, cotton-waste is used as dope on rairoads around the axles of the wheels to hold the oil used for lubrication; and in the manufacture of dynamite sand is used to hold the nitroglycerin.
doppert, n. Same as dopper, 2.
doppert, (dop'ér), n. [ME. dopper, spelled doppar, a water-fowl, didapper (see divedapper, dive + dopper), < dopper, ME. dydoppar, etc., orig. dive + dopper), < dopper. Dopper.

Doppar or dydoppar, watyr byrde, mergulus.

		Prompt.	Parv., p. 127
Doppar, byr	de.		Palsgrave

2. A dipper: in contempt for an Anabaptist. [Cf. Dipper, 2.] Also doper.

Fact. Have you doppers? 2 Her. A world of doppers? but they are there as luna-tic persons, walkers only: that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophezy, or start up upon stools to rsize doctrine. B. Jonson, News from the New World.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 46. doorway-plane (dör'wä-plän), n. In arch., a space between the open passage or the door-way proper and the larger arch within which it is placed. This space is frequently richly adorned with sculpture, especially in medieval architecture. doorweed (dör'wēd), n. The Polygonum avi-culare, a common low weed in yards, pathways, and waste places. On cither side [of the read] atand the houses, with little 0 or ide nouse. 0 or iden side [of the read] atand the houses, with little 0 or way proper and the larger arch within which is placed. This space is frequently richly doorweed (dör'wēd), n. The Polygonum avi-sist, that of Kene \$3.37, that of Maina \$4.68, and that of the island of Sicily \$5.05. doppiat: see doppia.] A former gold coin of the island of Sardinia, worth \$1.90 in American gold.

gold.

dopping[†] (dop'ing), n. [Verbal n. of dop¹, v.] Literally, a dipping or ducking; specifically, in *falconry*, a number of sheldrakes together.

A dopping of sheldrakes. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

dopplerite
dopplerite (dop'ler-it), n. [Named by Haidinger for the German physicist Christian Doppler (1803-54).] A substance derived from the maceration of peat or other vegetable matter. It is soft and elastic when freshly obtained, but losses two thirds of its weight of water when dried at the ordinary temperature of the air, and then has nearly the composition of cellulose. When thoroughly dry it is brittle, and has a vitreouts luster and a decided conchoidal fracture. It is found in many localities in peat-bogs, and associated with lightle. It is one of the varieties of fossil vegetable matter called by the Germans Pechcolic (pitch-coal).
doputta (do-put'ä), n. [Also doputtah; < Hind. dopatta, dupattā (cerebral t), a kind of shawl or wrapper, lit. having two breadths; < do, du (< Skt. dvi = E. two), + pat, a breadth.] In India, a wide piece of stuff, worn as a shawl, without cutting or sewing. It is the principal garment of women of the lower orders.
dor', dorr' (dôr), n. [Early mod, E. also dorre,

gament of the other orders. dor^1 , $dorr^1$ ($d\delta r$), n. [Early mod. E. also dorre, doar, dore (and in comp. sometimes door); \langle ME. "dore (not found), \langle AS. dora, a humble-bee, bumblebee (AS. also feld-be6, 'field-bee'); ef. mod. comp. dumbledore, a bumblebee, also a beetle or eockchafer. Origin unknown.] 1. A lamellicorn beetle of the family Scarabæidæ, A taintent notice of the standy between the standards as a species of dung-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius*. It is one of the commonest British beetles, leas than an inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and is often heard droning through the air toward the close of the summer twilight. Also called *dor-beetle*, sometimes *dor-fly*, and provincially in England *buzzard-clock*.

What should I care what every dor doth buz In credulous ears?

B. Jonson, Cynthla's Reveis, Ili. 2. With broods of wasps, of hernets, doars, or bees. John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

21. A drone (bee).

There is a great numbre of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselica, lyke *dorrea*, of yat which other haue laboured for. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Rehluson), ed. Arber, p. 38.

3. The cockchafer, Melolontha vulgaris. [Prov. Eng.] Also dor-beetle.—4. One of several ground-beetles, species of the family Carabidæ and gonus Harpalus. More fully called black dor. Kirby.

dor. Kirby. dor²t, dorr²t (dôr), v. t.; pret. and pp. dorred, ppr. dorring. [Early mod. E. also dorre; ap-par. $\langle dor^1, dorr^1, a$ beetle, in the same way as hum, humbug, hoax, $\langle hum, buzz; but ef. Icel.$ dāri = Dan. daare = Sw. ddre, a fool, Dan. bc-daare = Sw. ddra, befool, infatuate, delude: see darc². The G. thor, MHG. töre, tör, is a dif-ferent word, connected with E. dizzy.] To hoax: humbur; make a fool of: perplex. hoax; humbug; make a fool of; perplex.

Abroad with Thomas? Oh, that villalne dors me; He hath discovered all unto my wife. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv.

When we are so easily dord and amated with every soph-lame, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth. Hales, Sermon on 2 Pet. iil. 16. To dor the dotterel, to humbug a simpleton.

dott'rel

dor²[†], dorr²[†] (dôr), n. [$\langle dor^2, dorr^2, v.$] 1. A trick; a practical joke.

My love was fool'd, time number'd to no end My expectation flouted; and guess you, sir, What dor unto a doating maid this was, What a base breaking-off ! Fletcher (and another), Love'a Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

Now trust mo not, Readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and footing this Seagull, so open he les to atrokea; and never offers at anether, but brings home the dorre upon himselfe. *Milton*, Apology for Smeetymnuns. dorre upon himsens. 2. A practical joker. Which our court-dors so heartily intend. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revela, v. 1.

3. A fool. Hawkins, iii. 109 (in Halliwell).-To give one the dor, to make a fool of one.

He follows the fallacy, comes out accoutred to his he-lieved instructions; your mistress smiles, and you give him the dor. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Doradina (dor-a-di'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., $\langle Doras$ (*rad*-) + *-ina.*] In Günther's system of elassi-fication, a group of *Silurida* with the rayed dor-sal fin developed and the anterior and posterior It includes nostrils remote from each other. It includes the Doradina and other forms.

Doradinæ (dor-a-di'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., $\langle Doras$ (-rad-) + -inæ.] A subfamily of siluroid fishes with the gill-membrano confluent with the skin below, the nostrils remote, and a lateral row of bony plates. It includes about 40 South Ameriean fresh-water species. doradine (dor'a-din), a. Of or relating to the

Doradina

Dorado (dö-rä'dö), n. [Sp. dorado (L. de-auratus), gilt, pp. of dorar, LL. dcaurare, gild: dor-fiy, dorr-fly (dôr'fli), n. Same as dorl, 1.

see deaurate.] tion, created by Bayer, north of the great Magel-lanic eloud. -2. [l. c.] Same as dolphin, 2. Dorataspida (dor-a-tas' pi-dä), n. pl. [NL. (Haeckel, 1862), < Dorataspis + -ida.] A fam-

1735

ily of acantharian radiolarians, typified by the genus Dorataspis. They have a simple spherical lat-tice-ahell, composed of the branched apophyses of 20 equal radial spines meeting in its center. Properly written Dorataspidæ.

The family Dorataspida is the most important family of the Acanthophracta, or of those Acantharia in which the radial apines are connected by a complete extra-cap-sular lattice-shell. Haeckel, Radiolaria of Challenger, p. 802.

Dorataspidæ (dor-a-tas'pi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dorataspis + -idæ.] Same as Dorataspida, and

borataspis + -ide.] Same as Dorataspia, and the preferable form of the name. **Dorataspididæ** (dor a-tas-pid 'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as Dorataspidæ. **Dorataspis** (dor-a-tas'pis), n. [NL. (Haeckel, 1860), \langle Gr. dópu, spear, \pm $\dot{a}\sigma\pi i \varsigma$, shield.] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family Do-rataspid rataspida.

dor-beetle, dorr-beetle (dôr'bö"tl), n. 1. Same as dor¹, 1.-2. Same as dor¹, 3, and cock-chafer, 1.

dor-bug, dorr-bug (dôr'bug), n. 1. The coek-chafer of Europe, Melolontha vulgaris. 2. In

of May and June, hence sharing with some re-lated beetles the name of June-bug. It is a stout beetle, about an inch long, of a dark-brown coicr, with com-parstively long, slen-der feet and hooked claws, and well known from its habit of enter-ing lighted rooms at

Dor-bug (Lackwosterns fusca). (Line shows catural size.) leaves of various trees, preferably plum and cherry. The large white larve or grubs live in the ground on the roots of turf, and sre often very injurious, like these of the

Dorcas (dôr'kas), n. [NL., ζ Gr. δορκάς, a deer, a gazel (so called in reference to its large bright eyes), $\langle \delta \epsilon \rho \kappa \epsilon \sigma \theta a \iota$, perf. $\delta \epsilon \delta o \rho \kappa a$, see, look at. Drake² and dragon aro of the same ult. origin.] A genus of antelopes. Ogilby, 1836.

Dorcatherium (dor-ka-thé ri-um), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta o \rho \kappa \delta \varsigma$, a deer, + $\theta \eta \rho i o v$, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil deer or *Cervidæ* of the Miocene

Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring the* B. Jonson, Barthelomew Fair, iv. 1. Dr^2_{\dagger} , $dorr^2_{\dagger}$ (dôr), n. [$\langle dor^2$, $dorr^2$, v.] 1. A rick; a practical joke. My love was fool'd, time number'd to no end

Papuan Kangaroo (Dorcopsis Incluosa)

naked and acaly at the end, the premolar teeth large, and cye-teeth preaent. D. luctuosa of Papna is about 2 feet long, with a tail 1 foot long. D. mueller is a apecles pe-cullar to the Island of Misel.

dore¹, n. An obsolete spelling of door. dore², n. An obsolete spelling of dor¹, retained dore²†, n. An c in dumbledorc.

in dumbledore. doreet (dő-ré' or dő'rē), n. Same as dory!. Dorema (dő-rő' ma), n. [NL., so called in allu-sion to its product, gum ammoniac, $\langle Gr. \delta do pημa, a gift, <math>\langle \delta dopēiv, give, present, \langle \delta dopov, a$ $gift, <math>\langle \delta i-\delta \delta-vai, give: see donate.$] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of about half a dozen species, natives of western Asia. The most im-portant ia D. annoniacum, which yields the gum am-moniacum of commerce, its concrete nilky juice. A very aimilar gum-resh is furnished by D. Aucheri. dor-fly, dorr-fly (dôr'fl), n. Same as dord 1

1. A small southern constella- dor-hawk. dorr-hawk (dôr'hâk), n. The common goatsueker, night-jar, or fern-owl, Capri-Local, mulgus curopæus. Also door-hawk. Eng.]

5.J The dor-hawk, solitary bird, Round the dim crags on heavy pinions wheeling. Wordsworth, The Waggoner, i.

Wordszcörth, The Waggoner, I. doria (dö'ri-ä), n. A cotton cloth woven with stripes of different thicknessos. **Dorian** (dö'ri-an), a. and n. [< L. Dorius, equiv. to Doricus, < Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, Dorian, Dorie, pertaining to Doris, L. Doris, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, L. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, L. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, I. Dores, Gr. $\Delta \omega \rho \omega \kappa \phi$, or to the Dorians, I. Dores, I. Dores race; Doric.

There shalt then hear and learn the secret power Milton, P. R., iv. 257.

Dorian chiton, mode, etc. See the norms, II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Do-ris in Greece.—2. A member of the Dorie or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks (the others be-

the united States, the United States, the popular name of several species of the genus Lach-nosterna, of which there are altoge-ther about 75. The of May and June, hence sharing with asome re-tard between the several species of the genus Lach-nosterna, of which there are altoge-there about 75. The of May and June, hence sharing with asome re-tard between the several species of the genus Lach-nosterna, of which there are altoge-there about 75. The of May and June, hence sharing with asome re-tard between the accelent the lellenes or Greeks (the others be-ing the Æclians, the Ionians, and the Acheans). In the historical period the Dorians occupied southern and western Pelopomesus, the chief state of the race being sparta, as well as Megara, Corinth, Argoa, Chidus, Hal-carnassus, Rhodea, Coreyra, Syracuse, Tarentum, etc. Doric (dor'ik), a. and n. [Formerly Dorick, Doris: see Dorian.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants.—2. Pertaining to tho Dorian race; characteristic of or derived from the Dorians.

If touch'd the tender stops of various quilla, With eager thought warbling his Dorie lay, Mitton, Lycidas, l. 189.

Mitton, Lycidas, I. 189. Doric cyma. See cyma, I.—Doric dialect. See II.— Doric mode. See mode.—Doric order, in arch., the old-est and atrongest of the three Greek orders, in its exter-nal forms the simpleat of all, but in its most perfect ex-amplea, especially as exhibited in the monuments of the age of Pericles at Athens, combining with solidity and force the most subtle and delicate refinement of outlines and proportions that architecture has known. In a de-

Doric Architecture.- Diagram of northeast angle of the Parthenon,

hased and distorted form, the Dorlc constituted the sec-ond order of the Romans, coming between their Tuscan and Ionic. A characteristic of the Grecian Doric column is the absence of a base; the channelings are usually 20 in number, and in section approximate to a semi-ellipse; the capital has generally no astragal, but only one or more fillets or annulets, which separate the channelings from the echinus. The profile of the capital in the best exam-ples is a carefully studied eccentric curve, neither flat enough to be hard in effect, nor full enough to be weak. The echinus prior to the time of perfection spread out far beyond the shaft; the later Greeka made it a frustum of a cone, and the Romans cut it as an ordinary quarter-round. In good Greek examples, as a rule, no horizontal the same found in a Doric building, floor-nad cornice-lines, etc., being curved alightly upward; the profiles of the col-umn-shafts are alightly convex, and all columns are slightly inclined toward the center of the building. All these particularities have relation to optical effects so subtle that their influence is felt rather than seen. The first of the Roman roter is the Doric, which, like hased and distorted form, the Doric constituted the sec-

The first of the Roman orders is the Doric, which, like everything else in this style, takes a place about half-way between the Tuscan wooden posts and the nobly simple order of the Greeks. J. Fergusson, Hist, Arch., I. 298.



II. n. The Doric dialect; the language of the Dorians, a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic, characterized by its broadness and hardness: hence applied to any dialect with similar char-

hence applied to any dialect with similar char-acteristics, especially to the Scotch. **Doricism** (dor'i-sizm), n. [< Doric + -ism.] A peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a character-istic of Dorie speech or manner. **Doricize** (dor'i-siz), v. t.; pret. and pp. Dori-cized, ppr. Doricizing. [< Doric + -ize.] To render Doric in character. Also spelled Doricise.

The Ionic order, for instance, which arose in the Grecian colonics on the coast, is only the native style of this coun-try *Doricised*, if the expression may be used. J. Fergusson, Ilist. Arch., I. 228.

Dorididæ, Doridæ (dö-rid'i-dë, dor'i-dë), n. pl. [NL., < Doris (Dorid-) + -idæ.] A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods, the sea-lemons, having no shell or mantle, and the gills dis-posed circularly in a rosette around the anus (pygobranchiate), which is on the dorsal aspect. See cut under Dorie

ace: as, a doridoid nudibranchiate. **Doridopsidæ** (dor-i-dop'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Doridopsis + -idæ.] A family of nudibran-chiate gastropods, typified by the genus Dori-dopsis. They are superficially like the Doridi-dæ, but have a suctorial mouth without any odontophore. Doridopsis + idæ.] A family of nudibran-the superficially like the Doridi-dorm (dôrm), n. [\langle dorm, v.] A slumber; a doze.

Doridopsis (dor-i-dop'sis), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \omega \rho i \varsigma (\delta \omega \rho i \circ -), a knife (see Doris), <math>+ \delta \psi u \varsigma$, view, appearance.] The typical genus of the family Doridopsides.

Dorippe (dộ-rip'ē), *n*. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \omega \rho i \varsigma$ (see *Doris*) + $i \pi \pi \sigma \varsigma$, a horse.] The typical genus of



Mask-crab (Dorippe sima)

the family *Dorippida*, containing such species as *D. sima*, the mask-crab. They are noted as crabs with which certain sea-anemones are cancrisocial.

Dorippidæ (do-rip'i-do), n. pl. [NL., < Dorippe

Dorippidæ (do-rip'i-de), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dorippe$ + -*idæ*.] A family of anomural decapod erusta-ceans, typified by the genus *Dorippe*. **Doris** (do'ris), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta \omega \rho i \varsigma$ (also $\delta o \rho i \varsigma$, appar. after $\delta \delta \rho v$, a spear), a knife used at sac-rifices, prop. a Dorian knife (sc. $\kappa o \pi i \varsigma$, a knife), being prop. adj., $\Delta \omega \rho i \varsigma$, Dorian;

 $\Delta \omega \rho i \varsigma$, Dorian; also, as a noun, the country of the Dorians: see Do-rian.] The typical genus of the fam-ily Dorididæ, or

Sea-lemon (Doris johnstoni). sea-lemons, containing such species as D. tuber-culata, D. johnstoni, and D. coccinea. Argo is a synonym.

Synonym. **Dorism** (dõ'rizm), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \omega \rho \iota \sigma \mu \delta \rho \rangle$, speaking in Doric, $\langle \delta \omega \rho \iota \langle \varepsilon \iota v \rangle$, speak Doric: see *Dorize*.] An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a Doricism.

According to Brand, the latest writer on the subject, all those Dorisms which appear in the Boeotian dialect are either survivals of the Doric speech of the conquered inhabitants, or are importations from the neighboring communities to the west. Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 427.

Dorize (dô'rīz), v.; pret. and pp. Dorized, ppr. Dorizing. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \omega \rho i \xi e v$, imitate the Dorians, speak Doric, $\langle \Delta \omega \rho i \xi$, Doris: see Dorian.] I. in-trans. To use the dialect or customs of the Dorians.

II. trans. To make Doric.

Boeotia was originally an Aeolic land, and . . . it was partially Dorized at an early period of its history. Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431.

dorking (dôr'king), n. [So called from Dorking, iu Surrey, England, where these fowls have been extensively bred.] A breed of domestic fowls, of good size, and of fair quality as egg-pro-ducers, but especially valuable for the table. The breed is characterized by the long, low, full shape, and by having five toes on each foot. There are white, silver-gray, colored, and cuckoo dorkings, having either

aingle comba or rose-comba. The cuckoo dorkings are barred black and white. The general characteristics of the silver-gray and colored varieties are : hens, gray (in the colored variety, brownish or spotted black), with salmon breasts; cocks, glossy black on breast, with back, neck, saddle, wing-bow, and secondaries white.

dorlach, dorloch (dôr'lach, -loch), n. ISc. Gael. dorlach, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver, $\langle dorn, a \text{ fist (cf. dim. dornan, a small handful), } + luchd, a burden, load.] 1.$ A bundle; a knapsack.

These supple fellows [the Highlanders], with their plaida, targes, and dorlachs. J. Baillie, Letters, I. 175. 2. A portmanteau.

There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach, Scott, Waverley, II. 389. Callum told him also, tat his leather *dorloch* wi'the lock on her was come frae Donne. Scott, Waverley, II. 319. 3t. A quiver.

Swordea, tairgia, bowea, dorlaches, and wther invasive aponea. Acts of Charles I. (ed. 1814), v. 357. waponea.

[The Scotch dorlach, also spelled dourlach, is said to mean also 'a abort aword, a dagger'; but this appears to be an error, resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quota-tion last cited.]

dorm (dôrm), v. i. [\langle Icel. Norw. dorma = G. dial. durmen, slumber, doze, = F. dormir = Sp.

eth His beloved ones, but as the slumbering dormes of a sick man. Bp. Sanderson, Works, I. 146.

dormancy (dôr'man-si), n. [< OF. dormance, *dormant*, sleeping: see *dormant* and *-ancy*.]
The state of being dormant; quiescence.

To the conduct of their predecessor, Queen Mary, it was an objection, that ahe had revived an ill precedent of pre-rogative taxation after a *dormancy* of centuriea. *State Trials*, The Great Case of Imposition, an. 1606.

dormant (dôr'mant), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also dormaunt, sometimes dormond, dormount; < ME. dormant, dormaunt, stationary, < OF. dor-

K ME. dormant, dormaunt, stations mant, F. dormant = Sp. dor-miente, durmiente = Pg. dormente = It. dormente, dormiente, sleep-ing, dormant (Sp. also as a noun, a beam, joist), < L. dormien(t-)s, ppr. of dormire, sleep: see dorm.] I. a. 1. Sleeping; asleep. Hence -2. In her., lying down with its head on its fore paws, as if asleep: said of a beast used as a

His heat of a beast used as a bearing.—3. Hibernating: said of certain animals.—4. In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in action, movement, force, or operation; being or bort in action, concertaint being or kept in abeyance: as, a *dormant* rebellion; a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.

It is by lying dormant a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power ateals upon a peo-Burke.

We eapled Some indications strong of *dormant* pride. *Crabbe*, Tales of the Hall.

The impulse which they communicated to the long dor-mant energies of Europe. Prescott, Ferd, and Isa, i. S. Underneath every one of the senses lies the aoul and spirit of it, dormant till they are magnetized by some powerful emotion

powerful emotion. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 185.

Dormant bolt. See bolt. - Dormant execution, a with which by neglect to enforce it loses its priority over a subsequent creditor. - Dormant partner, in com, a aleeping or special partner. See partner, in com, a aleeping or special partner. See partner, a distin-tablet, a table, as of the dining-room, which is perma-nent, forming a stationary piece of furniture, as distin-guished from one made up of boards laid on treatles, as was common in Europe in the middle ages.

His table dormant in his halle alway Stood redy covered al the longe day. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 353. The tabull dormounte withouten lette; Ther at the cokwoldes wer aette. The Horn of King Arthur (Child'a Baliads, I. 19).

Dormant window[†], the window of a sleeping-apart-ment; a dormer-window. **II**. n. 1. A beam; a sleeper: formerly also dormond, dormant-tree. Also dormer. Halli-well.-2. A dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, and potted meats, placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment; a centerpiece which is not removed. *Imp*. Dict.

dormant-treet, n. Same as dormant, 1. dormart, n. An obsolete form of dormer. dormauntt, a. and n. An obsolete form of dormant.

dormet, v. and n. An obsolete form of dorm. dormer (dör'mer), n. [Formerly also dormar; $\langle OF. dormeor, dormior, dormor, also dormitor,$ $a sleeping-room, <math>\langle L. dormitorium, a sleeping-$ room: sce dormitory.] 1. A sleeping-room;a dormitory.—2. [Short for dormer-window.] Adormer-window. Oxford Gloss. Arch.—3. Sameas dormant, 1. Halliwell. $dormered (dôr'merd), a. [<math>\langle dormer + -ed^2$.] Having dormer-windows.

Having dormer-windows.

It was a square old edifice, with a porch which was a model of gravity, and a ligh, solid, dormered roof of the kind that acema to grow darker and more ponderons as years go by. New Princeton Rev., 111, 112.

dormer-window (dôr'mer-win"do), n. [< dor-

mer, 1, + window; so named because such windows are found chiefly in up-per bedrooms.] A vertically in a pro-jection, built out to receive it, from a sloping roof. dormiat (dôr'mi-at),

n. [L., let him, sleep: 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of dor-mire, sleep: see dorm.] A license for a student to be absent from early prayers. Gradus ad Cautab.

dormice, n. Plural of dormouse. dormition (dôr-

mish'on), n. [=OF. dormition, dormison, F. dormition = Pr.

F. dormation = 11. dormicio = Sp. dor-micion = It. dormi-zione, $\langle L. dormi tio(n-), sleep, <math>\langle dormire, sleep: see dorm. \rangle$ A sleeping; the state or condition of sleep, espe-cially a prolonged one. [Kare.] cially a prolonged one. [Rare.]

Wert thon disposed . . . to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the *dormitione* of the soul. *Ep. Hall*, Worka, VII. 295.

We consult him upon matters of doctrine, and quiz him tenderly upon his powers of *dormition*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 70.

dormitive (dôr'mi-tiv), a. and n. [= F. dor-mitif = Sp. Pg. dormitivo, < NL. dormitivus, < L. dormire, sleep: see dorm.] I. a. Causing or tending to cause sleep: as, the dormitive properties of opium.

II. *n*. A medicine which has the property of producing or promoting sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

But for Cowslip-Wine, Poppy-Water, and all Dormi-tives, those I allow. Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

dormitory (dôr' mi-tộ-ri), n.; pl. dormitories (-riz). [= OF. dormitor, dormitor, vernacularly dormeor, dormior, dormor (> E. dormer, q. v.), and dortor, dortour, dorteour (> E. dorter, q. v.) = Pr. dormitor, dormitori = Sp. Pg. II. dormi-toria (.). dormitoriante a characterization of the second train torio, $\langle L. dormitorium, a sleeping-room, neut. of dormitorius, belonging to sleep, <math>\langle dormitor, a sleeper, \langle dormire, sleep: see dorm.] 1. A$ a succept, (domatte, steep: see domat,] 1. A place, building, or room to sleep in. Specifically -(a) A place in convents where the monks or nuna sleep, either divided into a succession of small chambers or cells, or left undivided, in the form commonly of a long room. The dormitory has naually immediate access to the church or chapel, for the convenience of its occupanta in attend-ing nocturnal services.

Round each temple-court In dormitories ranged, row after row, Sbe aaw the prices saleep. Shelley, Witch of Atias, lxiv.

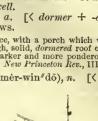
(b) That part of a hoarding school or other institution where the inmates sleep, usually a large room, either open or divided by low partitions, or a series of rooms opening upon a common hall or corridor: in American colleges, aometimes an entire building divided into sleeping-rooma. 2t. A burial-place; a cemetery. See cemetery, which has the same etymological meaning.

He had now in his new church (neere ye garden) built a dormitory or vault with several repositories, in which to burie his family. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

dormondt, n. Same as dormant, 1. dormountt, a. See dormant. dormouse (dôr'mous), n.; pl. dormiee (-mīs). [< ME. dormous, spelled dormows, dormowse (15th century), lit. 'sleep-mouse,' in allusion to its dormant life in winter; < dorm, slumber, + mouse: see dorm and mouse. Cf. MD. slaep-



Lion Dormant.



dormouse

I would

I would I were a Dor-Mouse for a hundred yeer, That I might sleep full twenty Lustrea heer. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Falth, iv. 33. Ite was made for other purpose then to be euer eating as swine, euer sleeping as Dormize. Dekker, Seven Deadly Shus, p. 30.

Dormouse phalangers. See Dromicia.—Striped dor-mouse, a book-name of the hackee, chipmunk, or ground-squirrel of the United States, Tamias striatus. Pennant. dornecki, dornexi, n. Obsolete forms of dor-nich. nick

dornick (dôr'nik), n. [Also formerly or dial. dornik, dornique, dornock, dorneck, darnick, and (as if pl.) dornex, darnix, etc. (cf. Icel. dornikar, (as find, of water-tight boots), so called from Dornick (OFlem. Dornick, Flem. Doornik = F. Tournai = ML. Turnacum, Tornacum, Tournay), a town in Belgium where this cloth was origi-nally made. A similar cloth is said to have been made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.] 1; A stout linen eloth, especially a damask linen having a simple diaper pattern, formerly much used for church vestments, altar-hangings, etc.

Ne fand his chalmer well arrayit With *dornik* work on buird displayit, Sir D. Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 884.

2. Linsey-woolsey: in this sense dornick. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] - 3. [Appar. from a fancied resemblance to the figures of *dornick*, 1.] A

resemblance to the figures of *dornick*, 1.] A pebble or cobblestone; any small fragment of rock. [Western U. S.] **dornix**_t, n. An obsolete form of *dornick*. **dornock** (dôr'nok), n. See *dornick*. **doront** (dôr'nou), n. [L., $\langle Gr. \delta \tilde{\omega} \rho ov$, a gift, also (perhaps not the same word) a handbreadth: see *dorema*, *donatc*.] 1. A gift; a present.— 2. As an ancient Greek unit of length, a hand-breadth or palm. breadth or palm.

Doronicum (dö-ron'i-kum), n. [NL.] A genus of composite plants, much resembling the ar-nica, natives of Europo and temperate Asia. D. Caucasicum and D. Pardalianches are cultivated for their flowers, and are commonly known as leopard's-bane. **Dorosoma** (dor- $\hat{\varphi}$ -sõ'mä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \delta \rho \nu$, a spear, $\pm \sigma \omega \mu a$, body; in allusion to the form of the body in the young.] The typical genus of clupeoid fishes of the family Dorosomidæ; gizzard-shad. D. cepedianum is the common gizzard-or lickory-shad or thread-herring of the United States. See out under gizzard-shad. **Dorosomatidæ** (dor' $\hat{\rho}$ -sõ-mat'i-dõ), n. pl. [NL.] Same as Dorosomidæ.

Same as Dorosomidæ. **Dorosomidæ** (dor- \bar{o} -s \bar{o} 'mi-d \bar{b}), n. pl. [\langle Doro-soma + -idæ.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus Dorosoma. They have an oblong, rather deep body, carinated belly, thin deciduous scales, small head, and small month overarched by the blunt snout, with narrow, short maxillaries having sach a single aupplemental bone. They have a general likeness to a shad, and the species in the United States are generally called gizzard-shads. They are mud-loving fishes, occurring in coast as well as inland waters of warm regions, and of little or no value as food. **dorp** (d \bar{o} rp), n. [\langle D. dorp = LG. dorp = AS. and E. thorp, a village: soe thorp.] A small village. [Fare.] No neighbouring dorp, no lodging to be found.

No neighbouring dorp, no lodging to be found, But bleaky platna, and bare uuhospitable ground. Dryden, Hind and Panther, 1. 1905.

dorr¹, n. See dor¹. dorr², v. and n. See dor².

1737

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

dorsabdominally (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal-i), adv. In a dorsabdominal direction or relativo posiin a dorsabdomnal direction of relative posi-tion; from back to belly, and conversely; dor-siventrally: as, a line drawn dorsabdominally. dorsad (dor'sad), adv. [< L. dorsum, the back, + ad, toward.] In anat., toward the dorsum or back; backward, with reference to the ani-mal itself, without regard to its posture: as, the spinal cord lies dorsad of the bodies of the verticenes: the corte arches dorsad of the bodies of the vertebræ; the aorta arches dorsad as well as sinistrad: opposed to ventrad, and in Verte-

brata equivalent to *vertad*, and in *verte-*brata equivalent to *neurad*. dorsadiform (dôr'sad-i-fôrm), a. [< dorsad + -*i-form*.] In *ichth.*, having that form in which the tendency of extension of the body is up-ward above the shoulders, as the common perch and many other fishes. Gill.

and many other fishes. Gill. **dorsal** (dôr'sal), a. and n. $[\langle F. dorsal = Sp. Pg. dorsal = It. dorsale, <math>\langle ML. dorsalis (L. dorsu alis), pertaining to the back, <math>\langle L. dorsum, the back: see dorse¹, dorsum.]$ I. a. 1. In anat.: (a) Of or pertaining to the back: as, the dorsal fin of a fish; dorsal muscles, nerves, etc. (b) Of or pertaining to the back of a part or correspondent of the back of the part of the part of the back of the part of Of or pertaining to the back of a part or organ: as, the dorsal aspect of the hand; the dorsal sur-face of the breast-bone; the

dorsal artery of the penis.— 2. In entom., pertaining to the upper surface of the thorax or upper surface of the thorax or abdomen.—Dorsal eyes, in zoöl., those eyes which are situated nearly in the middle of the upper aurface, as in certain Arachnida.—Dorsal fin, in ichthyol., the fin or fiu-like iutegumentary expansion generally developed on the back of aquatic vertebratea—that is, leptoerralians, myzonts, selachlans, true fishes, and cctaceans. Abbreviated d, or D. See cut under fin.—Dorsal lamine, in embryok, longitudinal folds of blas-toderm forming a ridge on each side of the primitive groove of a verte-brate embryo, and eventually unit-ing over it to convert it hus the eere-brospinal canal: opposed to ventral laménae, which similarly inclose the rest of the body. A linear depression, the primitive

Early Vertebrate Em-bryo of Chick. a, cephalic end; b, caudal end; c, primi-tive groove; d, dorsal laminæ, closing over c; e, several protoverte-bræ.

<text><text><text><text><text>

dorsibranchiate

carpellary leaf. — Dorsal vertebres, in anat., those ver-tebrie which its between the cervical and lumbar verte-bre; thoracic vertebra, frequently the only ones which bear free-jointed rise. Abbreviated d. or D. See cut in preceding column. — Dorsal vessel, in entom, the long blood-vessel, or heart, lying along the back of an insect. II. n. 1. In ichth., a dorsal fin. Pennant. 2. In anat., a dorsal vertebra. — 3. Eccles. See

the extract.

The orphrey of the chasuble was often distinguished into three parts; that in the front being called the "pec-toral," the other, behind, the "dorsal," and tha two over the shoulders the "humerals." down Kathorn 1. 200 note Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 363, note.

dorsally (dôr'sal-i), adv. 1. In a dorsal situa-tion; on the back; by the back.—2. In a dor-sal direction; toward the back; dorsad.

At the point of their junction there is usually a single median process projecting dorsaily. W. II. Flower, Osteology, p. 12.

Dorsally to the alimentary tract the colom is spacious. E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 636.

dorsalmost (dôr'sal-most), a. superl. [< dor-sal + -most.] Next to the back. [Rare.]

The dorsalmost pair of tentacles are the only ones which actually belong to that part of the disc which forms the great dorsal hood. E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

dorsalward, dorsalwards (dôr'sal-wärd, -wärdz), adv. [< dorsal + -ward, -wards.] Same as dorsad. [Rare.] dorsalward,

The dorsal division of the colom has passed dorsal-ards. Jour. Micros. Science, XXVIII. 395. wards.

dorsch (dôrsh), n. [Cf. G. dorsch, the haddock, \leq LG. dorsch = Icol. thorskr = Sw. Dan. torsk, a codfish, \geq E. torsk, q. v.] The young of the common cod. dorse¹ (dôrs), n.

common cod. $lorse^1$ (dôrs), n. [\langle OF. dors, dos, back (cf. ders, also dim. derselet, a canopy: see dorsel), F. dos = Sp. Pg. It. dorso, \langle L. dorsum, the back (of beasts, later also of men), a ridge, in ML the back of anything; perhaps akin to Gr. $\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\eta$, $\delta\epsilon\rho\eta$, the neck, a ridge, $\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\dot{a}\varsigma$, a ridge.] 1_†. The back.

He had a very choice library of books, all richly hound, with gilt dorses. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

2. A piece of stuff used to cover the back of a 2. A piece of stun used to cover the back of a settle or chair, or hung at the back of an altar or at the sides of a chancel; especially, a piece of rich stuff forming the back of a chair of state or a throne, reaching from the canopy to the floor of the dais. In ecclesiastical use now dossal. Formerly also dorser, dorsel, dosser.

A dorse and redorse of crymsyn velvet with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters. Will of Sir R. Sutton.

dorse² (dôrs), n. [See dorsch.] A young cod, formerly supposed to be a distinct species called the variable cod, Gadus callarias. dorsed (dôrst), a. [As dorse¹ + $-cd^2$.] In her., same as aversant.

same as aversant. dorselt (dôr'sel), n. [$\langle OF. dorsal, \langle ML. dor-$ sale, tapestry, also called dorsalicum, dorsuale, $dorsile, dorserium, dorsarium, dorsorium (<math>\rangle E.$ dorser, q. v.), and (accom. to the F.) dossale, dossuale, and dosserium ($\rangle E. dosser, q. v.$); so called because hung at the back of one sit-ting down (\perp down the back of one down ting down, $\langle L. dorsum, the back: see dorsel, dorsal.] 1. Same as dorsel, 2.-2. [OF. dossal.] A kind of woolen stuff.-3. Same as dorser, 2.$

dorsert (dôr'ser), n. [= Sc. dorsour, < ME. dor-sour, dorsure, dorsere, dorcere, < ML. dorserium, dorsorium, equiv. to dorsale, > E. dorsel, a canoabroorium, equiv. to dorsate, > E. dorset, a cano-py: see dorsel. Same as dosser, q. v.] 1. Same as dorsel, 2. Prompt. Parv.-2. A pannier or basket. Also dorsel, dosser. She is turn'd, By this, some farmer's darymaid; I may meet her Riding from market one day 'twixt her dorsers. Fitcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, L 1.

What makes so many scholars then come from Oxford and Cambridge, like market-women, with dorsers full of lamentable tragedies and ridiculous comedies? Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv.

Shirley, Witty Fatr One, tv. Dorsibranchiata (dôr-si-brang-ki-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of dorsibranchiatus: see dorsi-branchiate.] In Cuvier's system, the second or-der of Annelides, including free marine worms. It closely approximated in significance to the order Chæto-poda of modern naturalists. They have the branchie on the back, whence the name. dorsibranchiate (dôr-si-brang'ki-āt), a. and n. [< NL. dorsibranchiatus, < L. dorsum, the back, + branchiæ, gills.] I. a. 1. Having gills on the back; notobranchiate, as certain nudibranchi-ate gastropods and many marine annelids.— 2. Specifically, having dorsal gills, as the Dor-2. Specifically, having dorsal gills, as the Dor-sibranchiata; of or pertaining to the Dorsibranchiata.

II. n. A member of the Dorsibranchiata.



h



dorsicollar

dorsicollar (dôr-si-kol'är), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + collum, the neck, + -ar.] Of or pertaining to the back and to the neck. Coucs, 1887

- dorsicumbent (dôr-si-kum'bent), a. [{L. dorsum, the back, + *-cumben(t-)s, ppr. of -cumbere (in comp. incumbere, etc.), otherwise cubare, lie down.] Lying upon the back; supine: op-

- dorsiferous (dôr-sif'e-rus), a. [$\langle L. dorsum, the back, + ferre, = E. bearl, + -ous.$] In zoôl.: (a) Same as dorsigerous. (b) Bringing forth upon the back; dorsiparous. dorsifixed (dôr'si-fikst), a. [$\langle L. dorsum, the back, + fixus, fixed, pp. of figere, fix: see fix.$] In bot. and zoöl, attached dorsally, or by the back: applied to anthers, etc. dorsigerous (dôr-sif'e-rus), a. [$\langle L. dorsum, fixed, pp. of figere, fix: see fix.$]
- dorsigerous (dôr-sij'e-rus), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + gerere, carry, + -ous.] In zoöl., bearing or earrying on the back: as, the dor-sigerous opossum, Didelphys dorsigera, so called from the fact that it bears its young upon its
- back. Also dorsiferous. dorsigrade (dôr'si-grād), a. [NL., \langle L. dor-sum, the back, \pm gradi, walk.] In zoöl., walk-ing upon the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.

dorsilateral (dôr-si-lat'e-ral), a. [< L. dor-sum, the back, + latus (later-), the side, + -al.] Same as dorsolateral.

dorsilumbar (dôr-si-lum'bär), a. [< L. dor-sum, the back, + lumbus, loin, + -ar.] Same dorsomesal (dôr-sō-mes'al), a. Same as dorsi-as dorsolumbar.

dorsimesal (dôr-si-mes'al), a. [$\langle dorsimeson + -al$.] Lying along the middle line of the back; pertaining in any way to the dorsimeson. Also dorsomesal. Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 44. [Rare.]

- dorsimeson (dôr-si-mes'on), n. [$\langle L. dorsum$, the back, + NL. meson, a. v., coined by Wilder and Gage.] The middle lengthwise line of the
- and Gage.] In this in the formation of the second s certain groups of ferns which produce fruit upon the lower surface or back of the fronds. -2. In zoöl., hatching young upon the back, as certain toads do.

as certain toads do. dorsiscapular (dôr-si-skap'ū-lär), a. [$\langle L.$ dorsum, the back, + scapula, the shoulder-blade, + -ar.] Of or pertaining to the back and the shoulder-blade. Coues, 1887. dorsispinal (dôr-si-spi'nal), a. [$\langle L.$ dorsum, the back, + spina, spine, + -al.] In anat, of or pertaining to both the back and the spine.— Dorsispinal vein, in human anat, one of a set of veins which form a network about the processes and arches of vertebre.

dorsiventral (dôr-si-ven'tral), a. [< L. dor-sum, the back, + venter, the belly, + -al.] 1. In anat., same as dorsabdominal.-2. In bot., same as bifacial, 2.

Also dorsoventral

Also dorsoventral. dorsiventral.ity (dôr "si-ven-tral 'i-ti), n. [< dorsiventral + -ity.] The condition of being dorsiventral. [Rare.] dorsiventrally (dôr-si-ven 'tral-i), adv. In a dorsiventral direction or situation; from back to belly; dorsabdominally. Also dorsoventrally.

The girdle running dorsoventrally. Science, III. 324.

the grate running consolent raty. Science, 11, 52. dorsocaudal (dôr-sō-kâ'dal), a. [$\langle L. dorsum$, the back, + cauda, tail, + -al.] In anat., supe-rior and posterior in direction or position. dorsocervical (dôr-sō-sėr'vi-kal), a. [$\langle L.$ dorsum, the back, + cervix (cervic-), the neck, + -al.] In anat., pertaining to or situated on the back of the neck; pertaining to both the back and the neck.—Dorsocervical vertebræ. back and the neck. - Dorsocervical vertebræ, equivocal vertebræ between the thoracic and the cervical series proper.

dorsodynia (dôr-sō-din'i-ä), n. [NL., < L. dor-sum, the back, + óδύνη, pain.] In pathol., my-algia in the muscles of the back. dorso-epitrochlear (dôr*sō-epi-trok'lē-är), a.

and n. I. a. In anat., of or pertaining to the dorso-epitrochlearis or epitrochlearis muscle. II. n. Same as dorso-epitrochlearis. dorso-epitrochlearis (dôr "sō-ep-i-trok-lō-ă'ris), n.; pl. dorso-epitrochleares (-rēz). [NL., \langle L. dorsum, the back, + Gr. $i\pi i$, upon, + trochlea,

sum, the back, + flcxio(n-), a bending: see flex-ion.] A bending of the back; a bow. *Froude*, Carlyle, I. 51.

dorso-intestinal ($d\delta r's\bar{o}$ -in-tes'ti-nal), a. [$\langle L.$ dorsum, the back, + intestina, intestine, +-al.] In anal., situated on the dorsal aspect of the

(in comp. incumber), while back; supine: op-lie down.] Lying upon the back; supine: op-posed to ventricumbent, or prone. dorsiduct (dôr'si-dukt), v. i. [$\langle L. dorsum$, the back, + ducere (pp. ductus), lead.] To bring or carry toward or to the back: opposed to ventri-duct. [Rare.] Dorsiduct the tail of the cat so as to expose the anns and open it sitghtly. Wider and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 84. dorsiferous (dôr-sif'e-rus), a. [$\langle L. dorsum$, the back, + ferre, = E. bearl, + -ous.] In the back, + ferre, = E. bearl, + -ous.] In the back, + ferre, = E. bearl, + -ous.] In the back, + ferre, = E. bearl, + -ous.] In the back, - ferre, = E. bearl, + -ous.] In the back, - ferre, = E. bearl, + -ous.] In the back, - ferre, = E. bearl, - toward, - for this. dorsolumbar (dôr-sō-lum'bār), a. [$\langle L. dorsum$, the back, - ferre, - in the back - for the back - fo

dorsolumbar (dôr-sō-lum'bär), a. [< L. dorsum, the back, + lumbus, loin, + -ar.] In anat., per-taining to the whole dorsal (that is, the thora-cic and lumbar) region of the trunk of the body: said especially of those vertebre, collectively considered, which intervene between the cer-vical and the secrel vertebre property the secret considered, which intervene between the cer-vical and the sacral vertebræ proper. The most obvious and usual distinction between dorsal and humbar vertebræ being the presence of developed rike on the for-mer and their absence from the latter, and rike being fre-quently developed from the cervical to the sacral region of the spine, the whole series of such rib-bearing vertebræ is called dorsolvmbar. The epithet is also used in the phrase dorsolvmbar region. Also dorsilumbar.

The variations within the dorsolumbar region depend on the ribs. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 437.

dorsomedian (dôr-sō-mē'di-an), a. [< L. dor-sum, the back, + medius, middle, + -an.] Sit-uated in the midline of the back. Huxley.

mesu. **dorso-orbicularis** ($d\hat{\sigma}r's\tilde{o}-\hat{\sigma}r$ -bik- $\bar{u}-l\bar{a}'r$ is), *n.*; pl. *dorso-orbiculares* (- $r\bar{e}z$). A muscle of the hedgehog, arising on the back near the termi-nation of the trapezius, and spreading upon the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.

dorsopleural (dôr-sō-plö'ral), a. [$\langle L. dorsum$, the back, + Gr. $\pi\lambda evpá$, the side, + -al.] In anat., of or pertaining to the back and the side.

dorsosseus (dors-os'é-us), n.; pl. dorsossei (-i). [NL. (Coues, 1887), < L. dorsum, the back, + osseus, of bonc: see osseous.] A dorsal interosseus muscle of the hand or foot. dorsourt, n. See dorser.

dorsoventral (dôr-sō-ven'tral), a. 1. Same as dorsabdominal.

In both forms the polyps show a well-marked bilateral symmetry with regard to the dorsoventral axis, Jour. Micros. Science, XXVIII. 35.

2. Same as bifacial.

dorsoventrally (dor-sō-ven'tral-i), adv. Same as dorsiventrally.

Dorstenia (dôr-stē'ni-ä), n. [NL., named after T. Dorsten (died 1552), a German botanist.] A ge-

MIEN nus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order Urti-eaceæ, nearly related to the mulberry and fig, charac-terized by minute naked monœcious flowers crowda ed upon a flat or somewhat

dorsulum (dôr' sū-lum), n.; pl. dorsula (-lä). [NL., dim of L. dorsum, the back.] In entom., a name given by Kirby to the mesoseutum or second dorsal sclerite of the thorax. It is conspicuous in hymenopters.

spictous in hymenopters. dorsum (dôr'sum), n.; pl. dorsa (-sä). [L., the back, a ridge: see dorse, dorsal.] 1. In anat.: (a) The back. (b) The back of a part or organ: as, the dorsum of the foot; the dorsum of the shoulder-blade.—2. In conch., the upper sur-face of the body of a shell, the aperture being downward.—3t. The ridge of a hill.

A similar ridge, which . . . suddeniy rises into a massy prsum. T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 69. Latissimus dorsi [NL], the broadest muscle of the back in man. See cut under muscle.—Longissimus dorsi [NL], the longest muscle of the back in man. See muscle.

q. v.] A muscle which in some quadrupeds dorsumbonal (dôr-sum'bō-nal), a. [$\langle L. dor-sum,$ the back to the elbow. dorsoflexion (dôr-sō-flek'shon), n. [$\langle L. dor-sum,$ the back, + flcrio(n-), a bending: see flexation of the back set flexation of the Pholadidæ.

In Pholas dactyius we find a pair of umbonsl plates, a dorsumbonal plate and a dorsal plate. Encyc. Erit., XVI. 687.

dort (dôrt), n. [< ME. dort (in comp. canker-dort, q. v.); origin obscure.] A sulky or sul-len mood or humor; the sulks: usually in the plural: as, he is in the dorts. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Andrew, that left you in the dorts, is going to marry Nanny Kemp. Petticoat Tales, 1. 288. dort (dôrt), v. i. [Sc.: see dort, n.] To become

dort (dort), v. 2. [Sc.: see dort, n.] To become pettish; sulk. dortert (dôr'têr), n. [< ME. dorter, dortour, dortoure, dorture, < OF. dortor, dortour, dor-tcour, dortoir, F. dortoir, < L. dormitorium, a sleeping-room, dormitory: see dormitory and dormer.] A sleeping-room; a dormitory, es-pecially of a monastery.

At home in oure dortour. Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, 1. 147. The Monckes he chaced here and there, And them pursu'd into their dortours sad. Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 24.

They thought there was no life after this; or if there were, it was without pleasure, and every soul thrust into a hole, and a *dorter* of a span's length allowed for his rest and for his walk. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 693. dorty (dôr'ti), a. [Sc.; < dort + -y1: see dort, n.] 1. Pettish; prone to sullemess; sulky.

Your well-scen love, and dorty Jenny's pride. Ramsay, Poems, II. 68. 2. Delicate; difficult to cultivate: applied to plants.

plants. doruck (dő'ruk), n. A water-bottle used in modern Egypt. dory¹ (dő'ri), n.; pl. dories (-riz). [Also for-merly dorce, dorrie; $\langle F. dorée, a dory, lit. 'gilt,'$ $fem. of doré, pp. of dorer, <math>\langle LL. deaurare, gild:$ see dcaurate. Also called John-dory, where John is simply an expletive use of the familiar proper name, though it has been fancifully ex-plained from F. jaune, yellow.] 1. A popular

Dory (Zeus faber).

name of the acanthopterygious fish Zeus faber, the type of the family Zeidæ. It is found in the seas of Europe, and is esteemed very delicate esting. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called John-doru.

2. A local name in some parts of the United States and Canada, especially along Lake Michi-gan, of *Stizostedion vitreum*, the wall-eyed pike-

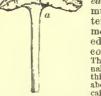
ed upon a flat or somewhat concave fleshy receptacle. The leaves are all radicai, and the naked peduncle rises from a thickened rootstock. There are shout 50 species, natives of tropi-cal America and Africa, with a sin-gle species in the East Indies. The rhizome usually possesses tonic and stimulating properties. Con-trayerva, D. Brasiliensis, and some other species of Brazil. -lum), n; pl. dorsula (-18).

Dory .- Lower figure shows nest of dories on deck of fishing-schooner

flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish.

Doryfera $(d\bar{q}$ -rif'e-rä), n. Same as Doryphora, 2. Dorylæmus (dor-i-lē'mus), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. dopv, a \text{ spear}, + \lambda a \mu \delta c, \text{ throat.}]$ A genus of marine nematode worms, of the family Enopli-dæ. D. maximus is a very common European species, found in the mud.

nflorescence of Dorstenia Contragerva: a, recepta-cle covered with minute flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botaoique.")



Dorylidæ

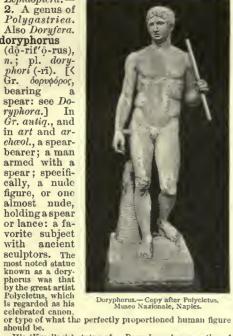
Dorylidæ (dö-ril'i-dö), u. pl. [NL., < Dorylus + -idæ.] A family of ants, differing from the Formicidæ in having only the first abdominal Dorylidæ (do-ril'i-do), u. pl.

segment forming the peduncle.

segment forming the pedunele. **Dorylus** (dor'i-lns), n. [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Dorylide*. **Doryphora** (dō-rif 'ō-ri!), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta o \rho v \phi \phi - \rho o c$, bearing a spear or shaft, $\langle \delta \phi \rho v$, a stem, tree, shaft, spear, $+ -\phi \phi \rho o c$, $\langle \phi t \rho e v = E. bear^1$.] 1. In entom.: (a) A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelide*, closely allied to *Chrysomela*, but differing from it in the form of the last joint of the maxilleur palai which is short trungeta differing from it in the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which is short, truncate, and not dilated. Many species from South and Cen-tral Ancrica are known. The few which are found in North America live upon solanaceous plants. The mesi familiar of these is the Colorado petato-heetle, *D. decem-timeda* (Say), commonly known as the potato-bug. (See cut under beetle.) Another very closely allied species, *D. juncta* (Germar), occurs in the eastern United States. This differs from the former in the arrangement of the black stripes on the elytra, the two outer ones being united belind, and in the color of the legs, which are en-tirely pale excepting a black femeral spot. The larve of the head of *D. decemlineata*, that of *D. juncta* being pale. (b) A genus of

(b) A genus of Lepidoptera.— A genus of Polygastriea. Also Doryfera.

Also Dorylera. doryphorus (dō-rif'ō-rus), n.; pl. dory-phori (-rī). [Gr. δορυφόρος, hooring bearing a spear: see Doryphora.] In Gr. antiq., and in art and archæol., a spearbearer; a man armed with a spear; specifically, a nude figure, or one almost nude, holding a spear or lance: a favorite subject with ancient sculptors. The most noted atatue



Itis [Kresilas's] statue of a Doryphoros is suggestive of influence from Polykleitos. A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 241.

pouch not on the tail, but on the breast and belly" (Kaup).

belly" (Kaup). **Doryrhamphus** (dor-i-ram'fus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \delta \rho v$, a spear, $+ \dot{\rho} \delta \mu \phi o c$, beak, bill.] A ge-nus of syngnathoid fishes, typical of the sub-family Doryrhamphina. Kaup, 1853. **dos à dos** (dő' zä dö'). [F:: dos, \langle L. dorsum, the back; $\dot{\sigma}$, to; dos, the back. Cf. vis-d-vis.] Back to back: specifically, in dancing an exolution

to back; specifically, in *dancing*, an evolution in reels, etc., in which two persons advance, pass around each other back to back, and re-

turn to their places. **dosage** $(d\bar{o}'s\bar{s}\bar{j}), n. [\langle dose + -age.]$ 1. In med., the act or practice of administering medicine in doses; a course or method of dosing.

I pause in the dosage, and wait to see whether the sympoms improve. N. Y. Med. Jour., XL 8. toms improve Infinitesimal dosage, increased potency by means of dy-namization, the unification of disease, etc., have ceased to be essential planks in the homeopathic platform. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII, 536*,

2. The operation of adding to wine, especially to sparkling wine, such as champagne, what-ever is needful to give it an artificial distinctive character, as that of being dry or sweet, light or strong.

The dosage varies with the quality of the wine [cham-pagne] and the country for which it is intended; but the genuine liquor [for the dosage] consists of nothing but old wine of the best quality, to which a certain amount of su-gar-candy and perhaps a dash of the finest cognac has been added. De Colange, I. 138.

dose (dös), n. [=F. dose = Sp. dósis = Pg. dose, dosis = It. dose, dosa = D. G. Dan. Sw. dosis, < NL. dosis, < Gr. δόσις, a giving, a portion pre-

scribed, a dose of medicine, $\langle \delta\iota \cdot \delta \delta \cdot va\iota$, give: **dosology** (dö-sol'õ-ji), n. [$\langle Gr. \delta \delta \sigma \iota c$, a dose, see *donate*.] 1. The quantity of medicine given $+ -\lambda o_1 a$, $\langle \lambda \delta_1 c \iota v c \iota v \rangle$, speak: see *dose* and *-ology*.] or prescribed to be taken at one time or within 1. What is known about the doses or quantity of medicine given $+ \lambda \delta_1 a \iota v \delta_2 c \iota v$. a spocified time; of liquid medicine, a potion.

1739

I am for curing the world hy gentle alteratives, not by violent doses. Irving. Many circumstances influence the doses of medicine. Women require smaller doses, as a general principle, than men. Dunglison.

Hence-2. Anything given to be swallowed, literally or figuratively; especially, a portion or allotment of something nauseous or disagreeable either to the recipient or to others.

As fulsome a dose as you shall give him, he shall readily take it down. 3. A quantity or amount of something regarded

as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect.

They (Romanists) have retirement for the melancholy, husiness for the active, idleness for the lazy, honour for the ambilicuus, splendeur for the vain, severities for the sowre and hardy, and a good does of pleasures for the soft and voluptuous. Stillingfeel, Sermons, II. 1.

and voluptuous. Ne paper . . . comes out without a dose of paragraphs against America. Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 343. James Mill constantly uses the expression dose of capi-tal. "The time comes," he says, "at which it is necessary either to have recourse to land of the second quality, or to apply a second dose of capital less productively upon land of the first quality." Jevons, Polit, Econ., p. 231. 4. In wine-manuf, the quantity of something added to the wine to give it its peculiar char-acter: as, a dose of syrup or cognae added to champagne. See dosage, 2.

In some [champagne] establishments the dose is admin-istered with a tin can or ladle; but more generally an in-genious machine of pure silver and glass, which regulates the percentage of liquent to a nicety, is employed. De Colange, I. 138.

Black dose. Same as black-draught. dose (dos), v. t.; pret. and pp. dosed, ppr. dos-ing. [= F. doser; from the noun.] I. To ad-minister in doses: as, to dose out a bottle of jalap .- 2. To give doses to; give medicine or physic to.

A bold, self opinioned physician, . . . who shall dose, and bleed, and kill him accuadum artem ! South, Sermons, I. 298.

3. In wine-manuf., to add sugar, cognac, or whatever is needful to give a distinctive charactor to. — To dose with, to supply with a dose or quantity of; administer or impart to in or as if in doses: generally in a derogatory sense; as, to dose one with quack medicines, or with fistery; I dosed him with his own physic (that is, turned the tables upon him, paid him in his own colu).

Invited his dear brother to a feast, hugged and embraced, courted and caressed him till he had well dosed his weak head with wine, and his foolish heart with confidence and credulity. South, Works, I. xi.

doseh (do'se), n. [Ar. dose, dause, a treading.] A religious spectacle or ceremony performed in Cairo during the festival of the Moolid, in which the dervishes pave the road with their bodies, while the sheik rides over them on horseback. See Moolid.

The present sheykh of the Saadee'yeh refused, for sev-eral years, to perform the Do'seh. . E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 201.

A Middle English form of dozen. doseint. n.

doselt, n. An obsolete form of dossal. dosert, n. 1. An obsolete form of dossal. Same as dorse1, 2.

2. Same as $uorse^{\pm}$, 2. doshalla (dō-shal'ā), n. [Hind. doshāla, $\langle do$, du (\langle Skt. dvi = E. ivo), + shāl, shawl.] The In-dian shawl, somewhat more than twice as long as it is wide, and anciently often as much as 8 fact lows fect long.

dosimeter (dō-sim'e-ter), n. [< NL. dosis, a dose, + L. metrum, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute quantities of liquid; a drop-meter.

Dosinia $(d\bar{q}\text{-sin'i-}\tilde{a})$, *n*. [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), $\langle dosin, a$ Senegalese (west African) name of a species, +-*ia*.] A notable genus of bivalve mollusks,

of the family Venerida. They have a large foot, united siphona, and a very flat round shell, as *D. discus*, a common spe-cles on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

United States.
dosiology (dō-si-ol'ō-ji), n. [< Gr. dóau; (dōau:, doac), a dose, + -loyia, < lepicer,
speak.] Same as dosology.
Dosithean (dō-sith'ē-än),
n. One of a Samaritan seet, named from Dositheus, a falso Messiah, who appeared about the time of Christ. Its members were fanatical in various respects, especially in a rigorous observance of the sabbath. The sect, though small in numbers, existed for several centuries.

tities and combinations in which medicines should be given; the science of apportioning or dividing medicines into doses. -2. A treatise on dosing. Also dosiology.

dot

Also dosiology. dosootee, n. See doosootee. doss¹ (dos), v. t. [Prov. Eng. and Sc. Cf. douse² and toss.] 1. To attack with the horns; toss.—2. To pay: as, to doss down money. doss² (dos), n. [E. dial.] A hassock. dossal, dossel¹ (dos'al, -el), n. [Written archa-ically dosel; = Sp. dosel, a canopy, = Pg. do-cel, dorsel = It. dossello, < OF. dossel, dossiel, dousiel, dossal, < ML. dorsale (also, accom. to F., dossale), a canopy, tapestry: seo dorsal, dor-sel, and dorser.] A hanging of stuff, silk, satin, damask, or cloth of gold at the back of an altar and sometimes also at the sides of the chancel. and sometimes also at the sides of the chancel. It is usually embroidered, and frequently a church has a set of dossals of different colors, to be used according to the festival or season of the church year.

the festival or season of the church year. dossel², n. See dossil. dosser! (dos'er), n. [Written archaically doser; \leq ME. dosser, dossour, dosur, doser, doeer, \leq OF. dossier, doussier, docier, m., also dossiere, dous-siere, f., F. dossier = It. dossiere, dossiero, \leq ML. dorserium, dosserium, equiv. to dorsale, tapes-try, a canopy, curtain, etc.: see dorsel.] 1. Hangings of tapestry or earpet-work, some-times richly embroidered with silks and with gold and silver formerly placed round the walls gold and silver, formerly placed round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church.

. It watz don abof the dcce, ou doser to henge, Ther alle men for meruayi myzt on hit loke. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 478.

The cupborde in his warde schalle go, The *dowurz* cortines to hence in halle, Thes offices nede do he schalle. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

2t. Same as dorse¹, 2.

There were desers on the deis. Warton.

3t. Same as dorser, 2.

Al thys hous . . . was made of twigges, . . . Swiche as men to these cages thwite Or maken of these panyers, Or elles hattes or dossers. Chaucer, House of Fame, 1, 1940.

B. Jonson.

Some dosser of fish. You should have had a empter, though 't had cost me The laying on myself; where now you are fain To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new dossers. Fletcher (and another), Noble Geutleman, v. 1.

4. In her., same as water-budget.

dosser² (dos'èr), n. [Appar. $\langle doss^2$, a hassock (also, a mattress !), + $-cr^1$.] One who lodges at a doss-house.

A dosser is the frequenter of the lodging-houses of the

poor. Spectator, No. 3059, p. 237. doss-house (dos'hous), n. In London, a very cheap lodging-house, furnished with straw beds.

Between the fourpenny doss-house and the expensive Peabody or Wateriow building, adequate lodging of a wholeseme and really cheap kind is so rarely to be found as to be practically non-existent in more crowded quar-ters of London. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII, 281.

dossière (dos-i-ar'), n. [OF. dossiere, doussiere, a curtain: see dosser1.] In armor, a piece proa curtain: see dosser1.] In armor, a piece pro-tecting the back; the piece which covered the back from below the neck to the waist. In the early years of the fourteenth century the dossière was divided in the middle, and the two parts were connected hy means of hinges. When worn with the brigandine of splints, the dossière covered the lower part of the back only, corresponding with the pansière in front. **dossil, dossel**² (dos'il, -el), n. [< ME. dosil, dossil, dossel² (dos'il, -el), n. [< ME. dosil, dousil = Pr. dosil, < ML. docillus, ducillus, du-ciculus, a spigot, a dim. form, lit. a little con-duit, < L. ducere, lead, conduct: see duct.] 1. A spigot in a cask; a plug. Hel caste away the dosils, that win orn [ran] sbrosd.

Hel caste away the dosils, that win orn [ran] sbroad. Robert of Gloucester, p. 542. 2. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aper-ture. [Prov. Eng.] -3. The rose at the end of a water-pipe. [Prov. Eng.] -4. In surg., a pledget or small portion of lint made into a cylindrical or conical form, for purging a wound. -5. A roll of cloth for cleaning the ink from an engraved plate previous to printing. [In the last two senses usually dossil.] dost (dust). The second person singular indi-

eative present of do^1 . dot¹ (dot), n. [\langle ME. *dot (not found), \langle AS. dott, a dot, speck (found only once, applied to the speck at the head of a boil); prob. = D.

dot, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread silk or such like, which is good for nothing" (Sewel), = East Fries. dotte, dot, a clump, Fries. dodd, a clump, = Sw. dial. dott, a little heap, clump. Hence dottle; also (\langle AS. dott) AS. dyttan, E. dit¹, stop up, plug.] A point or mi-nute spot on a surface; a small spot of dif-ferent color, opacity, or material from that of the surface on which it is situated. Long stood Sir Bedivere

Long atood Sir Bedivere Revolving many memories, till the hull Look'd one black *dot* against the verge of dawn. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur. Specifically -(a) A small spot introduced in the variega-tion of cloth: as, polks dots in women's dress-fabrics. (b) In writing and printing, a minute round spot serving -(1) as a customary distinction, as the dot over the body of i and j and formerly of y, or (2) as a special discritic, as the dots of ä, å, a, etc., in the notation of pronuncia-tion used in this dictionary, or the vowel-signs or points in Hebrew and Arabic, or (3) as a mark of punctuation, as the period, which consists of one dot, and the colon, which consists of two dots. The dot on the letter file same into fashion in the 14th

consists of two dots.
The dot on the letter [i] came into fashion in the 14th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 161.
(c) In musical notation: (1) A point placed after a note or rest, to indicate that the duration of the note or rest is to be increased one half. A double dot further increases the duration by one half the value of the single dot:



(2) A point placed over or under a note, to indicate that the note is to be performed somewhat staccato (which see); but in old music, when several dots are placed over a loug note, they indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes:

9	 - C - C - C -	
	h	

(3) When placed in the spaces of a staff with a heavy or double bar, dots indicate the beginning or end of a repeat (which see). (d) In embroidery, and in weaving imitating embroidery, a simple, small, round spot, especially when solid or opaque, on a thin and translucent ground. There are several kinds, distinguished chiefly by their size, as point de pois, point d'or, etc. (e) Iu plastering: (1) pl. Nails so driven into a wall that their heads are left pro-jecting a certain distance, thus forming a gage to show how thick the plaster should be laid on. (2) A patch of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays. dot^1 (dot), v.; pret, and pp. dotted, ppr. dotting.

dot¹ (dot), v.; pret. and pp. dotted, ppr. dotting. [$\langle dot^1, n$.] I. trans. 1. To mark with dots; make a dot or dots in or upon: as, to dot an i; to *dot* a surface.

Some few places, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a *dotted* line. *Cook*, Voyages, IL ii. 7.

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects: as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages or clumps of trees.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine, Like ghosts, the huge guarl'd olives shine.

M. Arnold

3. To place so as to appear like dots. All about were dotted leafy trees. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233

All about were dotted leafy trees. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233. Dotted line, a line of dots on a surface made for some specific purpose, as in a map, disgram, or drawing to mark an indefinite boundary, route, or outline, in printing to mark an omission or to guide the eye from one point to mark the construction of the mark of the sys-tem of engraving in dots, peculiar to the fiteenth cen-tury. When on metal plates the larger dots were proba-bly punched out of the metal and the smaller indented, but not to complete perforation. The work was either in relief or in intagilo, according to circumstances. When on wood the circular spots were cut out so as to reduce the surface of the blocks. Dotted metal plates were intended to serve as ornaments for book-covers and -corners, or for pledees of furniture, and their indented dots were filled with enamel. Before the eumel was put in the gold-mith was accustomed to rub off impressions upon paper with a burisher; and these impressions upon paper with a burisher; and the impressions are known as prusical notation, a note or rest with a dot after it. Se-dott, n. (a)(1).—Dotted stitch. Same as dot-stitch. II. intrans. To make dots or spots.—To dott as is school, to set down the units of an added column as complex nour for the action.] The metre, too, was regular Associations and the aremetre.

Inset as a complex noun for the action.]
The metre, too, was regular As schoolby's dot and carry. Lowed, Origin of Didactic Poetry.
To dot and go one, to waddle. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]
dot2 (dot), n. [< F. dot = Pr. dot = Sp. Pg. dote = It. dote, dota, L. dos (dot.), dower: see dot2:]
I. The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion.—2. Endown of some institution.
H. dotatio(n-), < L. dotare, endow, < dos (dot-), dower: see dot2.]
I. The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion.—2. Endown of some institution.
His dotation and glorious exattation of the see of Rome. *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), *Constitution*.
Sometimes these dotations were made by common as ent of the people, without any corporation. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.
dotchin (doeh'in), n. [A corruption, through the Cantonese, of Chinese toh, take up in the

It is either formally settled by a written instrument, or secured by expressing the marriage contract as under the dotal rule.

dotal rule. The dos or dotal estate is something very different from our "dower." It has become the dot of Freuch law, and is the favourite form of settling the property of married women all over the Continent of Europe. It is a contri-bution by the wife's family, or by the wife herself, in-tended to assist the husband in bearing the expenses of the conjugal household. Only the revenue belonged to the husband, and many minute rules . . . prevented him from spending it on objects foreign to the purpose of the settlement. The corpus or capital of the settled property was, among the Romans (as now in France), incapable of allenation, unless with the permission of a court of justice. Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 319. dotage (dottain) and (Maine, Carly Hist.)

dotage $(d\delta't\bar{a}j)$, *n*. [\langle ME. *dotage*; $\langle dote1 + -age.$] 1. The state of one who dotes; feebleness or imbecility of mind in old age; second abildhord, second childhood; senility.

This tree is olde anoon, and in his age

His tree is one smooth, and in its age He gothe oute of his kynde into dotage. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91. From Marlborough'a eyes the streams of dotage flow, And Switt expires, a driveller and a show. Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, 1. 317.

2. Weak and foolish affection; excessive fond-

ness Masit were our myndes & our mad hedis, And we in *dotage* full depe dreuyu, by faith, ffor the wille of a woman, & uo whe ellis. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 9749.

Nay, hut this dotage of our general's O'erflows the measure. Shak., A. and C., i. 1.

3. The folly imagined by one who is foolish and doting. [Rare.]

These are the foolish and childish dotages of such iguo-aut Barbarians. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 254. Sure, some dotage Of living stately, richly, lends a cnning To eloquence. Ford, Fancies, i. 3. rant Barbarians.

[People] must, as they thought, heighten and improve it [religion] till they had mixed with it the freaks of Enthusiasm, or the *dotages* of Superstition. Stillingflett, Sermous, II. viii.

dotal ($d\bar{o}'$ tal), a. [\langle F. Pr. Sp. Pg. dotal = It. dotale, \langle L. dotalis, \langle dos (dot-), dower: see dot².] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest, My people thin, my wretched country waste? *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv. dotant (do'tant), n. [< dote1 + -ant1.] A dotard.

Can you . . . think to front his revenges . . . with the palsied intercession of such a decayed *dotant* as you seem to be? Shak., Cor., v. 2.

dotard (dō'tärd), *n*. and *a*. [Also dial. (in 3d sense) dottard; \langle ME. dotard; \langle dote¹ + -ard.] I. *n*. 1. One who is in his dotage or second childhood; one whose intellect is impaired by age.

And thoug this flaterynge freres wyln for her pride Disputen of this deyte as *dotardes* schulden, The more the matere is moved the [masedere hy] worthen, *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), 1, 825.

The nonsense of Herodotus is that of a baby. The non-sense of Xenophon is that of a dotard. Macaulay, History.

2. One who is foolishly fond; one who dotes. — 3. An aged, decaying tree. [Prov. Eng.] And for great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees, in church-yards, or near ancient buildings and the like, are pollards, or *dotards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 586.

II. a. 1. Doting; imbecile.

The shaft of scorn that once had stung But wakes a dotard smile. Tennyson, Aucleut Sage.

2. Decayed, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.] Manie dottarde and decayde trees are within divers mannors surveyde, which are contyunallie wrongfullie taken by the tenauntes. Lansdowne MS. (1613), 165.

taken by the tenaintes. Lansdowne MS. (1613), 165.
dotardly (dö'tärd-li), a. [< dotard + -ly1.] Like a dotard; weak.
dotardy (dö'tär-di), n. [< dotard + -y3.] The state of being a dotard.
dotation (dō-tā'shon), n. [= F. Pr. dotation = Sp. dotacion = Pg. dotação = It. dotazione, < ML. dotatio(n-), < L. dotare, endow, < dos (dot-), dower: see dot².] 1. The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion.—2. Endow-ment; establishment of funds for the support of some institution.

hand, + ching, weigh.] The name given in the south of China to the portable steelyard in use throughout China and the adjoining countries. In the smaller kinds, used for weighing silver



Dotchin, showing ingots of silver in the scale.

Dotchin, showing ingots of silver in the scale. (sycee), medicines, etc., the beam is of ivory or bone; in the targer ones, used in shope and for general marketing, it is of wood. Those in use in Hougkong are gradnated for both Euglish and Chinese weights. **dote**¹ (dôt), v.; pret. and pp. doted, ppr. doting. [Also doat; \leq ME. dotien, doten, dote (not in AS.), = OD. doten, dote, mope, D. dutten, take a nap, mope (cf. dut, a nap, sleep, dotage), = Icel. dotta, nod from sleep (cf. dott, nodding, dottr, a nodder), = MHG. tūzen, keep still, mope. Cf. OF. redoter, F. radoter, rave, of I.G. origin.] **I.** intrans. 14. To be stupid; act like a fool. like a fool.

a fool. He wol maken him doten anon ryght. Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 430. Wise men will deme it we dote, But if we make ende of our note. York Plays, p. 305.

2. To be silly or weak-minded from age; have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers.

He dredes no dynt that dotes for elde. Alliterative Poems (cd. Morris), iii, 125. Time has made you dote, and valuly teli Of arms imagined in your louely cell. Dryden.

When au old Woman begins to doct, and grow charge-able to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch. Addison, Spectator, No. 117. Wilhelm, Count Berlifitzing, . . . was, at the epoch of this uarrative, an infirm and doting old mau. Poe, Tales, I. 476.

3. To bestow excessive love; lavish extrava-gant fondness or liking: with on or upon: as, to dote on a sweetheart; he dotes upon oysters.

Aholah . . . doted on her lovers, on the Assyrians. Ezek. xxiii. 5.

No Mau ever more loved, nor less doated upon a Wife than he [Henry IV.]. Baker, Chronicles, p. 166.

O Death all-eloquent ! you only prove What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love. Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, 1. 336.

4. To decay, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.] The seed of thorn in it wol dede and dote. Palladius, Husboudrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

II.; trans. To love to excess.

Why wilt thou dote thyself Out of thy life? Hence, get thee to bed. *Beau, and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Why, know love doats the fates, Jove groanes beneath his waight. Marston, Sophonisba, v. 1.

dote¹ + (dot), n. [$\langle ME. dote; \langle dote^1, v. \rangle$] 1. A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint [lost] thi pride, Thou dote. Sir Tristrem, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor; dotage. Thus after as in a dote he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust. Boyd, Last Battell, p. 529.

dote² $(d\bar{o}t)$, n. [$\langle F. dot, \langle L. dos(dot-), dower:$ see dot^2 and dower.] 1. Same as dot^2 .

In the article of his own marriage with the daughter of Frauce, there is no mention of *dote* nor dousire. *Wyatt*, To Cromwell, April 12, 1540.

2. pl. Natural gifts or endowments.

Manie kinges since that tyme have advanced letteres he erecting schooles, and *doting* revenues to their mainte-nance. A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 3. doted; (dô'ted), a. [= Se. doited, q. v.; < ME. doted, stupid, imbecile, pp. of doten, dote: seo dote¹.] 1. Stupid; foolish.

Senecless speach and doted ignorance. Spenser, F. Q., I. vill. 84.

2. Decayed, as a tree.

Then beetles could not five

Such an old oak, though now it be doted, will not be struck down at one blow. *Ep. Howson*, Sermons, p. 33. **dotehead**[†], *n*. [$\langle dote^1 + head$.] A dotard.

And the dotchead was beside himselfe & whole out of his mynde. Tyndale, Works, p. 350.

3. One who is excessively or weakly in love.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd, It mourns, that painting, and usnrping huir, Shonid ravish doters with a false aspect. Shak., L. L. L., iv. 8.

doth (duth or doth). The third person singular indicative present of dol.

Dothidea (do thid' e i), n. [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the *Dothideaeeæ*, and having dark-colored uniseptate spores. They grow on dead branches of trees. The species that grow on living plants, which were formerly classed in this genus, are now referred to *Phyllachora*.

referred to *Phyllachora*. **Dothideaceæ** (dō-thid-ō-ā'sō-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle *Dothideaceæ* (dō-thid-ō-ā'sō-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle *Dothidea* + -aeeæ.] A family of pyrenomyce-tous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in a stroma with which they are homogeneous in substance. Many grow upon living plants, others on dead uportable substances.

others on dead vegetable substances. **dothienenteritis** (doth'i-en-en-te-ri'tis), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta o \theta i \eta v$, a small abscess, a boil, $+ \delta v \tau e \rho a$, intestines, + -i t i s.] Inflammation of Peyer's patches and the small glandular follicles of the intestine.

dothienteritis (doth-i-en-te-ri'tis), n. Same as dothienenteritis.

doting (do'ting), p. a. [Ppr. of dote¹, v.] 1. Weak-minded; imbecile from old age.

She is older than she was, therefore more doting. Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Let me not, however, lose the historian in the man, nor suffer the *doting* recollections of age to overcome me. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 146. 2. Excessively fond.

Full oft her doting sire would call His Maud the merriest of them all. Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

Also spelled doating. dotingly (do'ting-li), adv. In a doting man-ner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness. Also spelled doatingly.

excessive fondness. Also spelled doatingly. They remain slaves to the arrogance of a few of their own fellows; and are doatingly fond of that scrap of Gre-clan knowledge, the Peripatetic philosophy. Bacon, Physical Fables, it., Expl. Thus did those tender hearted reformers doingly suf-fer themselves to be overcome with harlots language. Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus. **doting-piecet** (dö'ting-pös), n. [< doting, verbal n. of dote¹, v., + piece.] A person or thing dot-ingly loved; a darling.

"Pride and perverseness," said he, "with a vengeance ! yet this is your doating-piece." Richardson, Pamela, I. 68. dotish (dō'tish), a. [$\langle dote^1, n., + -ish^1$.] Child-ishly fond; weak; stupid.

Dottereis, so named (says Camden) because of their dot-ish foolishnesse. Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 543.

dotkin (dot'kin), n. Same as doit-kin.

kin. Doto (dō ' tō), n. [NL., < Gr. Δωτό, the name of a Ne-reid, lit. giver, < δι-δό-ναι, give.] 1. A genus of brachy-



Doto coronata, about natural size.

urous decapod crustaceans, of the family Pinnotherida. -2. A genus of nudibranchiato gas-tropods, or sea-slugs, of the family *Dendrono-tida*, or giving name to a family *Dotoida*. D. eoronata is a small brilliantly spotted species. dotoid (do'toid), n. A gastropod of the family Dotoidæ.

Dotoidæ $(d\bar{o}-t\bar{o}'i-d\bar{e})$, *n. pl.* [NL., $\langle Doto + -id\alpha$.] A family of nudibranchiato gastropods, typified by the genus Doto, containing sea-slugs Upon the hoay bees, But they the drones would drive Unto the doted trees. Friar Bacon's Brazen Heads Prophesic (1604).

dot-stitch (dot'stich), n. A name given to the embroidery-stitch used in making the simple decoration known as the *dot*, and also plain leaves and the like. It is a simple ovcreast stitch. Also called *dotted stiteh*.

And such his mynde. dotarl. Davies. For so false a doctrine so foolish unlearned a drunken dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$; equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$], equiv. to dotter (do'ter), n. [$\langle dotel + -erl$], n. [$\langle dottel - erl$], n. [$\langle dottel - erl$], n. [$\langle dottel - erl$], $\langle dottel - erl$, $\langle dottel - erl$], $\langle dottel - erl$, $\langle dottel - erl$], $\langle dottel - erl$, $\langle dottel - erl$], $\langle dottel - erl$], $\langle dotter - erl$], $\langle dotrer - erl$ called from its supposed stupidity, $\langle dotien,$ doten, dote, be stupid: see dote¹.] 1. The popu-lar name of a kind of plover,*Egialites*or*Eu-dromias morinellus*, abundant in Europe andAsia. It breeds in high latitudes and performs extensive migrations twice a year, appearing in temperate re-



Dotterel (Eudromias i

gions in April and May, and again in September and Oc-tober. The dotterel is abont 10 inches long, and weighs 4 er 5 onnces; the bill is an inch long; the general plu-mage is much variegated above; the beily is black, the breast yellow, with a white and black collar. It derives its name from its apparent stupidity, or tameness, allow-ing itself to be easily approached and taken. Its flesh is much esteemed for food. Several related species receive the same name, with qualifying terms.

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the fooliah bird play-eth the ape in gestures. Baeon.

Hence-2. A booby; a dupe; a gull.

E. Our Dotterel then is caught. B. He is, and just As dotterels use to be: the lady first Advancid toward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he Met her with all expressions. May, Old Couple.

3t. An aged, decaying tree: same as dotard, 3: also used attributively.

To dor the dotterelt. See dor2.

dotting-pen (dot'ing-pen), n. A drawing-pen which makes a succession of dots on the sur-face over which it is passed. It consists of a small toothed wheel rotating in a stock by which it is supplied with it. with ink.

refilling. [Scotch.]

A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobac-co, "pipe dottles," as he called them, which were carefully resmoked over and over again till nothing but as has left. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, vi.

dottrel (dot'rel), n. A variant of dotterel. dot-wheel (dot'hwel), n. A tool used in book binding and other leather-work, also a larger

tool used in other trades, consisting of a wheel mounted in a handle allowing it to revolve freely, and furnished with fine blunt teeth, which when rolled over a surface produce a dotted line.

doty ($d\bar{o}'ti$), a. [$\langle dote^1 + -y^1$. Cf. doted, a tard.] Decayed; decaying. [Local, U. S.] Cf. doted, do-

A log may be doty in places, and even hollow, and yet have considerable good timber in it. Philadelphia Telegraph, XL. 8.

douane (dö-ån'), n. [< F. douane, customs du-**JOUADE** (do-an'), n. [$\langle F, doulane, customs du-$ ties, a custom-house, = Pr. doana = It. doga- $na for doana = ML. duana, <math>\langle Sp. Pg. aduana, a$ duty, impost, custom-house (cf. Sp. duan, obs. form of divan, divan), $\langle Ar. al, the, + diwan,$ a court of revenue, minister of revenue, coun-cil, divan, etc.: see divan and dewan. Hence

the surname Duane.] A custom-house. While the Douane remained here, no accident of that kind happened. Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 491. douar, dowar (dou'är), n. [< Ar. daur, a cir-cle, circuit.] A collection of Arab tents arranged in a circlo as a corral.

On the southern and western sides, the tents of the vul-gar crowded the ground, disposed in *dawars*, or circles for penning cattle. R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 418. doub, n. See doob.

doub, n. See doob. double, n. See doob. double (dub'l), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also dubble, dobble; \leq ME. double, doble, dubble, du-ble = D. dubbel, a., double, dobbel, n., gambling, = Dan. dobbelt, dobbel = G. doppel, doppelt, a., = Dan. dobbelt, a., double, dobbel, n., gambling, = Sw. dubbel, a., double, $\langle OF. double, doble, duble, f.$ double = Pr. doble = Sp. doblo, now usuallydoble = Pg. dobro = It. doppio (also Sp. Pg. It. $duplo, E. duple), <math>\leq$ L. duplus, double, $\langle duo, =$ E. two, + -plus, akin to plenus, full, and to E. full: see full.] I. a. 1. Consisting of two in a set together; being a pair; coupled; com-posed of two equivalent or corresponding parts; twofold: as, a double leaf; a double chin. twofold: as, a double leaf; a double chin.

So we grew together, Like to a double cherry, seeming parted ; But yet s union in partition, Two lovely berries moulded on one stem. Shak., M. N. D., ill. 2. Hee seemes not one, but double. Milton, Elkonoklastes, il.

2. Having a twofold character or relation; comprising two things or subjects, either like for unlike; combining two in one: as, a *double* office; to play a *double* part on the stage or in society.

Capt. Minott seema to have served our prudent fathers in the double capacity of teacher and representative. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Ife [Clive] had to bear the *double* odlum of his bad and of his good actions, of every Indian abuse and of every Indian reform. Macaulay, Lord Clive. 3. Twice as much or as large (according to some standard); multiplied by two; containing the same portion or measure, as to size, strength, ctc., repeated: as, a vessel having *double* the capacity of another; a decoction of double strength; a double bed.

Take double money in your hand. Gen. xllil. 12. Take double money in your money. Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me. 2 Ki, II. 9.

4. Of extra weight, thickness, size, or strength:

as, double ale; a double letter. The haubreke was so stronge of dubble maile, and the squyer so full of prowesse, that he ne meved not for the stroke. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Here's a pot of good double beer, neighbour ; drink, and ear not your man. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 8. fear not your man, 5. Acting in a twofold manner; diverse in manifestation; characterized by duplicity; deceitful.

eitful. With flattering lips and with a *double* heart do they Pa, xii. 2. speak.

You are too double ation. Ford, "Tis Pity, li. 2.

Speak. In your dissimulation. Ford, Tis Pity, II. 2. She has found out the art of making me believe that I have the first place in her affection, and yet so puzzles me by a double tongue, and an ambignous look, that shout ouce a fortnight I fancy I have quite lost her. Steele, Lover, No. 7.

In bot., having the number of petals largely 6. In bol., having the number of petals largely increased by a transformation of the stamens or pistils: applied to flowers.—7. In entom., geminate; being in pairs.—8. In musical instru-ments, producing a tone an octave lower: as, a double bassoon, a double open diapason stop, etc. — Apparent double point. See apparent.—Cross dou-ble-claved, In her., a cross composed of double-warded keys, either radiating from a common ring or bow, or hav-ing the bow for one end of the cross, and three double-

The dotterel, which we think a very dainty dish, Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish. Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

Som old dotterell trees. Aseham, The Scholemaster, p. 137.

with ink. dottle (dot'l), n. [Also written dottel; < ME. dottle, dotelle, a plug or tap of a vessel (cf. LG. dutle, a plug), ult. < AS. dott, E. dot, a point, > dyttan, E. dit', stop up: see dot' and dit'.] 1. A plug or tap of a vessel.—2. A small rounded lump or mass; especially, the tobacco remain-ing in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.]

The fair Rose-Noble, the bright Moidore, And the broad *Double-Joe* from ayont the aea. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, **I**. 54.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54. Double medium, an American printing-paper of the size 24 × 33 inches.—Double negative, a sign of negation repeated.—Double pistole, a former gold coin in Ger-many. Switzerland, and Italy, generally worth about \$8: but several kinds of Swiss double plstoles were worth about \$9.20.—Double point (NL. punctum duplez), a point npon a curve or surface which connts for two in re-gard to the intersections; on a curve, a point having two tangents, a node; on a surface, a point where a curve of the second order is tangent to the surface, a conical point.— Double pot, an English printing-paper of the size 17 × 254 inches.—Double question, one that offers two alterna-tives between which the determination is to be made.

A double question standeth not in one woorde, but in two several sentences, as thus: Is the studie of Philoso-phie praise worthie, or is it not? Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551). Double rose, See rose.—Double royal, an American printing-paper of the size 26 × 40 inches.—Double secant of a skew cubic, a right line cutting the cubic three times. —Double sense of Scripture. See sense.—Double shuffle. See shuffle.—Double elikee. (a) Two sixes thrown at once with two dice. (b) A certain system of lines on a cubic surface.—Double elikee. (a) Two sixes thrown at once with two dice. (b) A certain system of lines on a cubic surface.—Double elikee. (a) two sixes thrown at a strangent, the isogonal trajectory of a sheaf of cir-cles; a thumb-line as it appears on a stereographic pro-jection.—Double tangent, a line which is tangent to a surface at two points.—Outle-tangent plane, a plane which is tangent to a surface at two points.—Order of the Double Crescent. See crescent. (For other planeses, as double bar, consciousness, function, relation, refraction, etc., see the nouns.) [Double-headed, double-jointed.] II. m. 1. A twofold quantity or size; a num-

II. n. 1. A twofold quantity or size; a num-ber, sum, value, or measure twice as great as the one taken as a standard.

And whereas he saith the emperour had but for his part a dobble, as far as I can see, knowing what the warea cost in those partes, he had trible. Haktwyt's Voyages, I. 353.

If the thief be found, let him pay double. Ex. xxii. 7.

In all the four great years of mortality . . . I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times. *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

It is a dangerons way of reasoning in physics, as well as morals, to conclude, because a given proportion of any-thing is advantageous, that the *double* will be quite as good, or that it will be good at all. *Contemporary Rev.*, I. 38

2. A backward turn in running to escape pursuers.

When each double and disguise To baffle the pursuit he tries, Scott, Rokeby, iii. 2.

Hence -3. A turn; a place where a doubling or turning is made, as by game in hunting.

Often Lord Rothschild'a hounds run a deer for a couple of hours over the wide pastnres, the *doubles*, and the brooks of the Vale of Aylesbury. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 389.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

A tries, a United and all their doubles, I would now rip up All their srch-villanies and all their doubles, Which are more than a hunted hare ere thought on. Fletcher, Tamer Tanned, iii. 1. Fletcher, Tamer Tanned, iii. 1.

5. Something precisely like another thing; a counterpart; a duplicate; an exact copy.

No gloom that stately abape can hide, No change nncrown its brow; behold ! Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed, Earth has no double from its mould ! O. W. Holmes, Birthday of Daniel Webster, Jan. 18, 1856.

My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, s double, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him. E. E. Hale, My Double.

It seemed as if her double had suddenly glided forward and peered at me through her evasive eyes. *T. Winthrop,* Cecil Dreeme, xv. The host of hay-cocks seemed to float With doubles in the water. *H. P. Speford,* Poems, p. 10.

Hence -6. A person's apparition or spirit, appearing to himself or to another, as to admonish him of his approaching death; a wraith. -7. A fold or plait; a doubling. Marston

Rolled up in sevenfold double.

8. Milit., a contraction of double-quick (which see).—9. In music: (a) A variation. (b) A repetition of words in a song. (c) [F.] A turn. (d) In the opera, a singer fitted to supply the place of a principal in an emergency. (e) An instrument, or especially an organ-stop, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, to play an organ-piece with the *doubles* drawn (that is, with the 16-feet stops). (f) pl. In change-ringing, changes on five bells: so called because two pairs of bells change places. Also called grandsire.—10. A size of Tavistock roof-slates, 13×16 inches.—11. Eccles., a feast on which the antiphon is doubled; a double feast. See feast, and to double an antiphon, under dou-ble, v. t.—12. In short whist, a game by which the winners score two points, their adversaries having scored only one or two to their five.—13. pl. In lawn-tennis, games played by two on a pl. In lawn-tennis, games played by two on a side: opposed to singles, played by one on a side. -14. In printing, same as doublet. -15. pl. Thick narrow ribbons for shoestrings and the like, usually made of silk or cotton.—To make a double, in shooting, to kill two birds or beasts in suc-cession, one with each barrel of a double-barreled gun. double (dub'l), adv. [< double, a.] Twice; dou-

bly.

To do a wilful ill, and glory in it, Is to do it *double, double* to be dsmn'd too. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 2. None Double see like Men in Love. Cowley, Ode, st. 5. Arched double, beveled double, cottised double, etc. See the adjectives.— To carry double, to carry two riders at once, as a horse.

His father, without any trouble, Set her up behind him, and bad her not fear, For his gelding had oft carried double. Robin Hood's Eirth (Child's Ballads, V. 345).

Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 345). To see double, to see, by illusion, two images of the same object: an experience common in drunkenness. **double** (dub'1), v.; pret. and pp. doubled, ppr. doublen, (dublen, dublen, dubblen, $\leq OF$. doubler, doublen, doblen, dublen, dubblen, $\leq OF$. doubler, doubler, Goblen, dublen, dubblen, $\leq OF$. doubler, doubler, Geblen, dublen, dubblen, $\leq OF$. doubler, doubler, doblen = Pr. Sp. doblar = Pg. dobrar = It. doppiarc (cf. D. dubbelen, ver-dubbelen = G. doppeln, ver-doppeln = Dan. for-doble = Sw. för-dubbla, double, = MLG. dobbelen, dubbelen = Dan. doble = Sw. dobbla, gamble, play, with dice), $\leq ML$. duplare, double, $\leq L$. duplus, dou-ble; see double, a.] I. trans. 1. To make dou-ble; increase, enlarge, or extend by adding an equal portion, measure, or value to: as, to dou-ble a sum of money; to double the quantity or size of a thing; to double a task. As if equita pretended were not iniquitie doubled.

As if equitia pretended were not iniquitie doubled. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 26.

All his ills are made Leas by your bearing part; his good is doubled By your communicating. Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 4.

2. To be the double of ; contain twice the num-ber, quantity, or measure of, or twice as much as: as, the enemy's force doubles our own.

Doubling all his master's vice of pride. Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To bring or join together or side by side, as two parts of a thing, or two things of the same kind; lay or fold one part of upon ano-ther: as, to *double* a shawl or a curtain: often followed by an adverb of direction or manner: as, to double a blanket lengthwise or crosswise;

to double up a file or files of soldiers, or teams of horses; to double over a leaf in a book; to double down the corner of a page.

Thon . . . shalt double the sixth curtain in the fore-front of the tabernacle. Ex. xxvi. 9. He bought her Sermons, Psalms, and Graces; And doubled down the useful places. Prior, Hans Carvel.

There's a Page doubled down in Epictetus that is a Feast for an Emperor. Congreve, Love for Love, i. 1. 4. To clench, as the hand.

Then the old man Was wroth, and doubled up his hands.

Tennyson, Dora, 5. To repeat; duplicate: as, to double a stroke.

The rebel king Doubled that sin in Bethel and in Dan, Likening his Maker to the grazed ox. Milton, P. L., 1. 485.

6. To pass round or by; march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of: as, to double Cape Horn.

Sailing along the coast, he doubled the promontory of arthage. Knolles, Hist. Turks. Carthage.

John Gonsslez and Tristan Vaz, . . . having obtained a small ship from him [the prince], resolved to double Cape Bojador, and discover the coast beyond. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 97.

7. In music, to add the upper or lower octave to the tones of (the melody or harmony).— Doubled glass. See glass.—To double an antiphon, to say an antiphon in full both before and after its pealm or canticle, as is done on double feasts.—To double and twist, to add (one thread) to snother and twist (them) to conter.

II. *intrans.* 1. To increase to twice the sum, number, value, or measure; grow twice as

This observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casual-ties, the number of men doubles. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. To turn in the opposite direction, or wind, in running.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. Dryden But I began To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind And double in and ont the boles, and race By all the fountains. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3. To put on more effort or speed. He doubled to his work in a moment, and left the Can-ab, who shortly afterwards gave up. Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 104.

Milit., to march at the double-quick .- 5.

To play tricks; practise deception.

Om. An 't please your honour Count F. Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, dili-gence; You double with me, come. B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

What penalty and danger yon scorne, If you be found to double. Webster.

To double upon. (a) Naval, to inclose between two fries, as an enemy's fleet. (b) To elude (pursuers) by turn-ing back in running. double-acting (dub'1-ak" ting), a. In mech.,

acting or applying power in two directions; producing a double result.— Double-acting cyl-inder, inclined plane, pump, steam-engine, etc. See the nona.

double-bank (dub'l-bank), v. t. To work or pull by means of men working in pairs, as an oar or a rope — that is, with two men at one oar, or with men on both sides of the rope.

double-banked, double-benched (dub'l-bangkt, -bencht), a. 1. Naut., having two oppo-site oars pulled by rowers on the same thwart, or having two men to the same oar: said of a boat.—2. Having two tiers of oars and of row-ers, one over the other, as ships were worked in antiquity.— Double-banked frigate. See frigate. double-banker (dub'l-bang'ker), m. Same as double-banked frigate (which see, under frigate)

double-barreled (dub'l-bar"eld), a. 1. Hav-ing two barrels, as a gun.-2. Figuratively, serving to effect a double purpose or to produce a double result.

This was a *double-barrelled* compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvii.

double-bass (dub'l-bās'), u. A musical instru-ment, the largest and deepest of the viol fam-ily, having 3 or 4 strings, with a compass of over 3 octaves from the third E below middle C. It was invested in the sixteenth century, and intro-duced into the orchestra about 1700; and it is now one of the most useful of orchestral instruments. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart. **double-benched**, a. See double-banked.

double-biting

double-biting (dub'1-bi"ting), a. Biting or cutting on either side: as, a double-biting ax. Dryden. [Rare.]
double-bitt (dub'1-bit), v. t. Naut., to pass, as a cable, round another bitt besides its own, or give it two turns round the bitts, so that it will be more county fortened. be more securely fastened. double-bodied (dub'l-bod'id), a. Having two

bodies.—Double-bodied microscope. See microscope. —Double-bodied signs, in astrol., the four zodiacal signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces. double-breasted (dub'l-bres" ted), a. Made

alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and but-tonholes, so that it may be buttoned ou either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcost. Dickens.

double-breather (dub'l-bre"THer), n. An amphirhine animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the Amphirhina (which see), or any vertebrate above the Monorhina. Haeckel.

double-brooded (dub'l-bröstded), a. In entom., having two broods annually: applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn. **double-charge** (dub'l-chärj'), v. t. To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.

Master Rehert Shallow, choose what office theu will in the land, tis thine. Pistol, I will double-charge thee with dignifies. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. S. dignities. double-concave (dub'l-kon'kāv), a. Same as

concavo-concave. double-cone (dub'l-kon'), a. In arch., consist-

Double-cone Molding .- Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, England

ing of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding. double-convex (dub'l-kon'veks), a. Same as convexo-convex.

double-crown (dub'l-kroun'), n. A gold coin



Double-crown of James 1., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

land in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I.

doubly dark or gloomy. [Rare.]

When clouds arise Such natures double-darken gleomy akies. Lowell, To G. W. Curtia.

double-dealer (dub'l-de"ler), n. One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Well, I will be so much a sinner to be a double dealer. Shak., T. N., v. 1.

double-dealing (dub'l-d $\tilde{o}^{\prime\prime}$ ling), *n*. and *a*. **I**. *n*. Duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

David, now satisfied as to the prieats, thought he owed to the Abuna a mortification for his double-dealing. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 590.

The affairs of the universe are not carried on after a sys-tem of benign double-dealing. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 513.

II. a. Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous. There were parsons at Oxford as double-dealing and dan-gereus as any priests ont of Rome. Thackeray. double-decker (dub'l-dek'er), n. 1. A ship with two decks above the water-line. -2. A street-car having a second floor and seats on top.-3. A freight- or cattle-car with two floors. -4. A steam-boiler with two tiers of firing-

1743double-nostriledchambers.—5. A tenement-house having two
families on one floor: so termed by the police
of New York city.double-forst (dub'l-ferst'), n. In Oxford Uni-
versity: (a) One who gains the highest place
in the examinations in both elassics and math-
ematics.double d'or (dö'hl dôr). A kind of French
jewelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered
upon a copper plate eleven times as thick.
The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin
and made into any desired shape.The Calendar dees not show an average of two Double
First samually for the last ten years, out of one lundred
watcher the water is rolled thin
and made into any desired shape.The Calendar dees not show an average of two Double
First samually for the last ten years, out of one lundred
ematics.double-dyee (dub'l-di), v. t.To dye twice over.
double-dyee (dub'l-did), p. a.The weak water allogether.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 120.(b) The degree itself: as, he took a double-first
at Oxford.Ouble-flowered (dub'l-flon*erd), a.double-dyeing (dub'l-di*ing), n.A method
of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by
which the wool is first dyed with a color which
has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotOutle-fowered (dub'l-flon*erd), a.double-fowered (dub'l-first is the reward core timed
of the have two pairs of limbs to each segment
which the wool is first due diverded with the cotor has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.

double-eagle (dub'l- \tilde{a} 'gl), n. 1. A gold coin of the United States, worth two eagles or \$20, or £4 2s. 2d. English money. -2. The heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. Tt is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.

double-edged (dub'l-ejd), a. 1. Having two edges.

'Your Delphic aword," the panther then replied, 'Ia double-edged, and cuts on either side." Dryden, Hind and Panther, ili. 192. 2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways:

applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.

Double-edged as is the argument from rudimentary or-gans, there is probably none which has produced a greater effect in premoting the general acceptance of the theory of evolution. Huxley, Evolution in Biology.

double-ender (dub'l-en^dder), *n*. 1. Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.

Two ahips, the Peruvian corvette "America" and the United States double-ender "Wateree," were carried (by a great sea-wave) nearly half a mile to the north of Arica, beyond the railroad which runs to Tacna, and there left stranded high and dry. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 219.

It may be styled a *double-ender* spear, for each extrem-ity of it is pointed in an identical manner. *Amer. Antiquarian*, IX, 370.

A cross-ent sawing-machine, with a pair of adjustable circular saws, for equalizing pieces

of stuff by sawing both ends at once. double entendre (dö'bl on-ton'dr). [F. double, double, and entendre, to understand, used in the sense of entente, meaning, sense. The French has no such phrase; its nearest equiva-lent is mot à double entente, a word or phrase of double sense, for which the E. phrase seems a blundering substitute, with modified meaning.] A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.

The French know no such expression as double entendre, the ocarcat approach to it being double entente, a double meaning: which is, however, wholly devoid of the ulterior algoinficance attached to double entendre. Saturday Rev.

Double entendre, whether right or wrong, has been nai-uralized in English, and will be found in many of the best dictionaries. Had I been writing in French, I should have used double entente. N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 87. double-darken (dub'l-där'kn), v. t. To make double-eyed (dub'l-id), a. Watching in all di-

rections; having keen sight.

Prevelle he [the kid] peeped out through a chinck, Yet not so preville but the Foxe him spyed; For deceitfull meaning is double eyed. Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

cerity; hypoerisy. double-faced (dub'l-fast), a. 1. Having two faces or aspects: as, the double-faced god Janus. S or aspects: as, the union y area of the second se

2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side: as, a *double-faced* cloth, shawl, or other fabric. -3. Deceitful; hypocritical; practising duplicity.

O Lord, I am sure Mr. Sneer has more taste and sin-cerity than to —— A damn'd double-faced fellow i Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

A man decided, unscrupulous, and energetic: a double-faced, but not a double-minded man [Warwick]. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii. **double-facedness** (dub'l-fā'sed-nes), *n*. The state of being double-faced; duplicity.

We accustom ourselves and our children te live under this double-faced morality, which is hypocrisy, and te conciliate our double-facedness by sophistry. Ninetcenth Century, XXI. 251.

double-nostriled

double-flowers, as a plant. double-flowers, as a plant. double-footed (dub'l-fut"ed), a. Diplopod: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment

of the body — that is, the round centipeds. double-gear (dub'l-ger'), n. In mach., the gear-ing attached to the headstock of a lathe to

wary its speed. double-gild (dub'l-gild), v. t. To gild with double coatings of gold; hence, to gloze over; cover up by flattery or cajolement.

England shali double gild his treble guilt. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., lv. 4.

double-handed (dub'l-han'ded), a. 1. Hav-ing two hands.-21. Double-dealing; deceitful. Gianville.

double-headed (dub'l-hed*ed), a. 1. Having two heads: as, a double-headed eagle in a coat of arms.-2. Supposed to have two heads: as,

double-header (dub'i-hed[#]er), *n*. A railroad-train drawn by two engines, or pulled by one engine and pushed by another. [Colloq., U.S.]

A freight engine dashed into the rear of the train, crush-ing the ends of nearly ail the cars on the train, as well as damaging the accord engine, the train being a double-header. Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 30, 1887.

double-hearted (dub'l-hür"ted), a. False at heart; deceitful; treacherous. double-hung (dub'l-hung), a. In arch., being

both suspended so as to move upward or down-ward: said of the two sashes of a window pro-

vided with cords, pulleys, and weights. double-lock (dub'l-lok), v. t. 1. To fasten with two bolts; secure with double fastenings.-2. To lock by turning the kcy twice, as in some forms of lock.

forms ef lock. double-lunged (dub'l-lungd), a. Having twe lungs: specifically applied to the *Dipneumones*. double-man (dub'l-man), n. In the University of Cambridge, one proficient both in mathe-matics and in classics. Compare double-first. double-manned (dub'l-mand), a. Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two

men instead of one. double-meaning (dub'l-mē"ning), a. Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; de-

ceitful.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophesier. Shak., All's Weil, iv. S.

double-milled (dub'l-mild), a. Twice milled or fulled, as cloth, to make it finer. double-minded (dub'l-min'ded), a. Waver-

ing; unstable; unsettled; undetermined. A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways. Jas. I. 8.

double-mindedness (dub'l-min" ded-nes), n. Indecision; inconstancy; instability. double-natured (dub'l-nā"ţūrd), a. Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath double-natured man, And two-of death. Young, Night Thoughts. double-face (dub'l-fas), n. Duplicity; insin-cerity; hypocrisy. (dub'l-nes), n. [< ME. doublenesse; < double + -ness.] 1. The state of being double or doubled.

If you think well to carry this, as you may, the double-ness of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. Shak., M. for M., ili. 1.

Doubleness is sometimes connected with prolification, or the continued growth of the axis of the flower. Double-ness is strongly inherited. Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 151.

2. Duplicity; deceit.

. Duplicity; decord. For in oure dayes als but covetise, Doubleness and tresonn and envye, Poyson and manslawhtre and mordre in soudry wyse. Chaucer, Former Age, 1. 63.

It is clear to you, I hope, that Stephen was not a hypo-crite-capable of deliberate doubleness for a selfish end. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

double-nostriled (dub'l-nos"trild), a. Having two nasal passages; amphirhine: a translation of the term Amphirhine, applied to all skulled vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or Monorhina. Haeekel.

1743



double-quick

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), n. and a. I. n. Milit., the quickest step next to the run, con-sisting of 165 steps to the minute, each 33 inches long. Also double-time.

The soldiers pushed doggedly ahead, and, thinking to pass the crowd, broke into a double-quick. The Century, XXXV. 909.

II. a. 1. Performed in the time of the doublequick; pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick: as, double-quick step. -2. Very quick or hurried: as, he disappeared in double-

quick time. double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), adv. Milit., in double-quick step: as, we were marching dou-ble-quick.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), v. I. intrans. Milit.,

to march in double-quick step. II. trans. Milit., to cause to march in dou-ble-quick step: as, the colonel double-quicked them.

Berry double-quicked his men to the point, but was too ate. The Century, XXXV. 962. late

late. **doubler**¹ (dub'lêr), n. [\leq double, v., + -erl; = D. dobbelaar = ODan. doblere = Dan. dobler, gambler, gamester.] 1. One who or that which doubles; particularly, an instrument for aug-menting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the chatemeter electrometer.

The earliest of such continuous electrophori was Ben-net's Doubler, the latest is Holtz's machine. S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 26.

2. A still arranged for intercepting vapors of distillation, and redistilling them.—3. A machine for doubling and drawing silk.—4. The felting placed between a fabric to be printed and the printing-cylinder.-5. Same as dou-ble-ripper.-Norremberg doubler, a form of polari-

scope. **doubler**² (dub'ler), n. [\langle ME. doubler, dobler, dobeler, \langle OF. doublier (= Pr. dobler, doblier), a large plate, \langle double, double: see double, a.] A dish or platter used in gathering and removing fragments from the table. Minsheu. [Now prov. Eng.]

And wisshed witterly with wille ful egre, That disshes and *dobleres* bifor this ilke doctonr, Were molten led in his maw! *Piers Plowman* (B), xili. 81.

A basayn, a bolle, other a scole, A dysche other a *dobler*. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), il. 1146. double-ripper (dub'l-rip'er), n. Two sleds placed one behind the other and connected by

a plank, upon which boys coast down-hill. Also doubler, double-runner, bob-sled. [New Eng.] The double-ripper is now laid aside with other engines f calamity. Newspaper.

of calamity. double-ruff (dub'l-ruf'), n. An old game at cards.

I can play at nothing so well as double-ruff. Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness. double-runner (dub'l-run'er), n. Same as double-ripper or bob-sled.

double-shade (dub'l-shād), v. t. To double the natural darkness of.

Night with her sullen wings to double-shade The desert. Milton, P. R., i. 500. double-shining (dub'l-shi"ning), a. Shining with double luster.

The sports of double-shining day.

Sidney. budle-shot (dub'l-shot), v. t. To load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot, for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not employed with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day

day.
dauble-snipe (dub'l-snip'), n. A name of the greater snipe, Gallinago major.
double-stop (dub'l-stop), v. t. In playing the violin, to stop two strings of simultaneously with the fingers, and thus produce two-part harmony. harmony



double-stopping (dub'l-stop"ing), n. In play-ing musical instruments of the viol family, the playing of two strings at once, especially where both of them are stopped — that is, them are stopped — that is, shortened by the finger. The two simultaneous tones thus produced are called double-stops. double-struck (dub'1-struk), a. In numis., show-ing a double impression of the device (type) or in-

ble-struck Coin of onesus in Crete, 4th ry B. C.-British Mu-(Size of original.)

scription, as a coin or medal, owing to the fact that the metal blank accidentally shifted while the specimen was being struck off from the die. **doublet** (dub'let), n. [\langle ME. dublet, dobbelet, doblette, doublet, double stone, a garment so called (also called doublier; cf. doublier, dou-blour, lining for a garment), \langle double, double, + dim. et.] 1. One of a pair of like things; a duplicate: in most uses commonly in the plural. plural.

a duplicate; in most uses commonly in the plural.
Those doublets on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fine. N. Grew, Museum.
The occurrence of doublets, or pairs of variant versions. Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 427.
Specifically — (a) In typography, an unintentional duplication of a word, phrase, passage, etc. Also doublet. (b) In philol., a duplicate form of a word; one of two (or, by extension, three or more) word: originally the same, but having come to differ in form, and usually more or less in meaning. Doublets are very common in English. They usually consist of an older and a later form, the older being generally descended and the later directly borrowed from the same original (as benison, benedictions; madediction, etc.), or two accidental variationa of one original, sometimes slightly discriminated (an adarm, alarum, etc.), nor of a standard literary and a dialectal form (as church, kirk; lord, laird, etc.). See dimorphism, 5. (c) In her, a chevron-shaped bearing which issues from either side of the field, and resches nearly to the oppoate side without touching it. (d) One of a pair of dice turned up in throwing when they both present the same number of apots: usually in the plural: as, to throw doublets.
Something formed by a union of two like things; a duplicate combination. Specifically—(a) A counterfeit gem composed of two pieces of crystal with a layer of color between them, giving the effect of a sentime colored stone.

You may have a brass ring gilt with a doublet for a small atter. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 330. matter. matter. N. bateg, tr. of configures of Ensings, p. cov. (b) In optics, a combination of two simple lenses, with the object of diminishing the chromatic and spherical aberra-tion: In the former use called apecifically an achromatic doublet. The Wollaston doublet (see the extract) consists of two plano-convex lenses placed a short distance apart in the eyeplece of a microscope. An important improvement on the single lens was in-

An important improvement on the single lens was in-troduced by Dr. Wollaston, who devised the *doublet* still known by his name. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 23. pl. A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.

They be at their doublets still. Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549. What! where's your cloak? . . . To tell you truth, he hath lost It at doublets. Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

4. An outer body-garment such as was worn by men from about the end of the fifteenth until about the middle of the seventeenth century. Originally it had short skirts, and was girded round the body with a belt of leather or similar material. Later it was ent and adjusted with great care, and even stuffed or



r. Doublet, time of Edward IV. 2. Doublet, from portrait of Sir William Russell. 3. Peasecod-bellied Doublet. (Both 2 and 3, time of Elizabeth.) 4. Doublet, time of Charles I.

bombasted into an exact shape. At this period it some-times had skirts, but was more often made without them. Throughout the sixteenth century the doublet usually had sleeves; under the reign of Charles I. of England it became universally an undergarment, being made with-out sleeves, and was thus the prototype of the modern waistocat. So long as doublets were a common garment for men, they were frequently imitated in the fashions of feminine dress: thus, a similar body-garment for women was worn about 1580, and again in the reign of Charles II. of England, corresponding nearly to the modern sack, hav-ing sleeves and short skirts.

Then lace his dublett every hoole. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 178. A silken doublet ! a velvet hose ! a scarlet cloak ! Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

doubloon

Whether matrons of the holy assembly May lay their halr out, or wear doublets. B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

llis doublet was of sturdy buff, And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 305.

Doublet of defense or fencet, a brigandine. — To dight one's doublet. See dight. double-time (dub'l-tim'), n. Milit., same as

double-time (and a double-time), n. [ME. double-double-tonguet (dub'l-tung'), n. [ME. double-tonge.] Duplicity; deceitfulness. Now comith the sinne of double tonge, swiche as speke fsire biforn folk and wikkedly bihynde. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

double-tongue (dub'l-tung), v. i. In music, in playing the flute and certain brass instruments, like the cornet, to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately, so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato pas-

double-tongued (dub'l-tungd), a. Making con-trary declarations on the same subject at diffcrent times; deceitful.

Likewise must the deacona be grave, not double-tongued. 1 Tim. iii. 8.

double-topsail (dub'l-top'sl), a. Naut., an epithet noting a rig in which the square topsail is replaced by two smaller sails and yards, in order to lessen the labor of the crew and enable them to reduce sail with greater rapidity. In this rig the lower topsail-yard is fixed to the cap, and the clnes of the upper topsail are lashed to the lower topsail yard-arms

double-touch (dub'l-tuch'), n. A method of making maguets. See magnet.
 double-touch (dub'l-tree), n. Same as equalizing-bar (b) (which see, under bar¹).
 double-trouble (dub'l-trub'l), n. A characteristic step of a rustic dance or breakdown, derived from the plantation negroes. It usually has a banjo accompaniment. [Southern U. S.] IIc [Peter Stuyvesant] likewise ordered that the ladies, and indeed the gentlemen, should use no other step in dancing than "shuffle and turn" and "double-trouble." Irving, Knlckerbocker, p. 406.
 double-worked (dub'l-werkt), a. Grafted twice.

double-worked (dub'l-werkt), a. Grafted twice. See the extract.

When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked*. P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 100.

we call it double-worked. P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 100. doubling (dub'ling), n. [Verbal n. of double, v.] 1. Something doubled or folded over; a fold; a plait; specifically (naut.), the doubled edge or skirt of a sail.—2. That the addition of which makes double. Specifically –(a) In ker., the lining of a mantile or mantling. (b) In slating, the double course of slates at the eaves of a house: sometimes ap-plied to the eaves-board. (c) In music, the addition to a tone of its upper or lower octave. 3. pl. Naut., that part of a mast included be-tween the trestletrees and the cap.—4. The second distillation of wine.—5. The act of marching at the double-quick. [Rare.]—6. In bot., same as chorisis.—Doubling of the bow. See bow3.

doubling (dub'ling), a. Shifting; manœuvering.

Lord Egmont was doubling, absurd, and obscure. Walpole, Letters, II. 484.

Bard Lgubb was about ky, abard, and observe. Walpole, Letters, II. 434.
doubling-frame (dub'ling-frām), n. A machine on which double silk threads are wound.
doubling-nail (dub'ling-nāl), n. A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship.
doubloon (dub-lön'), n. [< F. doublon, < Sp. doblon (= Pg. dobrão = It. doppione), a doub-loon, so called because it was originally of dou-ble the value of a pistole, aug. of doblo (= Pg. dobla, dobra.] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish-American states, originally of double the value of the pistole, the double pistole be-ing equivalent from 1730 to 1772 to \$8.24, from 1772 to 1786 to \$8.08, and from 1736 to 1848 to \$7.87. The current doubloon of Spain (doblen de Isabel, Young and the states). \$7.87. The current doubloon of Spain (doblon de Isabel, 1848) is of 100 reals, and worth a little more than \$5.02.



Doubloon of Isabella II., Queen of Spain, in the British Museum.

The old double doubloon, also called doubloon onza (ounce of gold), is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars, being equiva-lent to a quadruple pistole. The coinage of doubloons has ceased in Spain.

They had succeeded in obtaining from him [the French smbassador] a bex of doubloons, Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

doubly (dub'li), adv. 1. In a double or two-fold manner; in twice the quantity or to twice the degree: as, to be doubly sensible of an obligation.

For fools are doubly fools, endeaviring to be wise. Dryden, Ifind and Panther, 1. 2401.

When, musing on companions gone, We doubly feel ourselves alone. Scott, Marmion, Ii., Int.

 Deceitfully; with duplicity.
 Deceitfully; with duplicity.
 doubt¹ (dout), v. [Early mod. E. dout, doute (the b being inserted in the F. and E. forms in the 16th century, in ignorant imitation of the orig. L.; it does not occur in early E. or F.); < ME. douten, douten, earlier duten, fear, be in fear, also, less commouly, doubt, < OF. douter, duter, doter, later doubter, mod. F. douter, doubt, fear, = Pr. duptar, doptar = Sp. dudar = Pg. duvidar = 1t. douter < (dotter < (L. dubiter, waver in opinion be un- duptar, doptar = Sp. dudar = Pg. duvidar = It. dottare, $\langle L. dubitare$, waver in opinion, be un-certain, doubt, hesitate, in form a freq. verb, connected with dubius, wavering in opinion, uncertain, doubtful, dubious (see dubious), \langle duo, = E. two, + -bi-, of uncertain origin. Cf. Gr. dov, doubt; Skt. dvaya, twofold; Goth. tweifts = Dan. tvivl = Sw. tvifvel = G. zweifel = D. twijfel, doubt; AS. tweo, doubt; all from the word for 'two.' Hence (from OF.) redoubtl, redoubtable, and (from L. dubitare) dubitate, dubitation, etc.] I. intrans. 1. To be uncer-tain as to a truth or fact; be undetermined or undecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesiundecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesitate.

Here men douten comunly to whem men schulde re-store the godes that thel have geten with wronge. Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

To them that doubt of Wine, of chesse, sealles, and of tables, thou shalt say that such sports and such drinkes are a great sinne. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 257. He began to doubt of everything

Amidst that world of lies. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, H. 173.

2t. To bo in fear; be afraid.

The douteden the schepherdes, & in gret drede weren. Geburt Jesu, 1. 515.

Who so doutes for her menace, Have he never syght off Ooddes face. Richard Coer de Lion, 1. 6733.

Whan the kynge Arthur vndirstode their menaces, he yede oute by a wyndowe of karlion, for he douted moche of tresen. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 108.

II. trans. 1. To be uncertain as to the truth or fact of; hold in question; question; hesitate to believe: as, to *doubt* tho truth of a story.

The phenix, were she never seen, were doubled. Fletcher, Valentinian, I. 2.

If they . . . turn not back perverse : But that I doubt. Milton, P. L., vi. 563.

Doubt thou not but I shall go again, E'en as I doubt not that fresh misery I there shall gather as the days pass by. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 324.

2. To be expectant or apprehensive of; believe hesitatingly or indefinitely.

Quath he, "heo duleth me to lite." King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68. I fear I am pursued ; and doubt that I, In my defence, have kill'd an officer. Beau. and FL, Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

When we were come to where the three fellows were hanged, he said, That he doubted that that would be his end also. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 296.

I doubt her affections are farther engaged than we nagine. Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1. imagine.

They doubted some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., B. 1.

3. To distrust; be uncertain with regard to; be distrustful of: as, to doubt one's ability to execute a task.

Amaunt . . . cutte a sonder the laces of his helme and caste it a-wey, and than couered hym with his shelde, for sore he *douted* his heede, whereon was no more but the coyle of mayle. Meriin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 368.

He is so devoted to his book, As I must tell you true, I doubt his health. Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 4.

To teach vain wits a science little known, T' admire superior sense, and doubt their own i Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 200. 4_†. To fear; be afraid of.

Myche dut he his dreme, & dred hym therfore. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 13834.

llo se douteth Jhesu Crist, him ne failleth nogt. St. Brandan (cd. Wright), p. 13.

Philip . . . Doughtye men douten for dreedful hee seemes. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 167.

1745

As soone as he saugh the grete devell he lete renne to As soone as he saught in douted. hym, for nothinge he hym douted. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

5t. To cause to fear; put in fear; appal; daunt. I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour, The virtues of the valiant Caratach, More doubts me than all Britain.

Fletcher, Bonduca, I. 2.

doubt¹ (dout), n. [Early mod. E. doute (the b being inserted as in the verb); < ME. doute, dout, earlier dute, fear, doubt, < OF. doute, dute, dote, F. doute = Pr. dopte, dubte = Sp. duda = Pg. duvida = It. dotta, doubt; from the verb: see doubt¹, v.] 1. Uncertainty with regard to the truth of a given proposition or assertion; suspense of judgment arising from defect of evidence or of inclination; an unsettled state of opinion; indecision of belief.

What prevents the admission of a proposition as cer-tain is called doubt. Sir W. Hamilton,

tain is called doubt. Sir W. Mamilton, When I say that Descartes consecrated doubt, you must remember that it was that sort of doubt which Goethe has called "the active scepticism, whose whole aim is to con-quer itsell"; and not that other sort which is born of flip-pancy and ignorance, and whose aim is only to perpetuate itself, as an excuse for idleness and indifference. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 323.

2. A matter of uncertainty; an undecided case or proposition; a ground of hesitation.

It was doute whether [which] bonys were Petris and

whether wer Paulis. Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, V. 77. Give me leave to tell yeu, it would seem a kind of af-front to onr country to make a *doubt* of what we pretend to be famous for. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

But though he now prayed wherever he was, at home or abroad, in the house or in the field, two doubts still as-saulted him: whether he was elected, and whether the day of grace was not gone by. Southey, Bunyan, p. 21. It is one thing to believe that a doctrine is false, and

quite another thing to admit a theoretical doubt about it. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, 11. 303.

A difficulty suggested or proposed for solution; an objection.

To every doubt your answer is the same. Blackmore 4†. Difficulty; danger.

Forced them, how ever strong and stout They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt, Back to recule. Spenser, F. Q., V. xl. 47.

5. Hesitating apprehension; fear; dread.

He nadde of no prince in the worlde doute. Robert of Gloucester, p. 89.

The dute of deth is swithe stronge. Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 44. Pope Urban durst not depart for doubt. Berners.

In doubt, in uncertainty; in suspense. n doubt, in uncertainty, in angent thee. Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee. Deut, xxvill, 66.

Deut. xxviii. 66. Methodic doubt, doubt leigned fer a philosophical pur-pose, concerning a proposition really believed, as the Cartesian doubt respecting one's own existence.—No doubt, without question; certainly.—Objective doubt, that which is occasioned by the insufficiency of the evi-dence.—Subjective doubt, hesitancy in accepting a proposition because it is not such as one is antecedently inclined to believe.—To hang in doubt, to make no doubt. See the verbs.=Syn. I. Indecision, irresolu-tion, suspense, hesitation, hesitancy, misgiving, distrust, mistrust. 8. In pros., variable in quantity; capable of being pronounced or measured either as a long or as a short; common; dichronous.=Syn. I. Uncertain, undecided.-2. Dubions, Equivocal, etc. (see obscure, a.); problematic, engmatical.
doubtfully (dout'ful-i), adv. In a doubtful manner; with doubt or hesitation; so as to indicate or admit of doubt mistrust

doubt²i, n. [By apheresis from redoubt², q. v.] A redoubt. Davies.

Forward be all your hands, Urge one another. This doubt down that now betwixt us atands, Jove will go with us to their walls. *Chapman*, Illad, xii. 286.

doubtable (dou'ta-bl), a. [The b inserted as in the verb; < ME. doutable, dutable, < OF. *doutable, later doubtable (= Sp. dudable) (cf. OF. redoubtable, fearful, mighty, whence E. re-doubtable), < douter, doter, doubt: see doubt1, v.] That may be doubted; dubitable. [Rare.]

Sith that thy citee is assayled Theurgh knyghtis of thyn owne table, God wote thi lordship is doutable ! Rom. of the Rose, 1, 6274. Therfore men comen from fer Contrees to have Jugge-ment of doutable Causes: and other Juggement usen thef non there. Mandeville, Travels, p. 172.

doubtancet, n. [The b inserted as in the verb; CME. doutance, arlier doutaunce, dotaunce,
OF. dotance, dutance = Pr. duptansa, doptansa =
Sp. dudanza = It. dottanza, < ML. dubitantia, doubt, fear, < L. dubitare, doubt: see doubt¹, v.]
Fear; dread; suspicion. Chaucer.

Eglentine, thys Kinges doughter fre, Off Paypymes had gret fere and doubtance. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2130.

doubted (dou'ted), p. a. [< ME. douted, duted, pp. of douten, etc., fear, doubt: see doubtl, r.]
1. Questioned; not certain or settled.—2;. Feared; redoubted; redoubtable.

doubtfulness

Domys the doghty, doutid in fild. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6350. So shelde ye be the more dredde and douted though nervy londe. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 581. euery londe.

arry londe. Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne, To doubted Knights, whose woundlesse armon rusts. Spenser, Shep. Cal., October. doubtedlyt (dou'ted-li), adv. Doubtfully.

Good heed would be had that nothing be doubtedly spoken, which may have double meaning, . . but that all our wordes runne to confirme wholy our matter. Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 108.

doubter (dou'ter), n. One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled or whose mind is

not convinced. The unsettled doubters, that are in most danger to be educed. Hammoud, Works, II. il. 67. acduced

doubtful (dout'ful), a. [$\langle doubt^{I} + -ful$. The earlier adj. was doutous : sco doubtous.] 1. Full

of doubt; having doubt; not settled in opinion. To assist the doubtful Wonter in the ardnous business of legislation, a board of magiatrates was appointed. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 155.

2. Causing doubt; dubious; ambiguous; un-

certain; not distinct in character, meaning, or appearance; vague: as, a doubtful expression; a doubtful hue.

A doubtful day Of chill and slowly greening spring. Whittier, What the Birds Said.

Till now the doubtful dusk reveal'd

The knolls once more where, couch d at ease, The white kine glimmer'd. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcv. Now the full-leaved trees might well forget The changeful agony of *doubtful* spring. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 230.

3. Admitting of or subject to doubt; not obvi-

ous, clear, or certain ; questionable.

I will adopt some beggar's doubtful issue, Before thou shalt inherit. Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1. For where the event of a great action is left doubtful, there the poet is left master. Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.

It is always the person of doubtful virtue who is most eager to assume the appearance of severe integrity. J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 108.

4. Of uncertain issuo; precarious; shifting.

Who have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight. Milton, P. L., vi. 423.

Inspired repulsed battalions to engage, And taught the *doubtful* battle where to rage. *Addison*, The Campaign.

5. Of questionable or suspected character. She never employed doubtful agents or sinister mea-nres. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., il. 16.

sures. 6†. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious.

So long they stayed that the King grew doubtfull of their bad vsage, that he swore by the Skies, if they re-turned not well, he would have warres with Opechanka-nough so long as be had any thing. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 86.

When we speake or write doub(fully, and that the sence may be taken two wayes, such ambiguous termes they call Amphibologia, we call it the ambiguous. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

I came to the court . . . and very privately discovered to her majesty this conspiracy. . . . She took it doubt-fully. I departed with fear. State Trials, William Parry, an. 1584.

doubtfulness (dout'ful-nes), n. 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness;

Faith is utterly taken away. Instead whereof is dis-trust and doubtfulness bearing rule. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

Here we must be diligent, that . . . there be no doubt-fulness in any word, and that alwaies there be one maner of words that goe before, and also one maner of wordes ende the senteoce, plainly and without double ruder-standing. Sir T. Wüson, Art of Logic, [o]. 20.

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; indetermi-

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

suspense; instability of opinion.

nateness of condition.

State Trace, withiam Parry, an ioos. How doubtfully these spectres fate foretel! In double sense and twilight truth they dwell. Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1. Tints softly with each other blended, Hues doubtfully begun and ended. Wordsworth, Bird of Paradise.

[Rare.]

dicate or admit of doubt.

Indicating doubt; disturbed by doubt.

With doubtful feet and wavering resolution I came. Milton, S. A., 1, 732.

doubtfulness

Every day that passed showed the doubtfulness of the convention. Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 265.

doubtingly (dou'ting-li), adv. In a doubting manner; dubiously.

In the forty-first experiment I tendered my thoughts concerning respiration, but doublingly. Boyle, Works, I. 176.

doubtless (dout'les), a. and adv. [The b inserted as in doubt; \leq ME. douteles, \leq doute, doubt: see doubt', n., and -less.] I.† a. 1. Free from doubt; indubitable.

It is no prejudice to the precious charity of knowledge, even in nudoubted truths, to make truth more *doubtless*. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

2. Having no fear; free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep doubtless, and secure That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world, Will not offend thee. Shak., K. John, iv. 1. II. adv. Without doubt; without objection or uncertainty; unquestionably; often, with weakened sense, presumably, probably. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is doubtless that."]

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

The rock acems to have been dug away all round the aphynx for a great way, and the stone was doubtless em-ploy'd in building the pyrsmids. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 46.

Doubtless, development increases the capacity both for enjoyment and for auffering. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 239.

doubtlessly (dout'les-li), adv. Unquestionably.

Why yon may, and doublessly will, when yon have de-bated that your commander is but your mistress. Beau. and Fl., Scornini Lady, i. 1.

doubtoust, a. [The b inserted as in the verb; \langle ME. doutous, dotous, \langle OF. doutos, dotus, F. douteux (= Pr. doptos, duptos = Sp. dudoso = Pg. duvidoso = It. dottoso), doubtful, \langle doute, doubt: see doubt1, n., and -ous.] Doubtful; dubious; of doubtful sense.

For in these pointes wherein we vary, . . . either the Scripture is plaine & easy to perceiue, or doubtouse and hard to vnderstande. Sir T. More, Works, p. 457.

doubtously; *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; \langle ME. *doutously*, *doutusli*; \langle *doubtous* + *-ly*².] Doubtfully; dubiously.

And drow him toward the des, but doutusli after He stared on his stepmoder stifii a while. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4338. doubtsome; a. [The b inserted as in doubt; early mod. E. doutsum; < doubt¹, n., + -some.]

Doubtful.

Anceps [L.]. . . Ang., Double or two edged; doubt-me. Calepini, Dict., 1590 (ed. 1605). With doutsum victorie they dealt. Battle of ilarlaw (Child's Ballada, VII. 186). some

douc (dök), n. [< F. douc, of uncertain origin.] A name of the old-world catarrhine monkeys of

A name of the old-world catarrhine monkeys of the genus Semnoptihecus. There are many species of these handsome apes, generally of large size and varied coloration, with long limbs and tails. **douce** (Sc. pron. dös), a. [Sc., also douse; \langle ME. douce, \langle OF. F. doux, fem. douce, sweet, soft, gentle, mild, \langle L. dulcis, sweet, etc.: see dulce.] 1t. Sweet; pleasant; luxurious.

And Diues in deyntees lyued and in douce vye [life]. Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 122.

2. Sober; sedate; gentle; not light or frivolous; prudent; modest. [Scotch.]

Sir George was gentle, meek, and douse. Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

There were some pretty Gallas, douce-looking Abys-ainians, and Africans of variona degrees of hideonsness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 473.

douced + (dö'sed), n. An erroneous form of doucet. 2.

doucely (dös'li), adv. [< douce + -ly².] Se-dately; soberly; prudently. [Scoteh.] Doucely manage our affairs In parliament. Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representativea.

douceness (dös'nes), n. 1. Soberness; sedate-ness; modesty. [Scotch.]-2t. Sweetness. Davies.

Some luscions delight, yes, a kind of ravishing douce-ness there is in studying good books. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 166.

S. Ward, Sermons, p. 166. douceperet, n. See douzcpere. doucet, a. and n. [I. a. ME., $\langle OF. doucet$, sweet, gentle, F. doucct, mild, demure, dim. of doux, sweet: see douce and dulcet. II. n. 1. ME. doucctte, dowcette, dowcete, a kind of pasty. 2. ME. doucct, douccte, doucete, $\langle OF. doucette,$ also called doucine, etc., a musical instrument, perhaps a kind of flute; from the adj.] I. a. Sweet; duleet.

Adieu, I you say, my full doucet floure ! Adieu, my lady of full gret valoure ! Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3898.

II. n. 1. A kind of pasty or custard.

Bakemetes or dowcettes. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 170. Dousette, a lyteli flawne, dariolle. Palsgrave. 2. A musical instrument, a kind of flute.

Many a thousand tymea twelve . . . That erafilly begunne to pipe Bothe in *doucet* and in riede. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, 1, 1221.

3. A testicle of a deer. Also written dowcet, dowset.

All the aweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *dowcets*. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

douceur (dö-sér'), n. [= D. douceur = Dan. douceur, dusör = Sw. dusör, reward, < F. dou-ceur, sweetness, a present, < OF. doucor, dol-cor, dulçor (> ME. dousour) = Pr. dolzor = Sp. dulzor = Pg. dulçor, < LL. dulcor, sweetness, < L. dulcis, sweet: see dulcet.] 14. Sweetness or mildness of moment kindurga, continues. mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Now for synglerty o hyr dousour, We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 429.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with douceur. Chesterfield.

2. A conciliatory offering; a present or gift; a reward; a bribe.

The commander-in-chief of the Bengal army could have had no ground for exaperation at being a hul out from the interview, had he not in like manner reckoned on re-celving a handsome douceur. J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 354.

3+. A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

With a good account of her health, she writes me many douceurs, in which you have a great share. Lord Lyttelton (1771), in Correspondence of David [Garrick, I. 440.

douche (dösh), n. [F., a douche, a shower-bath, = Sp. ducha = It. doccia, a water-pipe, spout, conduit, < docciare = F. doucher, pour, < ML.
*ductiare, < L. duccre, pp. ductus, lead, con-duct. Cf. conduit¹, of the same ult. origin.]
1. A jet or current of water or vapor applied to some part or a particular current of the back to some part or a particular organ of the as in a bath or for medicinal purposes. -2. An instrument for administering such a jet. Donches

are differently formed and named, according to the parts for which they are designed: as, a nasal douche. — Douche fillforme. Same as aquapuncture. doucine (dö-sön'), n. [F.] In arch., a mold-ing concave above and convex below, serving especially as a cyma to a delicate cornice; a cyma recta.

cyna reeta. doucker (dö'kėr), n. Same as ducker. dough (dõ), n. [Also dial. dow (formerly in lit-erary use), and (with pron. as in tough) duff, also dial. doff (see duff); \langle ME. dow, dowe, dou, dogh, dog, earlier dagh, dag, \langle AS. dāh, dat. dāge = D. and LG. deeg = OHG. MHG. teic, G. teig = Icel. deig = Sw. deg = Dan. deig = Goth. daigs, dough; $\langle \psi^* dig$, Goth. deigan, knead, mold, form, = L. fingere (fig-), mold, form (whence ult. E. feign, figurc, fictile, etc., q. v.), = Gr. * $\theta_{i\chi}$ in $\tau e_{i\chi} \infty_{i\chi}$, wall, = Skt. \sqrt{dih} , stroke, smear.] 1. A mass composed of flour or meal prepared for baking into bread or cake by va-rious processes, as moistening, mixing with yeast, salt, etc., raising (after which it is called sponge), and kneading, or for simpler kinds by sponge), and kneading, or for simpler kinds by moistening and mixing only; paste of bread.

When they [camels] travel, they cram them with barly Sandys, Travsilea, p. 108. dough. 2. Something having the appearance or consis-tency of dough, as potters' clay, etc.

They renew this Image with new dow many times. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 797.

3t. A little cake. [North. Eng.]

Dough or Dow is vulgarly used in the North for a little Cake, though it properly signifies a Mass of Flour tem-pered with Water, Sait, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking. Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 163, note.

One's cake is dough. See cakel. dough (do), v. t. [< dough, n.] To make into dough. [Rare.]

The technical word used (in making Paraguayan tea) is sevar mate (cebar, lit., to bait, to grease, applied in the sense of *doughing* together the paste formed by the yerba and water aud accommodating the bombilla). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 16.

To dough in. See the extract.

The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brew-ing is called *doughing in*. Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 412. **dough-baked** (dô'bākt), a. Imperfectly baked; unfinished; half-done; soft; hence, imperfect; deficient, especially intellectually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This botcher looks as if he were dough-baked; a little butter now, and 1 could eat him like an oaten-cake. *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Chre, it. 1. Since we are so much indebted to God for accepting onr best, it is not safe ventured to present him with a dough-baked sacrifice. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II, 265. New what is more than all he floateness.

 Nay, what is more than all, he [love] can make those doubak'd, senseless, indocile animals, women, too hard for us, their politick lords and rulers, in a moment. Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 1.
 dough-balls (dô'bâlz), n. pl. A marine alga, Polysiphonia Olneyi, belonging to the order Floridae Floridea.

In its typical form Polysiphonia Olneyi forms dense soft tufts, aometimes called *dough-balls* by the aea-shore populatiou. Farlow, Marine Algw, p. 171. dongh-bird (dō'bèrd), n. A local name in the United States of the Eskimo curlew, Numenius



Dough-bird (Numenius borealis)

borealis, the smallest American species of the genus Numenius. It has a slender bill only about two inches long. It is abundant during its migrations, and is much sought as a game-bird. Also doe-bird.

Accompanying and mingling freely with the golden plover are the Eaquimaux curlew, or dough-birds, lu great numbers. Shore Birds, p. 12.

 $dough-boy_{\dagger}$ (do'boi), *n. Naut.*, a boiled dumpling of raised dough.

Bread and Flower being scarce with us, we could not make Dough-boys. Dampier, Voyages, II. il. 38. **dough-brake** $(d\tilde{o}'br\tilde{a}k)$, *n*. A power-machine used in bakeries for kneading dough; a dough-kneader. It consists of corrugated rollers, between which the dough passes in a sheet. **dougher**; $(d\bar{o}^{\dagger}er)$, n. [ME. dowcr, $\langle dough, dow$, dough, + -er¹.] A baker.

dough, T - 27². J A Denor. And moreouer, that all Dovers of the Cite, and anburbis of the same, grynd at the Cite-ia myllis, and noo where ela, as long as they mey have aufficiaunt grist. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

doughface $(d\bar{o}'f\bar{a}s)$, n. A person who is pliable and, as it were, made of dough; a flabby char-acter; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, in the period of sectional controversy regarding slavery, a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the South.

Randolph with his inimitable slang termed it [the Mis-aouri Compromise] a "dirty hargain, helped on by eigh-teen northern dough-faces." Schouler, Hist. U. S., III. 166.

For any office, small or gret, I couldn't ax with no face, Without I'd ben, thrn dry and wet, Th' unrizeat kind o' doughface. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi. In 1838 the Democratic Congressmen from the North-ern Siatea decided in caucus in favor of a resolution re-quiring all petitions relating to alavery to be laid on the table without debate. This identified the party as it then existed with the slave-holding interest, and its northern representatives were stigmatized aa Dough-faces. Quoted in Mag. of Amer. Hist., X111, 497.

doughfaced (do'fast), a. Pliable; easily mold-ed; truckling; pusillanimous. [U. S. political slang.]

slang.] doughfaceism (dõ'fā"sizm), n. [$\langle doughface + -ism.$] The character of a doughface; liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; plia-bility; specifically, subservience to proslavery influences. [U. S. political slang.] doughiness (dõ'ines), n. [$\langle doughy + -ncss.$] The state or quality of being doughy. doughing-machine (dõ'ing-ma-shēn"), n. A machine for cutting dough. In this apparatus a

doughing-machine (dö'ing-ma-shēn"), n. A machine for cutting dough. in this apparatus a piece of dough of the required weight is placed in a circular metal box, in which by a movement of a handle a number of knives are caused to rise through slits In the bottom, and these, passing through the dough, divide it into thirty distinct pieces, each of the same weight. The Engineer (London), LVII., No. 1483.
dough-kneaded (dō'nē"ded), a. Soft; like dough. Milton.
dough-kneader (dô'nē"der), n. A machine for mixing or kneading dough. See dough-brake.
dough-maker (dō'mā kēr), n. A kneading-machine; a dough-brake.

The flonr is stored above the bakehouse, and is deliv-ered into one of Pfielderer's sifting-machines, in which,

by the aid of a spiral brush, a sack may be sifted in a very few minntes, and from this into the dough-maker or knead-ing-machine. The Engineer (London), LVII., No. 1483.

doughnut (dô'nut), n. [Also dial. donnot; dough + nut.] A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced) and fried in lard.

An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called doughnuts, or olykoeks. Irving, Kniekerbocker, p. 170.

Doughnut day. See the extract, Dough nut day. See the extract. Dough nut day, Shrove Tuesday (Baldock, Herts). It heing usual to make a good store of amall cakes fried in hog's lard, placed ever the fire in a brass skillet, called dough nuts, wher with the youngsters are plentfully re-galed. Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 302.

dough nuts, wher with the youngsters are plentlfully re-galed. Quoted ln N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 302. dough-raiser (dö'rä"zer), n. A pan or hot-wa-ter bath in which pans of dough are placed to rise under the influenco of a gentle heat from the bath. The pans are placed on perforated shelves above the water and covered with cloths. Also called dough-trough. dought, doutht, n. [\langle ME. dought, douthe, dufte, duzeth, dozeth, \langle AS. duguth, dugoth (= oFries. duged = MLG. ducht, doget, dogent, LG. dögt = OHG. tugundi, tugund, tugatti, tugad, tuged, MHG. tugende, tugent, luget, G. tugend = Icel. dygdh = Sw. dygd = Dan. dyd), ex-cellence, nobility, manhood, age of manhood, power, strength; as a collectivo noun, men, people, attendants or retainers, army, multi-tude; \langle dugau, be strong: see dow¹, and cf. manly power or strength; excellence. -2. Men collectively; especially, men as composing an army or a court; retainers. army or a court; retainers.

dought (Sc. pron. ducht). Obsolete or dislectal Scotch preterit of dow1.

doughtert, n. An obsoleto spelling of daughter. doughtily (dou'ti-li), adv. [< ME. douhteli, doughtiliche, etc.; < doughty + $-ly^2$.] In a doughty manner; with doughtiness.

Hit is wonder to wete, in his wode anger, How doghtely he did that day with his hond. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1 9007.

Doughtily fighting in the chiefe brunt of the enemies. Hakiuyt's Voyages, II. 35.

doughtiness (dou'ti-nes), n. [< ME. douhty-nesse, duhtigness; < doughty + -ness.] The qual-ity of being doughty; valor; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well name it, Tugend (Taugend, dow-ing, or Dought-iness), courage and the faculty to do. Carlyle.

dough-trough (dö'trôf), n. Same as dough-

doughty (dou'ti), a. [< ME. doughty, douhty, donty, duhti, etc., < AS. dohtig, also umlauted dyhtig, strong, valiant, good, = MLG. duchtig, LG. dügtig = OHG. tühtic, MHG. G. tüchtig = leel. dygdhugr = Sw. dugtig = Dan. dygtig, able, valiant, etc., adj. from a noun repr. by MHG. tukt, strength, activity, $\langle OHG. tugan = AS.$ dugan, etc., be strong, etc., E. dowl, do²: see dow¹, do².] Strong; brave; spirited; valiant; powerful: as, a doughty hero.

Patrocalus the produce, a prise mon of werre; With Diomed, a dought mon & dernist of hond, A stronge man lu stoure & atuerniat in fight. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3653.

Full many doughtie knightes he in his dayes Had doen to death, subdewde in equall frayes. Spenser, F. Q., 11. v. 26.

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 26. She smiled to see the doughty hero slain; But, at her smile, the beau revived again. Pope, R. of the L. v. 69. But there is something solid and doughty in the man [Dryden] that can rise from defeat, the stuff of which vic-tories are made in due time. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 18.

doughty-handed (dou'ti-han'ded), a. Strong-handed; mighty.

I thank you all; For doughty-handed are yon, and have fought Not as yon serv'd the cause, but as 't had been -Each man's like mine. Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

doughy (dô'i), a. [$\langle dough + -y1$.] 1. Like dough; flabby and pallid; yielding to pressure; impressible.

No, no, no, your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fel-low there, whose villalnous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. Shak., All'a Well, iv. 5.

2. Not thoroughly baked, as bread; consisting . And thoroughly baked, as bread; consisting in part of unbaked dough; half-baked. **Douglas heart**, ring. See heart, ring. **douk** (dök), v. and n. A dialectal form of duek¹, duek².

doukar, n. A dialectal form of ducker, 3.

doulia (dö'li-ä), n. See dulia. doulocracy; (dö-lok'ra-si), n. See dulocracy. doum-palm, n. See doom-palm. doundaké, doundaké bark. See bark².

doup (doup), n. [Sc., also written doup, dolp; appar. < Dan. *dup, Sw. *dopp in comp. Cf. Dan. dupsko = Sw. doppsko (sko = E. shoe), ferrule.] 1. Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end; ferrulc.] 1. Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end; extremity: as, a candle-doup.

The wight and doughty captains a' Upo' their doups sat down. Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

2. A loop at the end. See the extract. Six warp threads . . . are passed through malis in the leashes of the headle H, and thence through loops called "doups" fixed to a headle. A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 193.

dour (dör), a. [Se. form of durc, a.] Hard; in-flexible; obstinate; bold; hardy. [Scotch.]

He had a wife was dour an' din. Burns, Sie a Wife as Willie had. The Lord made us all, and you may trust illm to look after us all —better than these dour-faced pulpit-thump-ers imagine. W. Black, In Far Lochaber, v.

doura (dö'rä), n. See durra. douree (dö'rë), n. In the Levant, a necklace, especially one of gold beads. dourlach (dör'lach), n. See dorlach. dourness (dör'nes), n. The state or qual-ity of being dour; obstinacy; stubbornness. [Seoteh.]

If there's power in the law of Scotland, 11 gar thee rue sic downess. Galt, The Entail, I. 309. We are gravely told to look for the display of a down-ness, desperation, and tenacity on the part of Frenchmen. The Nation, Jan. 12, 1871, p. 20.

That day doubble on the dece watz the douth serued, Fro the kyng watz cummen with knyztes in to the halle. douroucouli (dö-rö-kö'li), n. The native name Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 61. of one of the small, large-eyed, nocturnal South



Douroucoull (Nyctipithecus trivirgatus)

American monkeys of the genus Nyctipithecus (which see), as N. trivirgatus, or N. rufipes. Also written durukuli.

Also written durukun. douse¹ (dous), v.; pret. and pp. doused, ppr. dousing. [Also written douse, formerly douze, douce, dause, etc.; perhaps of Seand. origin: cf. Sw. dunsa, plump down, fall elumsily (duns, the noise of a falling body), = Dan. dunse, thump. Cf. douse².] I. trans. To thrust or plunge into a fluid; immerse; dip; also, to drench or flood ______t. with a fluid.

I have . . . douz'd my carnal affections in all the vile-ness of the world. Hammond, Works, IV. 515. ness of the world. The Captain gave me my bath, by dousing me with bnckets from the house on deck. Loncell, Fireside Travels, p. 161.

II. intrans. 1. To fall or be plunged sud-denly into a fluid. It is no jesting trivial matter To swing i' th' sir, or douse in water. S. Butler, Hudibras.

S. Butter, Hudibras. 2. To search for deposits of ore, for lodes, or for water, by the aid of the dousing- or divin-ing-rod (which see). douse², dowse² (dous), v. t.; pret. and pp. doused, dowsed, ppr. dousing, dowsing. [Cf. Se. douss, douce, doyce, throw; dusch, rush, fall with a noise, $\langle ME. duschen, duschen, rush, fall;$ cf. Norw. dusa, break, east down from, OD. doesen, beat, strike, G. dial. tusen, dusen, strike, run against, East Fries. dössen, strike. See also doss¹ and dust¹, which appear to be con-nected.] 1. To strike. Dorse. to give a blow on the face. strike. Bailey. douse²

Dowse, to give a blow on the face, strike. Bailey. 2. Naut., to strike or lower in haste; slacken suddenly: as, douse the topsail.

Very civily they daused their topsailes, and desired the man of warre to come aboord them. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.

dove

As the brig came more upon the wind, she felt it more, and we doused the skysalls, but kept the weather stud-ding-salls on her. *II. II. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 75.

douse² (dous), n. [Also written douse; Sc. douce, doyce, douss, etc.; from the verb.] A blow; a stroke.

The porter uttered a sort of a yell, which came not amiss into his part, started up with his club, and dealt a sound *douse* or two on each side of lum. Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

Scott, Kenliworth, xxx.
douse³ (dous), v. t.; pret. and pp. doused, ppr. dousing. [Also written dowse; perhaps a particular use of douse². Usually taken as a corruption of dout¹, but such a change would be very unusual. Certainly not from AS. dwwscan, extinguish.] To put out; extinguish. [Slang.] -Douse the glim. See glim.
douser (dou'ser), n. [< douse¹, v. i., + -er¹.] One whose business or occupation it is to search for metalliferous deposits or water by the use of the dousing- or divining-rod. Also douser.
dousing-chock (dou'sing-chok), n. In shipbuilding, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

apron and tapped on the Knightnesds of Inside stuff above the upper deck. dousing-rod (dou'sing-rod), n. [< dousing, ppr. of douse', v. i., + rod.] A divining-rod. The virtues of the douring-rod he (Sir George Airy, As-tronomer Royal] wholly attributes to the excitability of the muscles of the wrists. Caroline Fox, Mem. Old Friends.

dout¹† (dout), v. t. [Contr. of do out, ME. don ut, i. e., put out: see do¹, and cf. doff, don, dup.] To put out; quench; extinguish; douse. First in the intellect it douts the light. Sylvester.

First in the intellect it douts the light. Systemer. I have a speech of fire, that fain would blaze, But that this folly douts it. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.
dont²t, v. and u. An earlier spelling of doubt¹.
doutancet, u. An earlier spelling of doubtance.
doutelest, a. and adv. An earlier spelling of doubtle.

doubtless. doutht, n. See dought.

doutht, n. See dought. doutoust, a. An earlier spelling of doubtous. douzeperet, douceperet, n. [An archaism in Spenser; ME. doseper, dosyper, sing., developed from pl. dozepers, duzeparis, duze pers, dosse pers, etc., < OF. doze (douze, duze, etc.) pers (pars), mod. F. les douze pairs, the 'twelve peers' celebrated in the Charlemagne ro-mances: doze, douze, mod. F. douze, < L. duo-decim, twelve (see duodecimal, dozen); per, mod. F. pair, peer (see peer¹, pair, par).] Oue of the twelve peers (les douze pairs) of France, renowned in fietion.

Inne Franse weren italle twelfe iferan

The Freinsce heo cleopeden dusze pers [var. dosseperes], Layamon, I. 69.

Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre, And rollede the richeste of alle the reunde table! I ame the dussepere and duke he dubbede with his hondes. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2643.

For to brynge this warre to the more effectual ende, he [Charles Martel] chase xii. perys, which after some wryters are callyd *doseperys*, or kyngs, of ye which vi. were bisshopys, and vi. temporall lords. *Fabyan*, Works, I. clv.

Big looking like a doughty Doucepere. Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 31.

dove¹ (duv), n. [= Sc. doo, dow, < ME. dove, douve, dowe, duve, < AS. *dūfe = OS. dūbha = D. duif = LG. duve = OHG. tūba, MIIG. toube, G. taube = Icel. dūfa = Sw. dufva = Dan. due, G. taube = Icel. $d\bar{u}fa = Sw. dufea = Dan. due,$ = Goth. $d\bar{u}b\bar{o}$, a dove, lit. a diver, $\langle AS. d\bar{u}fau$, etc., E. dive, dip. The application of the name to the bird is not clear (perhaps "from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight"). The AS. form "dife is not recorded (but ef. dife-doppa, translating L. pelicanus: see under divedapper, didapper), the name cul-fre, E. culter1, q. v., being used; this is prob. ult. $\langle L. columba, a dove, which also orig. means$ a 'diver': see columba¹.] 1. Any bird of thefamily Columbidw; a pigeon. The word has no more



specific meaning than this, being exactly synonymous with pigeon; in popular usage it is applied most frequently to

a few kinds of pigcons best known te the public, and as a book-name is commenly attached to the smaller species of pigeons: as, the ring-dove, turtle-dove, stoek-dove, ground-dove, quali-dove, etc. The Carolina dove, or mourning deve, is Zenaidura carolinensis. The common doves of the old world are the ring-dove, rock-dove, stock-deve, and turtle-dove. (See these words.) In poetry, and in literature gen-erally, the dove is an emblem of innocence, gentleness, and tender affection. In sacred literature and art it is a symbol of the Hely Ghost. The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon him. Oft I heard the tender dove

Oft I heard the tender dove In firry woedlands making moan. *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

2. Eccles., a repository or tabernacle for the eucharist, in the form of a dove, formerly used in the East and in France.

There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the pix, that held the particles of the blessed Eucharist; the larger cup, or *dove*, within which the other was shut up. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 203.

up. Rock, Church of eur Fathers, III. ii. 203. **dove**² (döv). An occasional preterit of dive. **dove**³ (döv), v. i.; pret. and pp. doved, ppr. doving. [E. dial., appar. ult. from an unre-corded AS. verb, the source of the verbal noun AS. dofung, dotage; cf. E. dial. freq. dover, also doven, the latter perhaps \langle Icel. dofna, become dead or heavy (cf. dofi, torpor), = Sw. dorma become numb dofug numb: cf. Dan. become dead or heavy (cf. doji, torpor), = Sw. domna, become numb, dofna, numb; cf. Dan. döve, blunt, bedöve, stun, stupefy, from the same root as deaf, q. v. Cf. dowf.] To slum-ber; be in a state between sleeping and wak-ing. [Prov. Eng. and Seoteh.] **dove-color** (duv'kul'or), n. In textile fabries, a warm gray of a pinkish or purplish tone. **dove-cote** (duv'kol), n. [\leq ME. dove-cote, dowe-cote (cf. Sc. dowcate), \leq dove + cote: see cot1, cote1.] A small structure placed at a consider-able height above the ground, as on a building or a pole, for the roosting and breeding of do-mestic pigeons; a house for doves. Like an eagle in a dove-cote, 1

Like an eagle in a dove-cote, 1 Flutter'd your Velscians in Corioli. Shak., Cor., v. 5.

dove-dock (duv'dok), n. Same as coltsfoot. **dove-eyed** (duv'id), a. Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness, or affection.

dove-house (duv'hous), n. A dove-cote. Shak. **dovekie** (duv'ki), n. [Appar. < dove¹ + dim. -kie.] The sea-dove or little auk, Mergulus alle -kie.] The sea-dove or little auk, Mergulus alle or Alle nigricans, a small urinatorial or diviug bird of the family Alcidæ. It is abundant in the nerthern Atlantic and Arctic oceans, congregating to



Dovekie (Mergulus alle).

breed in some places in countless numbers. It is about si inches long, web-footed, three-toed, with short wings and tail and short stout bill, the body glessy blue-black above, with white scapular stripes, ends of secondaries white, and the under parts mestly white. See Alle. Jee, who had been out hunting, reported that he had seen in the open water three dovekies. C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 314.

dovelet (duv'let), n. [$\langle dovel + dim. -let.$] A little dove; a young dove. **dove-like** (duv'lik), a. Having the appearance or qualities of a dove; gentle.

The young Spirit That guides it has the dove-like eyes of hope. Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, fi. 4.

doveling (duv'ling), n. [{ dovel + dim. -ling¹.] A young dove; a dovelet.

I will be thy little mother, my doveling. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 748.

doven (dö'ven), v. i. Same as dovc³. dovening (döv'ning), n. [Verbal n. of doven, v.] A slumber. Grosc. [Prov. Eng.] dove-plant (duv'plant), n. The Peristeria elata, an orchid of Central America: so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a white dove with expanded wings. Also

called Holy Ghost plant. dover (do'ver), v. i. Same as dove³.

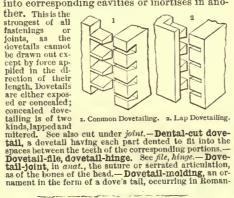
Jean had been lyin' wakin' lang, Ay thinkin' on her lover, An juste's he gae the door a bang, She was begun to dover. A. Douglas, Poems, p. 139.

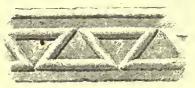
Dover's powder. See powder. dove's-foot (duvz'fut), n. 1. The popular name in England of Geranium molle, a common British plant: so called from the shape of its leaf.-2. The columbine.

doveship (duv'ship), n. [$\langle dove^1 + -ship$.] The character of a dove; the possession of dovelike qualitics, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, etc.

cence, etc. For ns, let our dove-ship approve itselfe in mecknesse of suffering, net in actions of cruelty. Bp. Hall, The Beautie and Vnitie of the Church. **dovetail** (duv'tāl), n. [$\langle dove + tail^1$. Cf. equiv. culvertail.] In carp., a tenon cut in the form of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge; a manner of fastening boards or tim-bers together by letting tenons so cut on one into corresponding cavities or unortises in anointo corresponding cavities or mortises in ano-

ther. This is the strongest of all





Dovetail-molding .- Cathedral of Ely, England.

esque architecture. — Dovetail-plates, in ship-building, plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and keel of a vessel to blnd them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern. Hoot with the fore end of the keel. See cut under stern. — Dovetail-saw. See sawl. — Secret dovetail, a manner of joining in which neither pins nor dovetails extend through the work, being con-cealed by its outer face. dovetail (duv'tāl), v. t. [< dovetail, n.] 1. To unite by tenons in the form of a pigeon's tail spread let into corresponding mortises in a boax.— 2. Fizuratively, to unite closely, as if

box.-2. Figuratively, to unite closely, as if by dovetails; fit or adjust exactly and firmly; adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.

Into the hard conglomerate of the hill the town is built; house walls and precipices morticed into one an-other, dove-tailed by the art of years gene by, and riveted by age. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 10.

He [Lord Chstham] made an administration so check-ered and speckled, he put together a plece of joinery so cressly indented and whimsically dove-tailed, etc. *Burke*, American Taxation.

When any particular arrangement has been for a course of ages adopted, everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and dovetailed into it. Brougham. dovetailed (duv'tāld), a. In her., broken into dovetails, as the edge or bounding line of an ordinary or any division of the field. See

ante². dove-wood (duv'wud), n. The wood of Alchornea latifolia, a euphorbiaceous tree of Jamaica. dovisht (duv'ish), a. $[\langle dove^1 + -ish^1.]$ Like a dove; innocent.

Contempte of thys worlde, doveyshe simplicitie, ser-pentlike wysdeme. Confut. of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G 4, b.

Confut. of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G 4, b. dowl (dou), v. i.; pret. dowed, dought. [$\langle ME.$ dowen, doghen, duzen, dugen, pres. ind. deh, deih, degh, later dowe, doghe, pret. dought, doughte, douhte, doht, $\langle AS. dugan$ (pres. ind. deáh, pl. dugon, pret. dohte) = OS. dugan = OFries. duga = D. deugen = MLG. dogen, LG. dögen = OHG. tugan, MHG. tugen, tougen, G. taugen = Icel. duga = OSw. dugha, dogha, Sw. duga = Dau. due = Goth. dugan (only in pres. daug), be good, fitting, able: a preterit-present verb, the pres., AS. deáh, Goth. daug, being orig. a pret. from a root *dug, be good, perhaps akin to Gr. $\tau i \chi_{\pi}$,

fortune, luck, $\tau v \gamma \chi \acute{a} v c v$, obtain. Hence dought, doughty. The word dow, becoming confused in sense and form, and dialectally in pronun-ciation, in certain constructions with the dif-ferent verb do¹, was at length in literary use completely merged with it; but dow remains in dialectal use: see do¹ and do². The difference well appears in the AS. line "do ā theatte duge" ('do aye that dows,'i. c., do always that which is proper). The two verbs also appear (do¹ twice, in the sense of 'put') in the first quot. below.] 14. To be good, as for a purpose; be proper or fitting; suit. Duden [did, i. e., put] hire bodi thrin in a stanene thruh

Duden [did, i. e., put] hire bodi thrin in a stanene thruh [cefin], as hit deh halhe [saints] to donne [do, t. e., put]. St. Juliana, p. 77.

Ring ne breche nabbe ze, . . . he no swuch thing that eu [you] ne deih forto habben. Ancren Rivle, p. 420.

2†. To be of use; profit; avail. Ther watz moon [moan] for to make when meschef was

Ther watz moon [moan] for to man cnowen, That negt dowed bot the deth in the depe stremes. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), il. 374. Threy ere in care bed lay Tristrem . . . That neuer ne dought him day For serve he had o night. Sir Tristrem, ii. 1.

3. To be able; can. [Scotch.]

But Dickle's heart it grew sae great, That ne'er a bit o't he dought to eat. Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

But facts are chiels that winna ding, And downa be disputed. Burns, A Dream.

Do what I dought to set her free, My saul lay in the mire. Burns, To Miss Ferrier.

4t. To be (well or ill); do. See do2. dow² (dou), n. [An obsolete or dialectal form of dough.]
1. Dough.—2. A cake. [Prov. Eng.]
dow³ (dou), n. A dialectal (Scotch) form of dovel.

Furth flew the dew at Noyls command. Sir D. Lyndsay. dow4⁴ (don), v. t. [< ME. dowen, < AF. dower, OF. douer, doer, F. douer (F. also doter: see dote²) = Pr. Sp. Pg. dotar = It. dotare, < L. dotare, endow: see dote², v., dotation. Cf. en-dow.] 1. To endow.

Dobet doth ful wel and devid he is also, And hath possessions and pluralites for pore menis sake. Piers Plouman (A), xi. 196. 2. To give up; bestow.

give up; Deston. O lady myn, that I love and no mo, To whom for evermo myn herte I dowe. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 230.

dow⁵, n. See dhow. dowable; (dou'a-bl), a. [$\langle AF. dowable; as dow^4 + -able.$] Fit to be endowed; entitled to dower.

Was Ann Sherburne (widow and relict of Richd. Sher-burne) "doucable of said lands, &c.," and how long did she receive said dower?

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 84. dowager (dou'ā-jèr), n. [< OF. douagiere (ML. doageria), a dowager (def. 1), fem. of douagier, douaigier, dowaigier, adj., < douage (as if E. *dowage), dower, < OF. douer, E. dow4, endow: see dow4, dower2.] 1. In law, a widow endowed or possessed of a jointure.—2. A title given to or indew to dictinguich how from the wife of her a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: ap-plied particularly to the widows of princes and persons of rank.

This deneager, on whem my tale I found, Since last she laid her husband in the ground, A simple sober life in patience led. Dryden, Cock and Fox.

Yea, and beside this he offereth to take to wife Elianor, Quene Dowager of Portyngall, without any dower, Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 19.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 19. dowagerism (dou'ā-jêr-izm), n. [$\langle dowager + -ism.$] The rank or condition of a dowager. dowairet, n. A Middle English form of dower?. dowert, n. See douar. dowet, n. See douaet. 3. dowed¹ (doud), a. [E. dial., \langle Icel. daudhr = AS. deád, E. dead: see dead.] Dead; flat; spir-itless. [North. Eng.] dowd² (doud), n. [Origin obscure.] A woman's nightcap. [Seoteh and prov. Eng.] dowdet, n. A Middle English form of dowdy. dowdily (dou'di-li), adv. In a dowdy or slov-enly manner.

enly manner.

A public man should travel gravely with the fashions, not foppishly before, nor *doxedily* behind, the central movement of his age. R. L. Stevenson, Sanuel Pepys. dowdiness (dou'di-nes), n. [< dowdy + -ness.]

dowdy (dou'di), *n*, and *a*. [E. dial. also dawdy, Se. dawdic, \leq ME. dowde, a dowdy; origin ob-scure. Appar. not connected with dawdle, idle, trifle: see dawdlc.] I. *n*.; pl. dowdics (-diz).

A slatternly, slovenly, ill-dressed woman; a slattern, especially one who affects finery.

If she he never so fowllo a dowde. Towneley Mysteries, p. 112.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a doudy; Cleopatra, a glpsy. Skak, R. and J., II. 4. High company; among others the Duchess of Albemarle, who is ever a plain, homely doudy. Pepus, Diary, I. 158.

II. a. Sloveny, plied to women. No hnawlfery the *dowdy* creature knew; To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew. *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

dowdy ap un, net ounget of a Week, Wednesday. Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday. Imposing, but a little doredy. O. W. Hohmen, The First Fan.
dowdyish (dou'di-ish), a. [< dowdy + -ish¹.] Like a dowdy; somewhat dowdy.
dowel (dou'el), n. [Also formerly or dial. doul, prob. < F. douille, a socket, the barrel of a pis-tol (Cotgrave), < ML. *ductillus (*), dim. of duc-tus, a eanal, duct: see duct, conduit, and ef. dossil. On the other hand, ef. G. döbel for *tü-bel, < MHG. tübel, OHG. tupili, a tap, plug, nail.]
1. A wooden or metallic pin

1. A wooden or metallic pin or tenon used for securing together two pieces of wood,

together two pieces of wood, stone, etc. Corresponding holes fitting the dowel being made in each of the two pieces, one half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it. The dowel may serve either as a permanent attachment of the two pieces joined, or as a shifting one: in the latter case one end is secured by give and the other is left free, as in the movable leaves of an extension table. 2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to re-ceive nails of skirtings, etc.; a dook. dowel (dou'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. doweled or dowelled, ppr. doweling or dowelling. [< dowel, n.] To fasten together, as two boards, by pins inserted in the edges: as, to dowel pieces which are to form tho head of a cask. Sometimes written dowl.

written dowl.
dowel-bit (dou'el-bit), n. A boring-tool the barrel of which is a half-cylinder terminating in a conoidal cutting edge or radial point. It is used in a brace. Also called spoon-bit.
dowel-joint (dou'el-joint), n. A joint made hy means of a dowel or dowels.
dowel-pin (dou'el-pin), n. A dowel used to fasten together two boards or timbers.
dowel-pointer (dou'el-point'tèr), n. A hollow cone-shaped tool with a cutting edge on its inner face, used to point or chamfer the ends of written dowl.

cone-shaped tool with a cutting edge on its in-ner face, used to point or chamfer the ends of dowels so that they can be more readily driven. **dower**² (dou'er), n. [\langle ME. dower, dowere, dow-ayre, \langle AF. dowere, OF. doaire, F. douaire = Pr. dotaire, \langle ML. dotarium (also doarium, after OF.), dower, \langle L. dos (dot-), dower: see dot², dotation, dow⁴, endow.] 1. The property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage; dowr. dowry.

Fy. Is there a virgin of good fame wants dower 1 He is a father to her. Fletcher, Beggara' Bush, I. 3. He welded a wife of richest dower, Who lived for fashion, as he for power. Whittier, Maud Muller.

2. In law, the portion which the law allows to a widow for her life out of the real property a widow for her life out of the real property in which her deceased husband held an estate of inheritance. At common law it is one third of anch real property held by the husband at any time during the marriage as the common issue of the husband and wife might have inherited, except arch property as has been con-veyed with the concurrence of the wife. The wife may also bar the right of dower by accepting a jointure. By modify-ing statutes, in some of the United States, the dower issome-times a hare in fee, and sometimes extends only to prop-erty which the husband held at the time of his death. In England, by the Dower Act of 1833, the common-law rights of the wife have been greatly modified, her dower being entirely under the control of the husband. In the earlier periods of the common has averal kinds of dower were untarily pledged by the husband at the porch of the church where the marriage was solemnized; and in this case the share might be less than a third, or (except for a restric-tion at one time imposed for the protection of the inter-sets of feudal lords) it might be more than a third. This was, sometimes at least, done by the declaration in the marriage aervice "with all my lands I thee endow," or the husband might speelfy a particular manor or other hands. If he had no lands, or chose to mention goeds only, the declaration was, as now, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," in which case the with the assentive data, but is the lett lands, the haw, notwithstanding his emission to promise dower in them, gave her what was and if he lett lands, the haw, notwithstanding his emission to promise dower in them, gave her what was had accepted a jointure or other provision in lice of dower. The dower of lands in English law . . . belonged to a class of fustitutions widely spread over western Europe. in which her deceased husband held an estate

The dower of lands in English law . . . belonged to a class of institutions widely spread over western Europe,

1749

very similar in general character, often designated as doa-rium, but differing considerably in dotail. Maine, Early Ilist. of Institutions, p. 338.

3. One's portion of natural gifts; personal endowment.

He's noble every way, and worth a wife With all the dowers of virtue. Beau. and FL, Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3. And H, as toward the silent tomb we go, Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent dower,

dower, We feel that we are greater than we know. Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxxiv.

Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxxiv. Admeasurement of dower, a proceeding to set off to a widow the third of her deceased husband's property to which she is legally entitled.—Assignment of dower. See assign, v.—Inchosts right of dower, that antici-pation of a right of dower which a wife of the owner of real property has during his life, it being contingent on her aurviving as his widow.—Release of dower, the act or instrument by which an inchost right of dower is extinguished. At common law this is effected only by joining in the husband's deed of conveyance.—To assign dower. See assign.—To bar dower, to preclude the claiming of dower by a widow, as by her joining her hus-band in conveying during his life.—Writ of dower, or the recovery of the land by the widow. dower² (dou'dr), v. t. [< dower², n.] To furnish with dower; portion; endow.

with dower; portion; endow.

Will you, . . . Dower'd with our curse, and atranger'd with our oath, Take her, or leave her? Shak., Lear, i. 1. ake her, of leave her? Snak., Lean, i. a. The poet in a golden clime was born, With golden stars above; Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn, The love of love. Tennyson, The Poet.

dower-house (dou'er-hous), n. In Great Britain, a house provided for the residence of a widow after the estate of her husband, with its

manor-house, has passed to the heir. dowerless (dou'er-les), a. [$\langle dower + -less^1$.] Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

Dow'rless to court some peasant's arms, To guard your withered age from harms. E. More, The Colt and the Farmer, Fable 12. doweryt (dou'er-i), u. An obsolete form of dowr

dowrg. dowrg (douf), a. [Sc., also written douf, dolf, etc., & Icel. daufr, deaf, dull, = E. deaf, q. v. Cf. dore³.] 1. Dull; flat; noting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; vapid; wanting force; frivolous. Jamieson.
They're [Italian lays] dowf and dowie at the best, Dowf and dowie, dowf and dowie at the best, Wi'a' their variorum. J. Skinner, Tullochgorum.
2. Dull; hollow: as, a dowf sound. Jamicson.

dowie (dou'i), a. Dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune. [Scoteh.]

She mauna put on the black, the black, Nor yet the dowie brown. Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child'a Ballada, II. 135). 0 bonny, bonny, sang the bird, sat on the coll o' hay, But dourie, dourie, was the maid That follow'd the corpus' clay. Clerk Saunders, 11. 324.

Clerk Saunders, II. 324. dowitch (dou'ich), n. Same as dowitcher. [Loeal, U. S. (New York).] dowitcher (dou'ieh-èr), n.-' [A corruption of G. deutsch, German (or D. duitsch, Dutch), deutscher, a German: see Dutch.] The red-breasted or gray-backed snipe, Maerorhamphus griseus: a popular and now a book name of this species, which was formerly locally (Long Is-land and vieinity) called German or Dutch snipe, to distinguish it from the so-called English snipe, Gallinano vikeoni. A closely related apecies. M. scolo Gallinago wilsoni. A closely related English shipe, Gallinago wilsoni. A closely related species, M. scolo-paceus, is known as the long-billed, western, or white-italed dowitcher. The name is sometimes locally misapplied to the pectoral sandpiper, Actodromas maculata. Also dow-itch, dowitchee.—Bastard dowitcher or dowitch, the stilt-sandpiper, Micropalama himantopus. dowk, dowke (douk), n. [E. dial., prob. = Se. dalk wariaties of clate also sometimes common

dalk, varieties of slate elay, sometimes common elay, = dauch, "a soft and black substance chiefly of elay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust," = daugh = E. dough, q. v.] The name given in the mining districts of the north of England to the dark-colored argillaceous material which not unfrequently constitutes a consider-able part of the veins.

The news of bonny dowk and excellent rider have fre-quently proved the only solace of unsuccessful adven-tures. Sopreith, Mining District of Alston Moor, p. 109. dowl (doul), n. [Also written doule, doul, prob. $\langle OF. douille, doille, doulle, soft, something soft$ (>F. douillet, soft, downy, douillette, a waddedgarment), F. dial. douilles, hairs, < L. ductilis,ductile: see ductile.] One of the filamentswhich make up the blade of a feather; a fiberof down; downof down; down.

down There is a certain shell-fish in the sca . . . that bears a mossy doule or wool, whereof cloth was spin. *Hist. of Man. Arts* (1661).

No feather or double of a feather but was heavy enough De Quincey. for him.

dowlas, dowlass (dou'las), n. [Prob., like many other names of cloths, from a town-name; said to be from *Doullens*, a town in the department of Somme, France.] A strong and coarse linen cloth, used, until the introduction of machinewoven cotton cloth, for purposes not requiring fine linen. Yorkshire and the south of Scotland were the chief places of its manufacture during the eighteenth century.

The maid, subdued by fees, her trunk unlocks, And gives the cleanly aid of *dowlass*-smocks. *Gay*, To the Earl of Burlington.

dowledt, a. [ME., < dowle, doule, dole, etc.: see dole².] Dead; flat. Halliwell.

And loke ye gyue no persone noo dowled drynke, for it wyll breke ye scabbe. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 268. dowless (dou'les), a. [Sc., also doless, $\langle dou'l, = do^2, + -less.$] Feeble; wanting spirit or activity; shiftless.

Dowless fowk, for health gaue down,

Along your howns be streekan Their limms this day. Picken, Poems, p. 55.

dowlyt, adv. [ME., < dowle, dowle, dole, etc.: see dole².] Feebly; despairingly.

With fainting & feblenes he fell to the ground All dowly, for dole, in a dede swone. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 18937.

All dowly, for dole, in a dede avone. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 18937. down1 (doun), n. [Early mod. E. also downe, downe; \langle ME. down, down, earlier dune, dun, a hill, \langle AS. dūn, a hill, = OHG. dūn, a promon-tory, = Sw. dial. dun, a hill; in the other Teut. languages confined to a special sense: = OFries. dūne, NFries. düne = MD. dwne, D. dwin = MLG. dwne, LG. düne (\rangle G. düne = E. dune, dial. dene = F. dune = It. Sp. Pg. duna), a sand-hill, a sand-bank, a shifting ridge of sand (see dune); prob. of Celtic origin, \langle Ir. dün, a hill, mount, fort, = W. din, a hill-fort (OCelt. "dūn, in Latinized place-names, as Lugdunum, Lyons, Augustodu-mum, etc.), = OHG. MHG. zün, G. zunn = OS. tūn = AS. tūn = Icel. tūn, an inclosed place, an inclosure, a town (see town, which is thus ; cognate with down); perhaps = Gr. $\thetai_{\mathcal{G}}(\thetai_{\mathcal{V}})$, a ; heap, a heap of sand, the beach or sea-shore, = Skt. dhanus, a saud-bank, dhanran, beaeh, shore. Hence down², adr., prep., and v.] 1. A hill; a hill of moderate elevation and more or less rounded outline : in this general sense mean diade the action of the day ada ada or less rounded outline : in this general sense now chiefly in poetry, as opposed to dale, rale, valley.

lley. The dubbement [adornment] dere of doun & dalez, Of wod & water & wlonk [beautiful] playnez, Bylde in me blys, alasted my balez. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 121. Downs, that almost escape th' inquiring eye, That melt and fade into the distant sky. Courper, Retirement.

A traveller who has gained the brow Of some aerial down. Wordsworth, Prelude, ix. A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill, And high in heaven behind it a gray down. Tennyson, Enoeh Arden.

Tennyson, Enceln Arden. [This word enters (as Dun-, Don-, -down, -dan) Into the names of numerous places formerly inhabited by the Celta in England, referring originally to a fortified hill, or a hill advantageonaly situated for defense.] 2. Same as dunc. Hence — 3. A bare, level space on the top of a hill; more generally, a high, rolling region not covered by forests.

My bosky acres, and my unshrubb'd down. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

My flocks are many, and the *downs* as large They feed upon. Fletcher, Falthful Shepherdess, i. 3.

4. pl. Specifically, certain districts in southern and southeastern England which are underlain by the Chalk (which see). These districts are considerably elevated above the adjacent ages, and are dry in consequence of the absorbent nature of the underlying rock. They are not forest-covered, but form natural pastures, and are largely given over to heep-raising. The North Downs are in Kent, England; the South Downs, in Sussex. The one is to the north, the other to the south of the remarkable district known as the Weald (which see) various other areas of aimilar character are called downs, in the North Downs are in kent, England; the South Downs, in Sussex. The one is to the north, the other to the south of the remarkable district known as the Weald (which see) various other areas of aimilar character are called downs, and to this word there is often come geographical prefix, as the Marlborough Dovens. When used to designate an area of considerable extent, the word is always made plural, and means simply the hilks, or the highlands. A limited portion of this high, rolling region is often called the down, **-The Downs**, as a proper name, a roadstead on the coast of Kent in Eugland, hear the entrance to the strait of Dover, where the North and South Forelands, opposite Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate, inside of the shalow called the Goodwin Sands, and is an important shelter or aligning.
All in the Downs the fleet was moord. 4. pl. Specifically, certain districts in south-

All in the Downs the fleet was moored. Gay, Black-eyed Susan.



down² (doun), adv. [Early mod. E. also downe, doune; < ME. down, doun, doune, earlier dune, dun, down, abbr. of adune, adun, E. adown, < AS. ädün, ädüne, also of-düne, adv., down, orig. of düne, i. e., from (the) hill: of, off, from; düne, dat. of dün, a hill: see down¹, n. Cf. adown, adv., of which down² is an aphetic form.] 1. In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower place, degree, or condition: as, to look down; to run down; the temperature is down to zero. to zero.

And aftre is Libye the hye, and Lybye the lowe, that de-acendethe down toward the grete See of Spayne. *Mandeville*, Travela, p. 263.

He'a ta'en down the bush o' woodblne, Hung atween her bour and the witch carline. *Willie's Ladye* (Child'a Ballads, I. 167).

2. In a direction from a source or startingpoint, from a more to a less important place or situation, or the like: as, to sail *down* toward the mouth of a stream; to go *down* into the country.

In the evening I went down to the port at the mouth of the river. Pococke, Description of the East, 1. 129. 3. In a descending order; from that which is higher or earlier in a series or progression to that which is lower or later.

From God'a Justice he comes down to Man'a Justice. Milton, Eikonoklastea, xxvl.

And lest I should be wearied, madam, To cut things short, come down to Adam. Prior, Alma, ii.

The Papacy had lost all anthority with all classes, from the great feudal prince down to the cultivators of the soil. Macaulay, Von Ranke.

4. In *music*, from a more acute to a less acute pitch.—5. From a greater to a less bulk, de-gree of consistency, etc.: as, to boil *down* a decoction.—6. To or at a lower rate or point, as to price, demand, etc.; below a standard or requirement: as, to mark down goods or the prices of goods; the stocks sold down to a very low figure; to beat down a tradesman.

I brought him down to your two butter-teeth, and them he would have. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4. 7. Below the horizon: as, the sun or moon is down.

At the day of date of euen-songe

On oure byfore the sonne go down. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 529.

'Tis Hesperus — there he stands with glittering crown, First admonition that the sun is down ! if ordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

8. From an erect or standing to a prostrate or overturned position or condition: as, to beat down the walls of a city; to knock a man down.

The creest and the coronalle, the claspes of sylver, Clenly with his clubb he crasschede doune at onez. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1108.

Pelleas... Cast himself down; and ... lay At random looking over the brown earth. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

trate, or downcast position or condition, as a state of discomfiture; at the bottom or lowest point, either literally or figuratively: as, never kick a man when he is *down*; to put *down* a rebellion; to be taken *down* with a fever.

And thys holy place ys callyd Sancta Maria De Spasimo. Seynt Elyne byldyd a chirche ther, but yt ys Downe. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32. He that is down needs fear no fall. Eunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

His [Shaftesbury's] disposition led him generally to do his utmost to exalt the side which was up, and to depress the side which was down. Macaulay, Sir William Temple. There is a chill air surrounding those who are down in the world. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 2.

Hence-10. Into disrepute or disgrace; so as to discredit or defeat: as, to preach down error; to write down an opponent or his character; to run down a business enterprise.

He ahar'd our dividend o' the crown We had so painfully preach'd down. S. Buller, Hudibras.

11. On or to the ground.

No shot did ever hit them, nor could ever any Conspir-ator attaine that honor as to get them downe. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 44. In our natural Pace one Foot cannot be up till the other be down. Howell, Letters, I. iii, 1. 12. On the counter; hence, in hand: as, he bought it for cash down; he paid part down and gave his note for the balance.

I will kneel to you, pray for you, pay *down* A thousand hourly vows, sir, for your health. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Can't you trust one another, without auch Earnest down? Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

13. Elliptically: in an imperative or interjecfall, kneel, etc.) being omitted. (a) Used absolute-ly: as, down ! dog, down !

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Down, thou climbing sorrow, Thy element's below! Shak., Lear, ii. 4. (b) Followed by with, being then equivalent to a transitive verb with down (put, pull, take down), in either a literal or a denunciatory sense: as, down with the sail i down with i! down with tyranny!

Down with the palace, fire it. Druden.

14. On paper or in a book: with write, jot, set, put, or other verb applicable to writing. r other vero apprecise to the total and the second total and total

Doesn't Mr. Foshrook let you take places for a play be-fore it is advertised, and set you down for a box for every new plece through the season? Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1. 15. In place, position, or occupation; firmly; closely.

He [a worshiper] that sees another composed in his behaviour throughont, and fixed *down* to the holy duty he is engaged in, grows ashamed of his own indifference and indecencies, his spiritual dissipations and dryness. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xix.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix. **Down charge**] a command to a dog to lie down, nsed when shooting with polnters or settera. **Down east**, in or into Maine or the regions bordering on the eastern sca-coast of New England. [U. S.] **— Down in the mouth**. *See mouth.* **— Down south**, in or into the Southern States. [U. S.] **— Down to date**. See *date*! **— Down with the dust**, down with the helm, etc. See the nouna. **— To back down**, bear down, bring down, etc. See the verbs. **— To be down at heel**. See *heel*!. **— To be down** on one's luck, to be in ill luck. **— To be down upon** or out, to fall upon; attack; berate; hence, to be angry or out of humor with. [Colloq.] Be kerful yer don't git no green onea in among 'em, else

out of humor with. [Colloq.]
Be kerful yer don't git no green ones in among 'em, else Hepsy 'I be down on me. M. B. Stowe, Oidtown, p. 180.
To come down on, to come down with. See come.
To lay down, figuratively, to state or expound, especially emphatically or authoritatively: as, to lay down a principle. To lay down the law, to give emphatic commands or reproof. - Union down. See dag of distress, under Aag2. - Up and down. See up.
down² (doun), prep. [Early mod. E. also downe, down² (down, adv. Cf. adown, prep., of which down² is an aphetic form does not appear in ME. or AS.]
I. In a descending direction upon or along, either literally, as from a higher toward a lower level or position, or from a point or place which is regarded as higher; adown: as to glance down a page; to ramble down the val-ley; to sail down a stream; an excursion down the bay; down the road.

Many do travel downe this river from Turin to Venice. Coryat, Crudities, 1. 97.

When the wind is *down* the range, i. e., blowing from the archer toward the target, the elevation of the bow-hand must be lessened. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 39. 2. Along the course or progress of: as, down the At random looking over the brown earth. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre. 8. In or into a low, fallen, overturned, pros-down² (doun), a. and n. [< down², down², adv.] I. a. 1. Cast or directed downward; downcast; dejected: as, a down look.

Thou art so down, upon the least disaster ! B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

A down countenance he had, as if he would have looked thirty mile into hell. Middleton, The Black Book. 21. Downright; plain; positive.

Her many down denials. Fletcher, Valentinian.

3. Downward; that goes down, or on a road 3. Downward; that goes down, or on a road regarded as down: as, a down train or boat.— Down beat, in music: (a) The downward motion of a con-ductor's hand or baton, by which the primary and initial accent or pulse of each measure is marked. (b) The ac-cent or pulse thus marked.—Down bow, in violin-play-ing, the stroke of the bow from nut to point, made hy low-ering the right arm: often indicated by the sign —. II. n. A downward movement; a low state;

a reverse: as, the ups and downs of fortune.

A woman who had age enough, and experience enough in downs as well as ups. F. R. Stockton, The Dusantes, iii.

in downs as well as ups. F. R. Stockton, The Duality, Ind down² (doun), v. [< down², adv.] I. trans. To cause to go down. (o) To put, throw, or knock down; overthrow; subdue: as, to down n man with a blow. The hidden beauties accend in wait to lle, To down proud hearts that would not willing die. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

I remember how you downed Beauclerck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house. Mme. D'Arblay, (b) To discourage; dishearten; dispirit. [Obsolete or col-loquial in both senses.]

The lusty Courser, that late scorn'd the ground, Now lank and lean, with crest and courage downd. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme. II. intrans. To go down. (a) To descend; sink; downcastness (doun'kast-ncs), n. fall

When one pulleth down his fellow, they must needs down both of them. Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

And you may know by my size that I have a kind of alacrity in sinking; if the bottom were as deep as hell, I should down. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. If we must down, let us like cedars fall. *Beau, and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, v. 1. Doca he instantly down upon his knees in mute, be-cause ecstatic, acknowledgment of the lighest? *H. James, Subs. and Shad.*, p. 801.

(b) To go down the throat; hence, to be palatable; be acceptable or trustworthy.

This will not down with me; I dare not trust This fellow. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2. This fellow. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2. If he at any time calls for victuals between meals, use him nothing but dry bread. If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down. Locke, Education, § 14. **down**³ (doun), n. [Early mod. E. also downe, downe; $\langle ME. down, downe, down = MLG. dime,$ $LG. dune (<math>\rangle G. daune$), f. (perhaps of Scand. origin), = Icel. dünn, m., = Sw. Dan. dun, down. Prob. not connected with MD. donse, donst, down, flock, pollen, D. dons, down: see dust.] 1. The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers; the fine soft feathers which con-stitute the under plumage of birds, as disstitute the under plumage of birds, as dis-tinguished from contour-feathers, particularly when thick and copious, as in swans, ducks, and other water-fowls. The eider-duck yields most of the down of commerce. See downfeather.

He has laid her on a bed of down, his ain dear Annie. Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballada, III. 48).

Instead of Down, hard Beds they chose to have, Such as might bid them not forget their Grave, Cowley, Davideis, i.

2. The first feathering of a bird; the downy plumage or floccus with which a præcocial bird is clothed when hatched, or that which an al-tricial bird first acquires.—3. The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.

Here they also found the statue . . . of naked Castor, having a hat on his head, his chin a little covered with doune. Sandys, Travailes, p. 224. The first down begins to shade his face. Druden.

4. A fine soft pubescence upon plants and some fruits; also, the light feathery pappus or coma upon seeds by which they are borne upon the wind, as in the dandelion and thistle.

As he saith, in truncke who wol hem doo Must pike away the dorone of alle the tree. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 195. A part of Margaret's work for the scason was gleaning from the bountles of forest and field; and, alded by Rose, she got quantities of walnuts, chestnuts, and vegetable down. S. Judd, Margaret, il. 6.

down.
S. Judd, Margaret, il. 6.
In the down, down; covered with down-feathers, as a chick duckling, or goaling when just hatched. See *foccus*.
—To drive down. See drive.
downa (dou'nā). [Sc.—i. e., dow na: see dowl; na = E. no, adv., not; cf. canna3, dinna.] Cannot. See dowl, 3. [Scotch.]
downbear (doun'bār), v. t. [< down2, adv., + bear¹.] To bear down; depress.
down-beard (doun'bērd), n. The downy or winged seed of the thistle. [Rare.]

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular downbeard, embryo of new millions. Carlyle, Miac., IV. 263.

down-bed (doun'bed), n. A bed stuffed with down; hence, a very soft, luxurious bed.

You must not look for down-beds here, nor hangings, Though I could wish ye atrong ones. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 4.

down-by (doun'b), adv. [< down², adv., + by, adv.] Down the way. [Scotch.]
downcast (doun'kåst), a. and n. I. a. 1. Cast or directed downward: as, a downcast eye or look.

Eyes downcast for shame. William Morris, Earthly Paradiae, I. 144.

Hence-2. Depressed; dejected: as, a downcast spirit.

Downasi he [Lessing] could never be, for his atrongest instinct, invaluable to him also as a critic, was to see things as they really are. Lowell, Among my Booka, lat ser., p. 315.

3. In mining, descending. The current of air taken from the surface to ventilate the interior of a coal-mine is called the downcast current, and the shaft through which it is conveyed the downcast shaft. **II.** n. 1. A downward look: generally im-plying sadness or pensiveness.

That down-cast of thine eye, Olympias, Shews a fine sorrow. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2. I saw the respectful Downcast of his Eyes, when you catcht him gazing at you during the Musick. Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. In mining, the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine. The state of being downcast; dejectedness.

Your doubts to chase, your downcasiness to cheer. D. M. Moir.

downcome

downcome (doun'kum), *n*. [$\langle down^2 + come.$] A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Ye sail William Wallace see, WI the down-come of Robin Hood. Sir William Wallace (Child'a Ballads, VI. 242). When ever the Pope shall fall, if his ruine been of like the audden *down-cone* of a Towre, the Bisheps, when they see him tottering, will leave him. *Million*, Reformation in Eng., l.

down-draft, down-draught (doun'draft), n. 1. A down-drate, uown-draught (down draft), n. a chinney, the shaft of a mine, etc.—2. A burden; anything that draws one down, espe-cially in worldly circumstances: as, he has been a *down-draft* on me. [Seotch pron. dön'-dracht.] dracht.]

dracht.] downdraw (doun'drâ), n. Same as down-draft. down-east (doun'ēst'), prep. phr. as a. Coming from or living in the northeastern part of New England: as, a down-east farmer. [U. S.] down-easter (doun'õs'têr), n. One living "down east" from the speaker: sometimes ap-plied to New Englanders generally, but spe-cifically to the inhabitants of Maine. [U. S.] downed (dound), a. [< down³ + -ed²; = Dan. dunet.] Covered or stuffed with down. Their neat so deeply downed.

Their nest so deeply downed. Young.

downfall (doun'fal), n. [< down² + fall.] 1. A falling downward; a fall; descent: as, the downfall of a stream.

fall 01 a stream. Each downfall of a flood the meuntains pour From their rich bowels rolls a silver stream. Dryden. 2t. What falls downward; a waterfall.

Those cataracts or downfalls. Holland. 3[†]. A pit; an abyss.

Catrafosso [11.], a deepe, hollowe, vglyor dreadfull ditch, hole, pit, den, trench, gulfe, dungeon or downfall. Florio. 4. Descent or fall to a lower position or standing; complete failure or overthrow; ruin: as, the downfall of Napoleon.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. Waning; decay. [Rare.]

"Tween the spring and downfall of the light. Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

A kind of trap in which a weight or missile falls down when the set is sprung; a deadfall. See the extract.

See the extract. Another native method of destroying those animals [ilippopotaniusce] is by means of a trap known as the *down-fall*, consisting of a heavy wooden beam armed at one end with a poisoned spear-head and suspended by the other to a forked pole or overhanging branch of a tree. The cord by which the beam is suspended descends to the path-hencath, across which it lies its such a manner as to be set free the instant it is touched by the foot of the passing hippopotamus; the beam thus liberated timmediately de-acends, and the poisoned weapon passes into the head or back of the inckleas beast, whose death in the adjacent stream takes place soon after. *Energe. Brit.*, XI. 856. **downfallen** (down'fa'lp), *a*. Fallen : mined downfallen (doun'fâ'ln), a. Fallen; ruined.

Let us . . . Hold fast the mortal aword ; and, like good men, Beatride our *down-fall* n birthdom. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The land is now divorced by the downfallen steep cliffs on the farther side. R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall. down-feather (doun'feTH"er), n. In ornith., a

feather, generally of small size compared with a contour-feather, characterized by a downy or plumulaceous structure throughout; a plu-

mule. Seo plumule. Down-feathers . . . are characterized by a downy structure throughout. They more or less completely invest the body, but are almost always hidden beneath the contour feathers; like padding about the bases of the latter. Coures, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 8a.
 downgrowth (doun'grôth), n. The act of growing downward; the product of a downward

growth.

This space subsequently becomes enclosed by definite walls by the *downgrowth* of the mesoblast in this region. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 352.

down-gyvedt (doun'jīvd), a. Hanging down liko the loose links of fetters. [Rare.] His stockings foul'd, Ungarter'd, and down-gyved to his ancie. Shak., Hamlet, it. 1.

downhaul (doun'hâl), n. Naut., a rope by which a jib, staysail, gaff-topsail, or studding-sail is hauled down when set.

1... aprang past several, threw the downhaul over the windlass, and jumped between the knightheada out upon the bowsprit. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 32.

Peak downhaul. See peak. downhearted (doun'här'ted), a. Dejected; de-

pressed; discouraged.

1751

Dinna be overly down-hearted, when ye see how won-derfully ye are ta'en care o'. Galt.

downhill (doun'hil), prep. phr. as a. [< down², prep., + hill¹.] Sloping downward; descend-ing; declining.

And the first steps a downhill greensward yields.

ongreve downiness (dou'ni-nes), n. 1. The quality of

 action of the set of consisting of low annuals with showy blue and white flowers. They are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

downland (doun'land), n. [$\langle down^1 + land$. Cf. AS. dünland, hilly land, $\langle dün, a hill, + land$, land.] Land characterized by downs. downless (doun'les), a. [$\langle down^3 + less$.] Hav-

ing no down.

Beauty and love advanc'd Their ensigns in the donnless rosy faces Of youths and maids, led after by the graces. Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, v. This callow boy with his downless cheek eclipsed the Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 621. graybeards.

downlooked (doun'lukt), a. Having a down-east countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes, Discolouring all ahe view'd, in tawny dress'd; Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist. Dryden, Pal, and Arc., ii. 480.

downlying (doun'li-ing), n. and a. [Se.] I, n. . The time of retiring to rest; time of repose. -2. The time at which a woman is to give birth to a child; lying-in: as, she's at the down-

lying. II. a. About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth.

downpour (doun'pōr), n. [$\langle down^2 + pour.$] A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.

The rain, which had been threatening all day, now de-scended in torrents, and we landed in a perfect downpour. Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

downright, doun'rīt), adv. [< ME. downright, dounright, dounryht, also with adv. gen. suffix dounrightes, earliest form dunriht, dunrihte, < dun, down, + rihte, adv., right, straight: see down², adv., and right, adv. Cf. upright.] 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A stoon or tyle under the roote enrounde, That it goo nought douneright a stalke alloone,

But sprede aboue. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

A giant's slain in fight, Or mew'd e'erthwart, or cleft downright. S. Buller, Hudibras.

In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

3. Completely; thoroughly; utterly: as, he is downright mad.

God gaf the dom hymselue, That Adam and Eue and hus issue alle Sholden deye doun-ryht and dwelle in peyne euere, Yf thei tonchede the treo and of the frut eten, Piers Ploreman (C), xxl. 199.

He is a *downright* witty companion, that met me here purposely to be pleasant and eat a Trout. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 84.

I cleft his beaver with a downright blow. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The low thunders of a sultry sky Far-rolling ere the downright lightnings glare. Whittier, What of the Day.

2. Directly to the point; plain; unambignous; unevasive.

I would rather have a plain downright wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence. B. Jonson, Discoveries. 3. Using plain, direct language; accustomed to express opinions directly and bluntly; blunt.

Your downright captain still,

Your downrout capture I'll live and serve you. Beau. and FL, Knight of Malta, v. 2. Reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, downright Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper. Fuller, Sermon of Reformation, p. 17. downward (doun'wärd), a. [< downward, ade.] 1. Moving or tending from a higher to a lower place, condition, or state; taking a deseending direction, literally or figuratively: as, the down-

4. Complete; absolute; utter.

If they proceed upon any other footing, it is downright folly, Bacon, Moral Fables, iv., Expi.

downward

None could enter into life but these that were in down-right earnest. Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is downright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. Sir R. L'Estrange. downrightness (doun' rit-nes), n. Direct or plain dealing.

Nay, was not Andreas in very deed a man of order, courage, downrightness? Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 56. downrush (doun'rush), n. A rushing down. [Rare.]

A downrush of comparatively cool vapours. A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 16th Cent., p. 201. The downrushes of the gases, which, though absolutely intensely hot, are relatively cool. Stokes, Light, p. 238. downset (doun'set), a. In her., removed from its place by its own width. Thus, a bend down-set is cut in two, and the two parts are slipped

past each other until they touch at one point only.—Double downset, in her., having a plece cut out and slipped past by the width of the ordinary, so as to touch the remaining parts at two points only. down-share (doun'shār), n. In England, a breast-plow used to pare off the turf on downs. downsitting (doun'sit'ing), n. The act of sit-ting down : renose: a resting.

ting down; repose; a resting.

Then knowest my downsitting and mine uprising.

Ps. cxxxix. 2.

downsome (doun'sum), a. [< down2, adv., + -some.] Low-spirited; melaneholy. [Colloq.] When you left us at 'Frisco we felt pretty downsome. F. R. Stockton, The Dusantes, ill.

down-stairs (doun'stärz'), prep. phr. as adv. Down the stairs; below; to or on a lower floor: as, he went or is down-stairs.

down-stairs (doun'starz), prep. phr. as a. Per-taining or relating to, or situated on, the lower floor of a house: as, ho is in one of the downstairs rooms.

downsteepyt (doun'stē"pi), a. Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and downsteepy rock. Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 197.

down-stream (doun'strēm'), prep. phr. as adv. With or in the direction of the current of a stream

downtake (doun'tāk), n. In engin., an air-pas-sage leading downward; specifically, such a passage leading from above to the furnaces or

passage leading from above to the furnaces or blowers of a marine boiler. **downthrow** (doun'thrö), n. In mining, a dislo-eation of the strata by which any bed of rock or seam of coal has been brought into a posi-tion lower than that it would otherwise have occupied. See dislocation and fault. **down-tree** (doun'trē), n. The Ochroma Lago-pus, of tropical America: so called from the woolly covering of the seeds. **downtrodden**, **downtrod** (doun'trod'n, -trod).

downtrodden, downtrod (doun'trod'n, -trod), a. Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized

over.

 and prain counting in prain countin higher to a lower place, condition, or state.

her to a lower place, contacted, Ever in motion; now 'tis Faith ascends, Now Hope, now Charity, that upward tends, And downwards with diffusive good descends, Dryden, Eleonora.

2. In a course or direction from a head, origin, source, or remoter point in space or in time: as, water flows downward toward the sea; to trace successive generations downward from

A ring the county wears, That downward hath succeeded in his house. Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

3. In the lower parts; as regards the lower

And also for he hathe Lordschipe aboven alle Beates: therfore make thei the halfendel of Ydole of a man up-wardes, and the tother half of an Ox doumcardes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 166.

ward course of a mountain path, or of a drunkard.

With downward force, That drove the sand along, he took his way, And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. Dryden.

Dagon his name; sea monster, upward man And downward fish. Milton, P. L., l. 462.

the earliest records.

parts or extremities.

Her hand half-clench'd Went faltering sideways downward to her belt. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand The downward slope to death. Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. Descending from a head, origin, or source: as, the downward course of a river; a downward tracing of records.

How sweet it were, hearing the downward stream, With half-shut syes ever to seem Falling saleep in a half-dream ! Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

downwardly (doun'wärd-li), adv. In a down-ward direction. [Rare.]

A frame . . . is cushioned between springs which sof-ten the jar, whether the latter be communicated upwardly or downwardly. Electric Rev. (Amer.), II. No. 24. or downwardly.

downwards, adv. See downward. downweed (doun'wēd), n. [< down³ + wced¹.] An old English name for a species of cudweed,

Filago Germanica. downweigh (doun-wā'), v. t. To weigh or press down; depress; cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different sin downweighs them to the bottom. Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Interno, vi. 86. downy¹ (dou'ni), a. $[\langle down^1 + -y^1.]$ Hav-ing downs; containing downs. Davies.

The Forest of Dartmore, and the downy part of Ashbur-ton, Islington, Bridford, &c. Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 382.

downy² (dou'ni), a. $[\langle down^3 + -y^1; = Sw. du-$ nig.] 1. Covered with down or nap.

So doth the swan her downy cygnets save. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

2. Having the character or structure of down; resembling down: as, downy plumage.

There lies a downy feather. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4

Methinks I see the Midnight God appear, In all his *downy* Pomp array'd. *Congreve*, On Mrs. Hunt.

3. Made of down or soft feathers.

4. Soft; soothing; calm.

Soft; Softmag, Malcolm! awake! Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeit. Shak., Macbeth, il. 3.

Knowing; cunning: as, a downy cove. 5.

b. Knowing; euming: as, a downg ever.
[Slang.]
dowry (dou'ri), n.; pl. dowries (-riz). [Also formerly dowery; < ME. dowrye, dowrie, dowerie, dowerie, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower. See dower² and dot².

I could marry this wench for this device, . . . and ask no other *dowry* with her, but such another jest. Shak., T. N., il. 5.

Cain's Line possest sinne as an heritage; Seth's, as a *dovry* got by mariage. *Sylvester*, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

The Duke of Guise being slain in the Clvil War, the Queen of Scots *Doury* was not paid her in France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 333.

2. Any gift or reward in view of marriage.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift. Gen. xxxiv. 12. To his dear tent I'd fly, . . . There tell my quality, confess my flame, And grant him any dowry that he'd name. *Croxall*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

3. That with which one is endowed; gift; en-

dowment; possession.

Adorn'd with wisedome and with chastitie, And all the *dowries* of a noble mind. Spenser, Daphnaïda, 1. 216.

Every rational creature has all nature for his dowry and estate. Emerson, Misc., p. 24.

dowse¹, v. See douse¹. dowse², v. and n. See douse². dowser, n. See douser. dowset, v. See doucet, 3.

dowst; (doust), n. [See dust2, douse2.] A stroke.

dowtt, dowtet, n. Middle English forms of doubt1.

doubt¹. dowvet, n. An obsolete form of dove¹. Chaucer. doxological (dok-sō-loj'i-kal), a. [< doxology + -ical.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God. Bp. Hooper. doxologize (dok-sol'ō-jīz), v. i: pret. and pp. doxologized, ppr. doxologizing. [< Gr. do50λ0y-εīv, give glory to, + E. -ize.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology. Also spelled doxologise. Bai-leu. 172. ley, 1727.

1752 ologia, $\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta a_5 a_0 a_{ia} a$ praising, $\langle \delta a_5 a_0 a_{ia} a$ giving or uttering praise, $\langle \delta a_5 a_i a_i a$, honor, repute, $\langle \delta a_6 a_i a_i a_i a_i a$, think, expect: see dogma.] A hymn or psalm of praise to God; a form of words containing an ascription of praise to God; specifically, the Gloria in Excelsis or great dox-ology, the Gloria Patri or lesser doxology, or some metrical ascription to the Trinity, like that beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The name doxology is also given to the Sanctus or Sersphie Hymn, founded on Isa. vi. 3, to series of Halleluiahs (see Rev. xi. 4, 6), to metrical forms of the Gloris Patri, and to other metrical ascriptions to the Trinity. The ascription to the Trinity at the end of a sermon is sometimes called a doxology. An express doxology or adoration, which is apt and fit

1752

An express doxology or adoration, which is apt and fit to conclude all our prayers and addresses to Ood. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

The Psalms, . . . nnited three or four together under a single *Doxology*, came next, according to their present monthly arrangement, in the version of the Great Bible. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist, Church of Eng., xv.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv. doxy (dok'si), n.; pl. doxies (-siz). [Also for-merly doxie, doccy]; a slang or eant term, prob. of D. or LG. origin, as if $\langle D. *doketje, dim. of$ MD. docke = LG. dokke = East Fries. dok, dokke, a doll. Cf. East Fries. doktje, a small bun-dle, dim. of dok, LG. dokke, a bundle, supposed to be the same word as dok, a doll: see under dock². Cf. duck³, from the same source.] A mistress; a sweetheart; generally, in a bad sense, a paramour. 0. Doxy. Moll. what's that?

O. Doxy, Moll, what's that? M. His wench. Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The beggar has no relish above sensations; he finds rest more agreeable than motion; and while he has a warm fire and his *doxy*, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped. Steele, Spectator, No. 6. doyen (dwo-yan'), n. [F., a dean: see dean2.]

A dean.

 Methinks : Congreve, On Mrs.
 doyen or main ing his opinion.

 ade of down or soft feathers.
 ing his opinion.

 Belinda still her downy pillow press'd;
 doyley, n. See doily.

 Her guardian sylph prolong d the balmy rest.
 Pope, R. of the L., 1. 19.

 Adving: calm.
 Pope, R. of the L., 1. 19.

 Adving: calm.
 O'half his days.

 O'half his days.
 Burns, Scotch Drink.

A common abbreviation of dozen. doz. **doze** (doz), v.; pret. and pp. dozed, ppr. dozing. [Prob. \leq Icel. dūsa, doze (cf. dūs, also dos, a lull, a dead calm), = Sw. dial. dusa, doze, slum-ber, = Dan. döse, doze, mope; cf. dös, drowsi-ness. Prob. connected with Icel. dūrr, a nap, dūrs taka a ran and with AS ness. Fron. connected with Icel. dürr, a nap, düra, take a nap, and with AS. dysig, foolish, E. dizzy: see dizzy, and words there eited. Connection with daze is doubtful.] I. intrans. 1. To sleep lightly or fiftully; especially, to fall into a light sleep unintentionally.

If he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked in. Sir R. L'Estrange. him.

Before I dozed off, I was going to tell you what Mr. and Mrs. Tulliver were talking about. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

2. To be in a state of drowsiness; be dull or half asleep: as, to doze over a book.

The poppied sails doze on the yard. Lowell, Appledore.

How can the Pope doze on in decency ? He needs must wake up also, speak his word. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 67.

=Syn. Drowse, Slumber, etc. See sleep. II. trans. 1. To pass or spend in drowsiness: as, to doze away one's time.

Chiefless armies dozed out the campaign. Pope, Dunciad, iv. 617.

2. To make dull; overcome as with drowsiness. [Rare or obsolete.]

Dozed with much work. Pepys. doze (doz), n. [$\langle doze, v. i.$] A light sleep; a

fitful slumber.

It was no more than . . . a slight slumber, or a morn-ing doze at most. Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 15. To bed, where half in doze I seem'd To float about. Tennyson, Princess, i.

icti, n. See douce, i.
icti, n. See douce, i.
icti, doust), n. [See dust², douse².] A stroke.
How sweetly does this fellow take his doust.
Stoops like a cannel
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.
ict, dowtet, n. Middle English forms of bt¹.
icogical (dok-so²-loj'i-kal), a. [< doxology
icol.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a ologize (dok-so¹o-jiz), v. i; pret. and pp.
ologize (dok-so¹o-jiz), v. i; pret. and pp.
ologize (dok-so¹o-jiz), v. i; pret. and pp.
icon and provide a converte of dovel of the nature of ologize (dok-so¹o-jiz), v. i; pret. and pp.
ologize (dok-so¹o-jiz), Lume \equiv It. dozzina, a dozen), prop. fem. of dozain, douzain, douzin, dosin, adj., twelve, as a noun a dozen, a twelfth part (with suffix -ain, E. -an, -en, $\langle L.$ -anus), $\langle doze, douze, F. douze = Pr.$ $doize = Sp. doce = Pg. doze = It. dodici, <math>\langle L.$

duodecim, twelve, $\langle duo, = E. two, + decem = E. ten : see duodecimal and twelve.] 1. A collection of twelve things; twelve units: used with on without after as a decement on a decement of the set of the set$ with or without of: as, a dozen eggs, or a dozen of eggs; twelve dozen pairs of gloves. Like other numerical terms denoting more than a few, dozen is often used for an indefinitely great number: as, I have a dozen things to attend to at once. Abbreviated doz.

drab

I bought you a dozen of shirts to your back. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Perch'd about the knolls, A dozen angry models jetted steam. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

21. In old Eng. law, a municipal district con-sisting originally of twelve families or house-holders. Compare tithing, riding², hundred. [In this sense only historical, and usually spelled dozein.]

The court there held clearly, that where a man of a Dozein is amerced in the Hundred, or Leet, that his cattle shall be taken, i. e., distrained well enough in what Place soever they are found within the Hundred, altho' it is in another Dozein. Vide 15 Eliz, Dyer, 322 a. Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 45.

To which Leets come three Deciners with their Dozein, and present things presentable, whereof one is called the first Dozein, the second, the second Dozein, the third, the third Dozein. Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 44 b.

In the statute for view of Frankpiedge made 18 L, one of the articles for stewards in their Leets to enquire of, is, if all the *Dozeins* be in the assise of our Lord the King, and which not and who receive them. *Cowell*, Dict. and Interpreter.

Bakers' dozen. See baker.—Long dozen, devil's dozen. Same as bakers' dozen (which see, inder baker). dozened $(d\delta'znd)$, a. [As doze + -en + -ed².] Spiritless; impotent; withered. Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]

dozener (duz'n-tr), n. [Early mod. E. and his-torically dozeiner, doziner, dosiner, etc., \leq ME. dozinier, dozenier, \leq OF. (AF.) dozenier, \leq do-zaine, a dozen: see dozen. The word appears to have become confused with decenner, deciner, etc.: see dccenner.] 1. One who belongs to the municipal district called a dozen.-2. A ward constable; a city constable. [Local, Eng.]

The Police of the city [Litchfield] is efficient. It con-sists of 19 constables, termed dozeners, who are appointed by the different wards. They were formerly confined to their own wards, but are now appointed for the whole effy generally. Municip. Corp. Reports (1835), p. 1926.

dozenth(duz'nth), a. [< dozen + -th.] Twelfth.

[Rare.] Imp. Dict. dozer (dő'zèr), n. One who dozes or slumbers; one who is slow and listless, as if he were not fully awake.

Calm, even-tempered dozers through life. J. Baillie. When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless dazer. Harper's Mag., LXV. 633.

Same as decenner. dozinert, n. doziner, n. Same as accenter. doziness (do'zi-nes), n. [$\langle dozy + -ness$.] Drow-siness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. Locke. dozy (do'zi), a. [$\langle doze + -y^1$.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, His lazy limbs and dozy head essays to raise. Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iff.

Chemical symbol of decipium.

Dp. dpt. An abbreviation of deponent.

Dr.

An abbreviation of *debtor* and *doctor*. An abbreviation of *dram* and *drams*.

Dr. An abbreviation of dector and dector.
dr. An abbreviation of dram and drams.
D. R. An abbreviation of dead-reckoning.
drab! (drab), n. [Early mod. E. drabbe; prob. < Ir. drabog = Gael. drabag, a slut, slattern, cf. Gael. drabach, dirty, slovenly, drabaire, a slovenly man, < Ir. drab, a spot, stain; prob. related to Ir. and Gael. drabhag, dregs, lees, a little filthy slattern, drabhas, filth, obscenity, foul weather. Prob. counceted with draff, q. v.]
I A slnt: a slattern.

1. A slut; a slattern.

Drabbe, a slnt, [F.] vilotlere. Palsgrave. e, a sint, [F.] violette. So at an Irish funeral appears A train of *drabs*, with mercenary tears. *W. King*, Art of Cookery.

2. A strumpet; a prostitute.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds. Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

drab¹ (drab), v. i.; pret. and pp. drabbed, ppr. drabbing. [< drab¹, n.] To associate with strumpets.

O, he's the most courteous physician, Yon may drink or drab in 's company freely. Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn.

drab² (drab), n. and a. [Orig. a trade-name, being a particular application (simple 'cloth,' i. e., undyed eloth ?) of F. drap, cloth: see drape.] I. n. 1. A thick woolen cloth of a yel-lowish-gray color.—2. A yellowish-gray tint.

II. a. Of a yellowish-gray color, like the cloth so called.

drab³ (drab), *n*. [Origin obscure.] A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

may drain on. **Draba** (dra'bä), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \rho \delta \beta \eta$, a plaut, *Lepidium Draba*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, low herbaceous perennials, or rarely an-nuals, often cospitose, distinguished by ovate or oblear respirated and writh for varia nuals, often cespitose, distinguished by ovate or oblong many-seeded pods with flat nerve-less valves parallel to the broad septum. There are about 100 species, nostly natives of the colder and mountainens regions of the northern hemisphere, of which 30 are found in North America, chieffy in the west-ern ranges of mountains and in arctic regions. The whit-low-grass of Europe, *D. verna*, also introduced into some parts of the United States, is a small where ranual and one of the earliest spring flowers. **drabberi** (drab'er), *n.* [$\langle drab^1, v, + -er^1$.] One who keeps company with drabs.

I well know him For a most insatiate drabber. Massinger, City Madam, iv. 2.

drabbets (drab'ets), n. [Prob. ult. < F. drap, cloth; cf. drab².] A coarse linen fabric or duck made at Barnsley iu England. drabbing (drab'ing), n. [Verbal n. of drab¹, v.] The practice of associating with strumpets, or drab

drabs.

(But drunkenness, and drabbing, thy two morala) Have net I reach'd? Ecau. and Fl., Four Plays in One. drabbish1 (drab'ish), a. [< drab1 + -ish1.] Hav-

ing the qualities of a drab; sluttish.

I markte the drabbishe sorcerers, And harde their diamali speli. Drant, tr. of Ilorace's Satires, I. 8. drabbish² (drab'ish), a. $[\langle drab^2 + -ish^1.]$ Somewhat of the color of drab.

drabble (drab'l), r.; pret. and pp. drabbled, ppr. drabbling. [< ME. drabelen, drablen, also dravelen (and in comp. bedrabelen, bidravelen, bedrabble), slabber, soil, drabble, = LG. drab-beln, slaver, dribble, = Dan. drave, twaddle, drivel. Another form of drivel¹ and dribble². Prob. ult. connected with drab¹.] I. trans. To draggle; make dirty, as by dragging in mud and water; wet and befoul: as, to drabble a gown or a clock or a cloak.

II. intrans. To fish for barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead. drabble (drab'l), n. [\langle drabble, v.] Ragged and dirty people collectively; rabble.

He thought some Presbyterian rabble In test-repealing spite were come to flout him, Or some fierce Methodistic drabble. Wolcot (Peter Pindar).

drabbler (drab'ler), n. [Also written drabler; appar. (drabble, v.] Naul., in sloops and schoon-ers, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bounet (which is itself an additional sail) on a square sail, to give it a greater depth or more drop.

And took our drablers from our bonnets straight, And severed our bonnets from the courses. Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

drabbletailt (drab'l-tāl), n. A slattern. Dracæna (drā-sē'nā), n. [NL., named with reference to its producing the resin called drag-on's-blood; \langle LL. dracæna, a she-dragon, \langle Gr. $\delta p \acute{a} \kappa \alpha \nu$, a scrpent, a dragon.] A genus of liliaceous trees, natives of the tropical regions of Af-

rica, Asia, and Polynesia, including about 35 species. Tho leavea are large, lanccolate, and entire, often lanceolate, and entire, often somewhat fleally, and are borne in tufts at the ends of the branches. The flowers are small and the fruit is baccate. Various apecies are cultivated in are cultivated in

are cullivated in greenhouses and in ornamental grounds on ac-count of their foli-age and tropical habit, though some that are known under the name belong rather to the related ge-nus Cordytine. The most remarkable species is the drag-on-tree, D. Drago, of the Canary islands, which yields a resin called dragon's-blood. It is of rapid growth, and at-tains aomethnes a gigautic aize. A famous tree at Oro-

tava, on Teneriffe, which was destroyed hy a hurricane in 1867, was about 75 feet high and 79 feet in circumference near the base, and was of nearly the same size in 1402. dracanth, n. [See dragagant, tragacanth.] Gum tragacanth. See tragacanth.

tragacanth. See tragacanth. drachm (dram), n. Same as drachma and dram. drachma (drak'mä), n.; pl. drachmae, drachmas (-mö, -mäz). [L., also rarely drachuma, \langle Gr. $\delta \rho a \chi \mu h$, later also $\delta \rho a \gamma \mu h$, dial. $\delta a \rho \chi \mu h$, $\delta \delta \rho \chi \mu a$, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin, lit. as much as one can hold in the hand, a handful; f the second second second starther becaute the second se

cf. $\delta\rho\delta\gamma\mu a$, a handful, a sheaf, $\delta\rho\delta\varsigma$, a handful, a measure so called $\langle \delta\rho\delta\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\theta a (\sqrt{*\delta\rho\alpha\kappa}, \text{grasp},$ take by handfuls. The E. forms are drachm, dram: see dram.] 1. The principal silver coin oftheancient

Greeks. The drachma coined according to the Attic weight-system weighed (normally) 67.4 grains; the drachma of the Eginetic sys-tem weighed 97 grains; of the Graeco - Asiatic,

Drachma of Phostus in Crete, about 400 8. C.; ruck on the Æginetic system.— British Mu-tum. (Size of the original.)

By heaven, I had rather coin my heart, And drop my blood for *draehnae*. Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

grains; of the Babylouic, 84 grains; and of the Parsian, 60 88 grains. Roughly apeaking, the average value of the ancient drachma may be said to have been about the same as that of the modern one, or the French franc, but its purchasing power was considerably greater. By heaven, I had rather coin my be There's a drachin to purchase gingerbread for thy muse. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

The only cartel I remember in ancient history is that between Demetrius Poliorcetes and the Rhodians, when it was agreed that a free citizen should be restored for 1000 drachmas, and a slave bearing arms for 500. Hume, Essays, ii. 11.

A silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece, by law of the same value as the French franc, equal to 19.3 United States cents. It is divided into 100 lepta.-3. A weight among the ancient Greeks, being that of the silver coin. See dram.

dracina, dracine (dra-sī'nä, drā'sin), n. [NL. dracing, $\langle L. draco, dragon, in reference to$ dragon's blood.] The red resin of the substancecalled dragon's-blood, much used to color var-

caned dragon s-block, much used to color var-nishes. Also called draconin. **Draco** (dra^{*}kö), n. [L. draco (dracon-), \leq Gr. $\delta \rho \alpha \kappa \omega \nu$ ($\delta \rho \alpha \kappa \omega \nu \tau$ -), a serpent, a dragon, a constel-lation so called, a sea-fish, etc.: see dragon and drake².] 1. One of the ancient northern con-stellations, the Dragon.—2. [*l. c.*] A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. *Imp. Dict.*— 3. A genus of old-world aerodont lizards, of the family Agamidæ, having a parachute formed of the integument stretched over extended hinder ribs, by means of which the animal protracts its leaps into a kind of flight. Draco volans, of the Malay peninsula, is the common flying-

bit and statistically between the control of the state o the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, with a single species indigenous to North America. It is very nearly related to Nepeta. A few species are occasionally cultivated for their showy flowers or the fragrance of the foliage. D. Canariense has been called sweet baim or balm of Gilead. A common name for plants of the genns is dragon's-head. Draconian (drā-kô'ni-ān), a. Same as Draconic.

Refraining from all Draconian legislation, they have put their faith in a system of ingenious checks and a com-plicated formal procedure. D. M. Wallace, Russla, p. 206.

Draconic (drā-kon'ik), a. [< L. Draco(n-), < Gr. Δράκων (Δρακοντ-), a person's name, < δράκων, a serpent, dragon: see Draco, dragon.] 1. Of or pertaining to Draco, archon of Athens in or about 621 B. c., and one of the founders of the enlightened Attic polity; or resembling in se-verity the code of laws said to have been established by him, in which he prescribed the penalty of death for nearly all crimes—for smaller crimes because they mcrited it, and for greater because he knew of no penalty more severe. Hence—2. Rigorous: applied to any extremely severe, harsh, or oppressive laws.— 2. Relating to the constallation Drace

wing-like lateral expansions of the integrament, supported by prolonged ribs, a moderate mouth, and small conic in-clears. Over 20 species are found in India and adjoining countries. See cut under dragon. **draconitest**, n. [$\leq L$. draco(n-), a dragon, + -ites.] A dragon-stone.

Haue in your rings cyther a Smaragd, a Saphire, or a Dracomites, which you shalt beare for an ornament; for in stones, as also in hearbes, there is great efficacie. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

draconitic (drak-ō-nit'ik), a. Same as dracontie. Draconoidea (drak-ō-noi'dō-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Draco(n-) + -oidea.] A family of lizards, of which the genus Draco is the type: now usually merged in Agamidie. dracontiasis (drak-on-ti'a-sis), n. [NL., < Gr.

δράκων (δρακοντ-), dragon, + -tasic: see -tasis.] In pathol., the presence in the tissues of the Dracunculus medinensis, and the morbid condi-

dracontic (drā-kon'tik), a. [< NL. *draconti-cus, < Gr. as if *δρακοντικός, < δράκων (δρακοντ.), dragon; the dragon's head, L. caput draconis, being a name formerly given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.] Pertaining to the nodes of the moon's orbit (called the *dragon's* nodes of the moon's orbit (called the dragon's headand tail). Also draconitic. — Draconticmonth, the time which the moon takes in making a revolution from a node back to that node. On the average, it is 27 days 5 hours 5 minutes 36 seconds, being about 2½ hours ahorter tian a tropical or periodical menti. dracontine (drā-kon'tin), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta \rho \delta \kappa \omega \nu (\delta \rho a \kappa \omega \tau -)$, a dragon, + -ine¹.] Belonging to or of the character of a dragon.

Dracontium (drā-kou'shi-um), n. [NL., \langle Gr. δρακόντιον, a plant of the arum kind, \langle δράκων (δρακόντ-), a dragon; "the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of the dragon."] A genus of araceous plants, natives of tropical America. There are 5 or 6 species, which are among the largest of the order. They have a milky juice, a large tuberous root, a single very large 3-parted leaf, and a tail peduncie bearing the very feitd flower. The root of D. polyphyllum is asid to be used as a remedy for anake-bitea and as an emmenagogue. 2. [l. c.] The pharmaceutical name for the root of the skunk-cabbage, Symplocarpus fati-dus (sometimes called Dracontium fatidum).

The root is used as an acrid irritant, as an an-tispasmodic, etc.

Dracunculus (drā-kun'kū-lus), n. {L., dim. of draco(n-), dragon, serpent: see Draco, drag-on.] 1. An herbaceous genus of the natural order Aracea, including two species of southern Europe and the Canary islands. The green dragon, *D. vulgaris*, with pedately divided leaves and spotted atems, ia sometime a cultivated, but its large green flowers (purple within) are very fetid.

flowers (purple within) are very fetid. 2. [l. c.] A dragonet, or goby, of the genus Callionymus. - 3. A genus of worms. D. (Fila-ria) medimensis, the guinea worm, a fine, thread-like worm 60 centimeters to 1 meter long, inhabita in its larval con-dition certain annal crustaceans (cyclops), enters the hu-man atomach in drinking-water, and finds its way to the subculanceous regions, capecially of the legs and feet, where it develops and causes abscesses. It is very common in travicel Asis and Artice.

lradt. Obsolete preterit and past participle of dread. dradt.

dradge (draj), n. Same as dredge2.

drauge (draj), n. [Also formerly sometimes draugh, and by extension draft, draught; $\langle ME$. draf, refuse, esp. refuse of grain, chaff, husks (not in AS.), = D. draf, swill, hog's wash, cf. draff (not in A.S.), \equiv D. *and*), swin, nog s wash, etc. *drab*, *drabbe*, dregs, lees, grounds, \equiv OHG. *tre-bir*, MHG. *treber*, G. *treber*, *träber*, pl., grains, husks, \equiv Icel. *draf*, draff, husks, \equiv Sw. *draf*, grains, \equiv Dan. *drav*, dregs, lees. Perhaps of Celtie origin: cf. Ir. *drabh* \equiv Gael. *drabh*, draff, refuse. Perhaps connected with $drab^1$, q. v.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash or swill given to swine; specifically, the refuse of malt which has been used in brewing or distilling, given to swine and cows. Also called *brewers' grains*.

Defyle not thy lips with eating much, as a Pigge eating drafe. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigala, lately come from swine-keeping, from eating draff and husks. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

No, give them grains their fill, Husks, draf to drink and swill. *B. Jonson*, Ode to Himself.

Nothing-worth, Mere chaff and draff, much better burnt. Tennyson, The Epic. draffisht (draf'ish), a. [< draff + -ish1.] Like

extremely severe, harsh, or oppressive laws.— draffisht (dråf'ish), a. [$\langle drog f + -i8h^{1}$.] Like 3. Relating to the constellation Draco. Draconically (drä-kon'i-kal-i), adv. In a Dra-conic manuer; severely; rigorously. draconin (drak'õ-nin), n. Same as dracina. Draconinæ (drak- \bar{o} -ni'n \bar{o}), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dra-$ drafflesackedt (draf'l-sakt), a. Filled with co(n-) + -ina.] A subfamily of lizards, of which the genus Draco is the type. They have

drafflesacked





draff-sackt, n. [< ME. draf-sak; < draff + sack¹.] A bag filled with draff or refuse.

l iye as a draf-sak in my bed. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 286. draffy (dràf'i), a. [< draff + -y¹. Cf. equiv. draffy², draughty².] Like draff; waste; worthless.

The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousle, I acorn thee, and contemn thee. *Fletcher*, Island Princess, iv. 1. draft¹, draught¹ (dråft), n. and a. [This word has changed in pron. from draught (ME. and mod. Sc. pron. drächt) to draft (pron. dräft, dråft), and the fact has been recognized by the spelling draft, which, dating from late ME., is now the established form in the military, commercial, and many technical uses, in which the literary traditions in favor of *draught* are less felt; in other uses the spelling *draught* still prevails, though draft is not uncommon in many There is no rational distinction beof them. of them. There is no rational distinction be-tween the two forms; draft is on all accounts preferable. (The *f* represents the changed sound of the orig, guttural; a similar change is rec-ognized in the spelling dwarf.) Early mod. E. usually draught, rarely draft (dial. also drought, drait: see drought², drait), \leq ME. draught, draugt, drauht, draht, also rarely drafte, also, with loce of the curture. with loss of the guttural, drawte, also rately ardite, also, with loss of the guttural, drawte, a drawing, pulling, pull, stroke, etc., net found in AS. (= MD. draght, dracht, D. dragt=MLG. LG. dracht, a load, burden, = MHG. traht, G. tracht, a load, = Icel. drattr, a pulling, draft of fishes), = OSw. drakt, Sw. drägt = Dan. dragt, a burden, bitter draft. with formative t (AS dragan litter, draft; with formative -t, $\langle AS$. dragan, draw, drag: see draw. The uses of draft are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult. All the senses attached to the word in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibit-ed together under *draft*¹, *draught*¹, although, of course, most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling draught (in its vari-ous ME. forms). Modern senses in which the spelling draught is still prevalent over draft speling draught is still prevalent over draft are indicated. In cases not so indicated, draft is the prevalent spelling. The compounds in which draught is the only recorded spelling are given under that spelling.] **I**. *n*. **1**. The act of drawing or dragging (in any sense); a draw-ing; a draw; a hanl; a pull. [In this sense, and in senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 19, etc., gen-erally spelled draught. See etymology and ex-amples.] amples.]

And bent his bow, . . . and even there A large drawht up to his eare He drew, and with au arrow . . . the queene a wounde He gave. Chaucer's Dream, 1. 787. She aent an arrow forth with mighty draught. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vil. 31.

So doth the fisher consider the draught of his net, rather than the casting in. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), 11. 211.

Upon the draught of a pond not one fish was left. Sir M. Hale.

2. The capacity of being dragged or hauled; the yielding to a force which draws or drags: as, a cart or plow of easy draft.—3. The act of drawing water from a well, or any liquid from a vessel; the state of being ready to be so drawn: as, ale on draught.

Drawte of watyr owte of a welle, or other lycoure owte of a wesselle, [L.] idem eat [ac. quod haustus]. Prompt. Parv., p. 131.

4. That which is drawn, dragged, or pulled; a load or hurden to be drawn.

Delve diches, bere and drawe draghtes and berthens. MS. in Halliwell.

5. That which is secured by drawing or pull-ing; specifically, that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing; a haul.

Som fischeres soid a draugte of fishes with the nettis. Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 67.

For he was astouished . . . at the *draught* of the fishes which they had taken. Luke v. 9.

What stands for "top" In wool manufacture is called first drafts in silk-combing. W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carder, p. 44.

6. The act of drinking, as of water or wine.

In his handa he took the gobiet, but awhile the draught forbore. Trench, Harmosan.

7. A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time ; a quantity, especially of a medicine, prescribed to be drunk at one time. be drunk at one transformer, . . . Thou shalle have drynke, . . . Have here the *draght* that I the hete [promised]. *Towneley Mysterics*, p. 228.

For the whole Ocean would not serue the Sunne alone or a draught. Purchas, Piigrimage, p. 12. foi

My purpose is to drink my morning's draught at the Thatched House. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 20.

Prepare a sieeping Draught, to acal his Eyes. Congreve, tr. of Ovid'a Art of Love.

Where once the aign-post caught the passing eye, Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts inspired. Goldsmith, Des. VII.

8t. A drawing by sensuous or mental motives; attraction; enticement; inducement.

For any luste of loves draught. Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 348.

The act of drawing or taking away a part; the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate; a levy; the act of depleting or reducing in number, force, etc.: as, a *draft* upon his resources.

There remained many places of trust and profit unfilied, for which there were freah draughts made out of the sur-rounding multitudes. Addison, Vision of Justice.

A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people, by lot or otherwise, for military ser-vice; a levy; conscription; also, a selection of persons already in service, to be sent from one post or organization to another, in either the army or the navy; a detachment; also, a trans-fer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squadron.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by drafts to serve for the year. Marshall.

The operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the navai service, Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 423.

11. A team of horses in a cart or wagon. Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]-12. The depth of water which a ship draws or requires to float it; the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden: as, a ship of 12 feet *draft*. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load-water* draft; if unloaded, the light-water draft.

He is the first that hath come to any certainty before hand, of foretelling the *draught* of water of a ship before she be launched. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 378.

13. A written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer; a bill of exchange; particularly, an inland bill of exchange; paraccularly, an inland bill of ex-change. Drats are frequently used by the agents or offi-cers of corporations, one agent drawing on another. One reason for using them is the convenience in keeping ac-counts and having vonchera for payments. Drats are frequently used between municipal officers, and are not usually negotiable instruments when thus used. Abbre-viated $d_i t$.

You shall have a draught upon him, payable at sight; and, let me tell you, he is as warm a man as any within five miles round him. Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

I thought it most prudent to defer the drafts till ad-ice was received of the progress of the ioan. A. Hamilton. vice

He was driven to the expedient of replenishing the ex-chequer by draughts on his new subjects. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

14. The distance to which an arrow may be shot; a bow-shot. Also called bow-draught.

Fro thens a *Bowe drawghte*, toward the Southe, is the Chirche, where acynt James and Zacharie the Frophete weren buryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

He with-drogh hym a draght & a dyn made, Gedrit all his groups and his grounde held. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1224.

He wente and com in soche maner till thel be come nygh the wode, with-ynne a *bowe draught* where the kynge and his thre bretheren were. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iil. 514. 15. The drawing or moving of air: the air so drawn or moved; a confined current of air, as drawn or moved ; a confined current of air, as in a room or in the flue of a chimney. The drat of a chimney depende, apart from the mode of construc-tion, on the difference of the density of the rarefield column inside the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same atandard of density. The velocity of the cur-rent is the same as that of a heavy body let fail from a height equal to the difference in height of two such aërtai columns. Drafts may be produced or increased (a) by a blast which rarefies the air above the fire (a blast.draft), or (b) polowers which compress the air beneath the fire (a forced draft).

The topmost elm-tree gather'd green From draughts of balmy air. Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

A draft of air came up the staircase and ratiled the iatch of Philip's room. J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 207. J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 207. 16t. A move in chess or checkers.

With a draght he was chekmate.

MS. in Halliwell, of the progression and draughtes of the forsayde plays the chesse, Caxton, Playe of the Chesse, p. 4. But I deliuere weel this checke, I leese my game at this draugte. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

17. pl. The game of checkers. The name draughts (literally 'moves') has reference to the manner of playing, the name checkers to the kind of board used. See check-er1, 3.

The chekker was choisly there chosen the first, The draghtes, the dyse, and other dregh games. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1621.

There are two methods of playing at draughts: the one commonly used in England, denominated the French Game, which is played upon a cheas-board, and the other cailed the Polish Game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France and the latter in Poland. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 415.

18. A mild blister; a poultice.—19t. A drain; a sink; a privy. Mark vii. 19.

Hang them, or stab them, drown them in a draught, Confound them by some course. Shak., T. of A., v. i. 20. An allowance for waste of goods sold by 20. An allowance for waste of goeds sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the cus-tom-house on excisable goods. [Eng.] -21. The act of drawing; delineation; that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., drawn on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

We are not of oplnion, . . . as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary draughts or patterna. Hooker, Ecclea. Polity, 1. 3.

The drafts or aca-plata being consulted, it was concluded to go to certain islands lying in lat. 23° north. Dampier, Voyages, an. 1687.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christiana and martyrs were filled with draughts of Scripture stories. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

For not only the judgment upon that nation [the Jewish] was a draught, as it were, in little of the great day, but the aymptoms and fore-runners of the one were to bear a pro-portion with the other. Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi. Hence -22. A first sketch, outline, or copy of any writing or composition; the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amendment and alteration, as may be required, pre-liminary to making a fair copy.

In the original draft of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxlii. 23_†. A treatise; a discourse.

Thet lch habbe hier beuore yssewed [showed] . . . huer [where] thet ic spek of the wyttes of the zaule [soui] ate ginninge of the dragthe of uirtue. Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

24t. A drawbridge: same as draught-bridge.

Thay let down the grete drast, and derely out geden. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 817. 25. In founding, the slight bevel given to the 25. In forming, the sight beef given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold. -26. In masonry, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.-27. In weaving, the cording of a loom or the ar-rangement of the heddles.

The draught and tie-up, as it is called, for weaving the twill. A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 108. twill. 28. The sectional area of the openings in a sector = 29 The turbine-wheel or in a sluice-gate. -29. The degree of deflection of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction. -30^{\dagger} . A stroke.

radial direction.— 307. A Strong No man ne myghte asytte Hys swordes drought. Octorian, l. 1665 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.). xij draughtes with the egge of the knyfe the venison rossande. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 141. crossande

31+. Skill; art; stratagem.

He made wel the tabernacle als hem was tagt, Goten and grauen with witter dragt. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3622.

For Arvirage his brothers place supplyde Both In his armes and erowne, and by that draught Did drive the Romanes to the weaker syde. Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 51.

32+. A company or lot. [Slang.]

A draught of butiers. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80. 33. The heart, liver, and lights of a calf or sheep: in this sense only draught. Also called sheep: in this sense only draught. Also called pluck. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] – Angle of draft. Sceangle3.—Black draught. See black-draught. —Delivery draft, in modding, the construction of a pat-tern by tapering its parts, or otherwise so forming it that it can be withdrawn without breaking the mold.— Drifts in the sheer draft, in ship-building, these pieces where the rails are cut off. They are ended with scrolls and called drift-pieces.—Effervescing draught, a solu-tion of citrate of potassium given in a state of efferves. cence, prepared by miking ienon-juice, or a solution of citric acid, with a solution of carbonate or bicarbonate of potassium.—Margin draft. See margin.—On draught. See det. 3.—Reverting draft, in a steam-boller, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is caused to return in a course parallel to its first course. E. H. Knight.—Sheer draft, in ship-building. See the extract. The portion of the design which contains the three plans we have just been describing, together with the positions of decks, ports, and general outline of the hult, is termed the sheer draught, and this is the drawing which is chiefly required in laying-off. Thearle, Naval Arch., § 5.

required in laying-off. Thearte, Naval Arch, § S. Split draft, in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is divided and caused to pass off by two or more flues. E. II. Knight, —To have a draft, in carp., said of mortised work when the pinhole through the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than the corresponding hole through the checks of the mortise, so that when the pin is driven it draws the parts smught together. (See also wheel-draft.) II. a. 1. Used or suited for drawing loads:

as, draft eattle. [More properly in composi-tion. See draft-eattle, etc.] - 2. Being on draught; drawn as required from the cask: as, draught ale.

draft¹, draught¹ (dråft), v. t. [\draft¹, draught¹, n.] 1. To draw; pull. [Rare.]

The cold and dense polar water, as it flows in at the bottom of the equatorial column, will not directly take the pince of that which has been drafted off from the sur-tace. if. *B. Carpenter*, in Croil's Climate and Time, p. 164. In weaving, to draw (thread) through the heddles.

The weaver . . . adopts some other arrangement, to devise which he constructs a plan which will not only represent the *drawphing* or entering of the warp threads through the headles, but show also the cording or the attachment of the treadles to the headles, *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 108.

3. To draw out by selection, as for service; levy; conscript; specifically, to sclect (persona) by a draft for military purposes.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some roysi seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they drafted novices to supply their colleges and temples. Holwell, Dict.

Soldiers were heing drafted; but the draft was very un-popular. T. W. Higginson, Young Foiks' Hist. U. S., p. 306.

4. To draw in outline; delineate; sketch; out-line.—5. To prepare the proposed form of, as a document or writing of any kind; make a first sketch of in writing: as, to draft a memorial or a lease.

the a proclamation, drafted by himself [Linceln], copied on spot by his secretary, was concurred in by his Cabinet. The Century, XXXV, 721.

draft²[†], draught²[†], n. Same as draff.

Yo draftes of wine, floces. Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 9, 1. 19. draft-animal (draft'an^xi-mal), n. An animal, as a horse, mule, or ox, used in drawing loads. draft-bar (draft'bär), n. 1. A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for drawing; a swingletree. -2. In a railread-car, the bar to which the coupling

is attached. draft-box (draft'boks), *n*. An air-tight tube for carrying to the tail-race the water from an

elevated water-wheel. draft-cattle (draft'kat'l), n. pl. Animals used

in drawing leads.

Hsd I not lost three of my best draught-cattle ? Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 623.

draft-compasses (draft' kum " pas-ez), n. pl. Compasses with mevable points, used for mak-ing the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, etc.

draft-equalizer (dråft'ô'kwal-ī-zer), n. A form of whippletree designed for three horses; a trebletree.

trebletree. draft-eye (dråft'ī), n. In a harness, a short arm attached to the hame, and with a hole drilled in its end, to which the tug is secured. draft-hole (dråft'höl), n. An opening through which air is supplied to a furnace. draft-hook (dråft'hůk), n. A large hoek of iron fixed on the checks of a gun-carriage, there heing two on each side one near the trunian being two on each side, one near the trunnion-hole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draft-ropes.

draft-horse (draft'hôrs), n. A horse used for drawing heavy leads

draftiness, draughtiness (draf'ti-nes), n. The condition of being drafty, or of abounding in drafts.

draft-ox (dråft'oks), n.; pl. draft-oxen (-ok"sn). [ME. draght-ox.] An ox used for drawing loads. draft-rod (dråft'rod), n. A rod extending be-neath the beam of a plew from the clevis to the sheth, and taking the strain off the beam. E.

H. Knight.

draftsman, draughtsman (drafts' man), n.; pl. draftsmen, draughtsmen (-men). [C draft's,

draught's, poss. case of draft¹, draught¹, + man.] I. One who draws or prepares plans, sketches, or designs; one skilled in drawing.

Exact knowledge of these principles ought to be at the fingers' ends of every ornamental draughteman. Athenœum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

2. One who draws up a written instrument; one skilled in the preparation of pleadings and conveyances.

The mischiefs arising from the amendment of blils are much aggravated by the peculiar canons of interpretation which the insulation of draftsmen forces upon our tribu-nais. Naine, Village Communities, p. 374.

3. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.] The wholesome restorative above mentioned [water-gruel] may be given in tavern-kitchens to all the morning draughtenen within the walls when they call for wine be-fore noon. Tatler, No. 241.

4. A piece or "man" used in the game of checkers or draughts. [In the last two senses spelled only draughtsman.]

draftsmanship, draughtsmanship (drafts'-man-ship), n. The skill or work of a draftsman.

This method of shading affords scope as well for survey-ing skill as for draughtsmanship. R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 281.

draft-spring (draft'spring), n. A spring forming part of a trace or tug, used to relieve the draft-animal from sudden strains. Also drafttun

draft-tree (draft'tre), n. The neap or tongue of a wagon

draft-tug (draft'tug), n. 1. A trace of a har-ness.-2. A short aection attached to the drafteve of the hame in a harness, to which the trace proper is buckled. E. H. Knight .- 3. Same as

drafty, draughty1 (drafti), a. [< draft1, draught1, + -y1.] Of or pertaining to drafts of air; exposed to drafts: as, a drafty hall.

Some had no hangings for their great draughty rooms. Miss Yonge, Stray Pearls. If a flow. Adams] drew up the rules and regulations for the Navy, the foundation of the present naval code, size he drafted the Articles of War. Theodore Parker, Historic Americans. Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

To stand whole yeares, tossing and tumbling the filth that falleth from so many draughty inventions as daily swarme in our printing house, Return from Parnassus (1606).

drag (drag), v.; pret. and pp. dragged, ppr. dragging. [< ME. draggen, a late secondary form of drawen, early ME. dragen, dragen, due to Scand. influence: cf. Sw. dragga = Dan. dragge, search with a grapnel, drag (def. 3) (associated with the neun: see drag, n.); cf. also Iccl. dragna, intr., drag, trail along; < Icel. draga = Sw. draga = Dan. drage = AS. dragan, E. draw : see draw. Hence draggle.] I. trans.

1. To draw along by main force; pull; haul.

The other disciples came in a little ship, . . . dragging the net with fishes. John xxi. S.

He . . . is not only content to drag me at his charlot-wheels; but he makes a shew of me. Stillingfeet.

The Church [of England] had falien, and had, in its fail, dragged down with it a monarchy which had stood six inundred years. Macaulay, Leigh Hunt. hundred years. 2. To draw along slowly or heavily, as some-thing difficult to move: as, to drag one foot after the other. -- 3. To draw a grapnel through or at the bottom of, as a river or other body of water, in search of something: as, they dragged the pond. Hence-4. Figuratively, to search painfully or carefully.

While I dragg'd my brains for such a song. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

5. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or har-rew ever it; harrow. [U. S.] -To drag in or into, to introduce unnecessarily or unsuitably: as, to drag in a altusion to private affairs; why is this subject dragged into the discussion?

dragged into the discussion . If he must suffer, he must drag official gentiemen into an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings. *Emerson*, John Brown.

To drag anchor. See anchorl.=Syn. 1. Haul, Tug, etc. (see draw); trail. II. intrans. 1. To be drawn along or trail on the ground; be pulled or hauled along: as, an anchor that does not hold is said to drag.— 2. To move or proceed heavily, laboriously, or slowly; move on languidly or with effort.

The day drags through, though storms keep out the sun, Byron, Chitde Harold, iil. 32.

Through the whole piece he dragged along, just half a best behind the rest. Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 4.

Most wearily Month after month to him the days dragged by. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 291.

3. To use a graphel or drag: as, te drag for fish; to drag for a drowned persen.—4. To dredge: used among cystermen.—5. To drawl in speaking. [Prov. Eng.] drag (drag), n. [= MLG. dragge, a drag-anchor, a graphel; = Sw. dragg, a grappling, graphel, drag; drag, a pull, draft; = Dan. drag, a grap-nel, drag; drag, a pull, tug, haul, handle-shafts, portage, a blow, stroke, etc.; = Icel. drag, the portage, a blow, stroke, etc.; = Icel. drag, the iron rim on the keel of a beat or a sledge; as-seciated with the verb drag, both being from the verb (Icel. draga, etc.) represented by draw: see dray¹, v., drag, v., and draw.] 1. Something that is, or is designed to be, dragged, hauled, or that is, or is designed to be, dragged, hauled, or tugged. Specifically — (a) A grapnel, a weighted net, or other similar device for dragging the bottom of a body of water, as in searching for the body of a drowned person. (b) A drag-net. (c) A dredge. (d) A heavy harrow: same as brake3, 7. (c) A kind of stont sledge npon which heavy bodies, especially stones, are dragged over the ground. [U. S.] (f) An artificial scent, usually a bag of anlse-seed, dragged on the ground to furnish a trail for fox-hounds.

The Myopia hounds are also used mainly after Reynard hinself; but at least nine out of ten runs with the other packs are after a drag. The Century, XXXII. 335.

packs are after a drag. The Century, XXXII. 335. (g) A tool used by micers for cleaning out bore-holes before putting in the charge. It is usually unade of light rod-fron, and ends in a tayering spiral, called a drag-twist. It is simi-iar to a wormer, but of larger size. See scraper, (h) A de-vice for retarding or stopping the rotation of a wheel or of several wheels of a carriage in descending hills, slopes, etc. See skid. (i) A fence placed scross running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. [Prov. Eng.] (j) Naut., a kind of floating anchor, usually of spars and salis, used to keep the head of a ship or boat to the wind or to dimin-ish leeway. (k) Anything attached to a moving body which retards its progress, as a boat in tow of a ship; hence, a person or thing forming an obstacle to the pro-greas or prosperity of another. We see it [the ocean] now in direct connection with the

We see it [the ocean] now in direct connection with the solar system, its tidal wave acting as a drag upon the earth's rotation. Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 4.

rotation. Micart, Nature and Thonght, p. 4.
(1) A device for guiding wood to a saw, used in sawing veneers. (m) A long, high carriage, often drawn by four horses, uncovered, and either with seats on the sides or with several transverse seats. Often improperly used in the sense of mail-coach or tally-ho. (n) In masonry, a thin plate of steel, indented on the edge, used for finishing the dressing of self stone which has no grit.
2. The act of dragging; a heavy motion in-instruction of some investigation.

dicative of some impediment; motion effected slowly and with labor: as, a heavy drag up-hill. Had a drag in his walk. Hazlitt.

3. In billiards, a blow, of the nature of a push, on the cue-ball somewhat under the center, causing it to follow the object-ball for a short distance.-4. A hunt or chase in which an artificial scent is substituted for a live fox.

Sportsmen were rather disconsolate, except the happy few who hit on the expedient of running a drag between the out-line and in-line pickets for the hounds of Major Frazer. 47. II. Russell, Diary in India, II. 357. Frazer.

5. The smell of a fox on the ground: as, the draq was taken up by the hounds. -6. The re-tardation and prolongation of signals received from a telegraph-line or submarine cable of considerable electrostatic capacity.—7. In *printing*, a slight alipping or scraping of a sheet on a form of types, which produces a thickened impression on one side of each letter.—8. In marine engin., the difference between the speed of a acrew-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel. Also called *slip.*— 9. In *music*: (a) In lute-playing, a portamento downward. (b) A rallentando.—10. The bottom or lower side of a molding-flask .- 11. See the extract.

This clay-water [water containing disIntegrated kaolin-rock] is led into channels called *drags*, where the sand and coarser flakes of mica are deposited. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 1.

Naut., the difference between the draft of water forward and that aft. Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 8.-13. A burglars' tool for prizing safes epen; a spread. Worcester.

dragaganti, n. [< OF. dragagant: see traga-canth.] Tragaeanth. draganti, n. [= D. Dan. Sw. dragant, < OF. dragant: see tragacanth.] Tragaeanth. dragantin (dra-gan'tin), n. [< dragant + -in².]

dragantin (dra-gan'tin), n. [$\langle dragant + -in^2$.] A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth. drag-bar (drag'bär), n. 1. A strong iren rod, with an eyehole at each end, connecting a lo-comotive engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. It is also generally at-tached to freight-cars. In the United States called draw-bar.—2. The bar of a drag for re-tarding or stopping the wheels of carriages de-scending inclines.

drag-bolt (drag'bolt), n. A strong bolt cou-pling the drag-bars of a locomotive engine and tender, or those of freight-cars, together, and removable at pleasure. In the United States

called coupling-pin. drag-chain (drag'chān), n. A strong chain at-tached to the front of the buffer-bar of a locomotive engine, to connect it with another en-gine or a tender; also, the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods-wagons or freight-cars. Eng.

drag-driver (drag'drī"vėr), n. One who drives in the stragglers of a herd of eattle. [Western U. S.]

The rest [of the cowboys] are in the rear to act as drag-drivers, and hurry up the phalanx of reluctant weaklings. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 862.

draggletail (drag'1-tāl), n. [Early mod. E. dragletail; < draggle, v., + obj. tail.] A be-draggled or untidy person; a slut. draggletailed (drag'1-tāld), a. Untidy; be-

draggled.

Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a fiddlecome tale of a draggletailed girl? Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 2.

draggly (drag'li), a. [< draggle + -y1.] Be-draggled.

A strange draggly-wick'd tallow candle. Carlyle, in Froude, II. 55. drag-hook (drag'huk), n. The hook of the drag-chain by which locomotive engines, ten-

ders, and goods-wagons or freight-cars are at-tached to each other. [Eng.] **drag-hound** (drag'hound), *n*. A hound trained to follow a drag or artificial scent. See *drag*, 1(f).

1 (f). What is often spoken of as fox-hunting around New York is not fox-hunting at all, in the English sense of the term, but an entirely different, although allied form of sport, namely, riding to drag-hounds. The Century, XXXII, 885.

drag-hunt (drag'hunt), n. A hunt in which a drag or artificial scent, as an anise-seed bag, is substituted for a fox; a drag. See drag, n., 4.

The advantage of a drag-hunt is that many men sre limited in time, and cannot potter round in the woods for hours looking for foxes. The Century, XXXII. 345.

drag-link (drag'lingk), n. 1. In marine engines, a link connecting the crank of the main shaft with that of the inner paddle-shaft. - 2. A

drag-bar. dragman (drag'man), n.; pl. dragmen (-men). A fisherman who uses a drag-net.

To which may be added the great riots committed by the Foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hew-iog all their boats to pieces. Sir M. Ilale, Hist. Plac. Cor., xiv. § 7.

Sir M. Hale, Hist, Plac. Cor., xiv. § 7. drag-net (drag'net), n. [{ drag + net; AS. drægnet = Icel. dragnet = Sw. Dan. dragnot.] A net designed to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish, etc. dragoman (drag'ō-man), n.; pl. dragomans (-manz) (sometimes dragomen, by confusion with E. man; cf. Mussulman). [In several forms: (1) E. dragoman = G. Dan. Sw. drago-man, < F. dragoman = Sp. dragomán = Pg. dragomano = It. dragommanno; ML. dragoman-nus, dragumanus = MGr. δραγούμανος; (2) obs. E. drogoman, drogman, < ME. drogman (= G.

drogeman (MHG. trougemunt, tragemunt) = Sw. drogman), \langle OF. drogueman, drogeman, drugue ment, F. drogman = Pr. drogoman = Sp. drog-mán = It. drogmanno = ML. drogamanus, droga-mundus; (3) obs. E. druggerman; (4) obs. E. trugman, trudgeman, truchman, truchement = G. trugman, \langle F. trucheman, truchement = Sp. trujamán = It. turcimanno; all ult. = Turk. Pers. tarjumān, \langle Ar. tarjumān, an interpreter, translator, \langle tarjama, formerly targama, inter-pret, \langle Chald. targem, interpret, explain, \rangle tar-güm, explanation, interpretation, \rangle E. targum, q. v.] An interpreter. Specifically –(a) An interq. v.] An interpreter. Specifically -(a) An interpreter and guide or agent for travelers.

Dragomans in Syria are more than mere interpreters : they are contractors for the management of tours and of caravans, and they relieve the traveller of all the difficul-ties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives. Baedeker's Guide to Palestine, etc.

dragée (dra-zhā'), n. [1....
plum; in phar., a sugar-coated me...
glison.
dragger (drag'er), n. One who drags.
draggling. [Early mod. E. (cf. ME. draglel, ppr.
draggling. [Early mod. E. (cf. ME. drakelyn, var. of drabelyn, drabble, in Prompt. Parv.),
freq. of drag: see drag. J. (trans. 1. To drag or draw along on damp ground or mud, or on weigers; drabble.
With draggled nets down hauging to the tide.
Trench, Herting-Fibers of Lochtyne.
2. To wet or befoul, as by dragging the garments through dew, mud, or dirt.
She's get from the pond, and dragoled up to the watatilite a mermaid. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ...
Messen and the drag.
Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.
And of the ground so
Anderd, F. R. Sp. dragon, A. (ef. 2d aor. inf. dpaceily or necklace, a bandage of the ankle, etc., lit. the seeing one, 2d aor. part. (ef. 2d aor. inf. dpaceily) of depoceda. see, form is drake², q. v.; a later form with another sense is dragon, q. v. J. I. n. 1. A fabulous an indefinite creature of great size or fierceness. moustrons serpent or a lizard (like an indefinite creature of a great size or fierceness. moustrons serpent or a lizard (like an indefinite creature of a dragor, a sequence of a dragon, dragoling dragon, q. v. J. I. n. 1. A fabulous an indefinite creature of a great size or fierceness. moustrons serpent or a lizard (like an indefinite creature of a dragoon, q. v. J. I. n. 1. A fabulous an indefinite creature of a readiry is a comparison of a lizard (like an indefinite creature of a componence of a lizard (like an indefinite creature of a componence of a lizard (like an indefinite creature of a componence of a lizard (like an indefinite creature of a lizard (like an in



animal common to the conceptions of many prinitive races and times, or, as in the Bible, an indefinite creates are of great size or fierceness. When described or depicted, it is represented as either a monstrous serpent or a lizard (like an output of the second service) or a comparison of the second service of the second seco

Eftsoones that dreadful Dragon they espyde, Where stretcht he lay upon the sunny side Of a great hill, himselfe like a great hill. Spenser, F. Q., I. xl. 4.

in the air for a few momenta. The structure is not a wing, and the ani-mal does not prop-crly fly, the ar-rangement some-what resembling that in the flying-squirrel, flying-lemur, etc. The species are con-fined to the old world. (b) Any



Flying-dragon (Draco volans).

dragonet

one of the monitor-lizards. *Griffith's Cuvier*. (c) In ornith., a kind of carrier-pigeon. Also called *dragoon*.

called dragoon.
Tha English Dragon differs from the improved English Carrier in being smaller in all its dimensions. Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 146.
3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; now, more generally (from the part of guardian often played by the dragon in mythology), a spiteful, watchful woman; a duenna.

Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever; . . . a tyrant over her Michael; a *dragon* amongst all the ladies of the regiment. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

4. [cap.] An ancient northern constellation,

 (cap.) An ancient northern constention, Draco. The figure is that of a serpent with several small cola. It appears at a very ancient date to have had wings in the space now occupied by the Little Bear.
 A short firearm used by dragoons in the sev-enteenth century, described as having a barrel 16 inches long, with a large bore. Grose.—6. An old kind of standard or military ensign, so called because it was decorated with a dragon painted or embroidered upon it, or because it consisted (like the Anglo-Saxon standard at Hastings, as seen in the Bayeux tapestry) of a figure of a dragon carried upon a staff. A similar atandard was in use as late as the reign of Richard I. in England, and is especially mentioned as being in his cru-sading army. Also called *dragon-standard*. See *drake*², 2. Edmond ydygt hys atandard. . . . And hys dragon up aet. Robert of Gloucester, p. 303.

Robert of Glouester, p. 305. Ther genfanouns and her penselles Wer weel wroght off grene sendels, And on everylkon a dragoun As ha fought with a lyoun. Richard Coer de Lion, I. 2967.

yaet.

7. A name given to various araceous plants, as in England to $Arum\ maculatum$; the brown as in England to Ariam matching, the brown of dragon, Arisama triphyllum; the green dragon, Dracunculus vulgaris, and in the United States Arisama Dracontium; the female or water dragon, Calla palustris.—8. In Scotland, a paper kite.—91. See the extract.

A dragon is a small Malacca cane, so called from its

blood-red colour. Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 479, note. Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 479, note. Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 479, note. Design of the set of the selection of the set of th

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth. Shak., T. and C., v. 9.

Beauty . . . had need the guard Of dragon-watch with unenchantcd eye. Milton, Connus, I. 395.

Milton, Comus, I. 395. dragonade, dragonnade (drag-o-nād'), n. [Also written dragoonade; < F. dragonnadc, < dragon, a dragoon; from the use of dragoons in such persecutions: see dragoon.] One of a series of persecutions of the Protestants, chiefly in the south of France, in the reign of Louis XIV., carried on by raids of dragoons, who were quartered upon the heretics and exercised great cruelty toward them; hence, any perse-cution carried on with the aid of troops. Lelearnt it as he watched the dragongades, the tortures.

Ile learnt it as he watched the dragonnades, the fortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. Kingsley. the massacres of the Netherlands. A Higgsey. dragon-beam (drag 'on-bēm), n. In arch., a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall-plate at a corner, and serv-ing to receive and support the foot of a hip-rafter. Also called dragon-piece. dragoness (drag'on-es), n. [$\langle dragon + -ess.$] A female dragon.

Instantly she gane command (III to ill adding) that the *drogonesse* Should bring it vp. *Chapman*, Hymn to Apollo. Should bring it vp. Chapman, Hymn to Apollo.
dragonet (drag 'on-et), n. [< ME. dragonet, a young dragon, < OF. dragonet, dragonnet (= Pr. dragonat), < dragon, a dragon.
1. A little or young dragon.
Or in his wombe might lurke some hidden nest of many dragonettes, his fruitfull seede. Spenser, F. Q., I. xil. 10.
So when great Cox, at his mechanic call, Eids orient pearls from golden dragons fall, Each little argonet, with brazen grin, Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in. Mason, Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare.

dragonet

2. The English name of fishes of the genus Callionymus, family Callionymidae. The appella-tion dragonet was substituted by Pennant for yellow gur-nard, a name by which the Calionymus lyra was previ-ously known. Day. Also dragon-fish. See cut under Calli-

3. A name of the very large lizards of South America of the genus Crocodilurus (or Ada), belonging to the family Teiidæ or Ameividæ. dragon-fish (drag'on-fish), n. Same as dragonet. 2

onet, 2. dragon-fly (drag'on-fli), n. The common name of any neuropterous insect of the group Libel-lulina or Odonata, and families Libellulida, Eschnida, and Agrionida. They have a long sten-

der body, a large had with enormeus eyes, very strong jawa, and two pairs of large reticulate membranous wings. They are of swift, strong flight, predatory hahits, and great voracity. Some of the species rival butterfiles in the



A common Dragon-fly (Libellula trimaculata), natural size.

brilliancy of their lines. The great dragon-fly, *Asschna* grandis, is about 4 inches long. Most of the species are considerably smaller than this. The eggs are usually at-tached to the stema of aquatic plants, just below the sur-face of the water. The larva is predaceous, and lives on other water-insects; the pupa is active, and crawls from the water to a plant-stem or rock, where it transforms into the imago. The adult is also predaceous, catching its prey upon the wing. *Libellula trimacultat* is a com-mon species in the United States. Also called dansel-fly, devit s darning-needle, and masquito-havek.

And it may be that the delicate-celeured dragon-fies may have likewise some corrosive quality. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 729.

The burnished dragon-fly la thine attendant, And tilts against the field, And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent, With steel-blue mail and shield. Longfellow, Flower-de-Luce.

dragonier_{, n. [OF., also dragonnier, < dragon, a dragon: see dragon.] Same as dragon. dragonish (drag'on-ish), a. [< dragon + -ish.] In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish: A vapour, sometime, like a bear or lien. Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dragon-leech (drag'on-lēch), n. A kind of me-dicinal leech, Hirudo interrupta. E. D. dragonnade, n. See dragonade. dragonné (drag-o-nā'), a. [F., < dragon, drag-ou: see dragon.] In her., having the hinder

or lower half that of a dragon : said of a crea-ture used as a bearing, whose fore part is that of a lion or the like: as, a lion dragonné. Also dragony.

dragon-piece (drag'on-pes), n. Same as dragonbeam.

dragon-root (drag'on-röt), n. A name given in the United States to the plant Arisæma Dracon-tium, and to the root of the Indian turnip, Arisæma triphyllum.

sama triphyllum. dragon's-blood (drag'onz-blud), n. The name of several resins of a dark-red color. The drag-ou's-blood of commerce is an exuation upon the fruit of the Calamus Draco, one of the ratan-palma of the Malay archipelago. It is used in medicine for coloring plasters and tooth-powders, and in the arts for coloring varnish, staining marble, etc. It is largely used by the Chinese. The dragon's-blood of the island of Socetra in the Indian ocean, known from a very early date under this name (the cinnabar of Dioscerides), and supposed to be the product of apecies of Draceana, is now but little seught. The dragon's-blood of the Canary islands is the astringent in-spissated julee of the Draceana Draco, and is no longer in use. The name has also been applied to an exudation ob-tained from the Pterocarrus Draco, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, and to that of the Croton Draco, a cuphorblaceous tree of Mexico; but neither substance is met with in commerce.

met with is commerce. dragon's-eye (drag'onz-i), n. The fruit of the Nephclium Longanum of China, much resem-bling the litchi, but smaller. Also called longan. dragon's-head (drag'onz-hed), n. 1. A name of plants of the genus Dracocephalum, of which term it is a translation.—2. In her., the name between the strands at intervals, used by sol-diers for dragging pieces of artillery, etc. drag-saw (drag'så), n. A saw the effective stroke of which is given by adrag or pull instead of a thrust. drag-sheet (drag'shet), n. Naut., a sort of floating anchor for checking the drift of a ves-

of the tincture tawny when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies. - False dragon's-head, a plant of the United States, Physostepia Virginica, which was originally referred to the genus Dracoephalum.

dragon shell (drag on shel), n. The shell of Cypraa stolida. E. D. dragon's tail (drag onz-tāl), n. 1. In her., the

name of the tineture murrey when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—2. In palmistry, same as discriminal line. See discriminal.

dragon-standard (drag'on-stan"därd), n. Same aa dragon, 6.

dragon-tree (drag'on-tre), n. The Dracana Draco. See Dracæna.

dragon-water (drag'on-wâ"têr), n. A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Ran Into Bucklersbury for two ounces of dragon-water, some spermaceti and treacle. Dekker and Webster, Westward IIo, iii. S.

Cardnus Benedictus Or dragon-water may doe good upon him. Randolph, Amyntas (1640).

dragonwort (drag'on-wert), n. The bistort, Polygonum Bistorta, and with the old herbalists the green dragon, Dracunculus vulgaris.

dragony (drag'o-ni), a. Same as dra-gonné. Cotgrave. dragoon (dra-gön'), n. [Introduced toward the end of the 17th century (formerly also dragooner = D. dragon-der = G. dragoner = Dan. Sw. dragon),< F. dragon (= Sp. dragon = Pg. dragão = It. dragone, in this sense after F.), a dragoon, so called, it is said, "from dragon, a short species of carbine car-

ried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1554, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spoute fire, the head of the monster was worked"; but Littré dates the sense 'dragoon' from 1585, and the name probably arose goon' from 1585, and the name probably arose from dragon in the sense of 'standard': see drag-on, 6.] 1. A cavalry soldier. Originally dragoons were a mongrel force, a sort of mounted infantry, armed with musquetoons or carbines, and serving on foot as well as on horseback; but now they serve as cavalry only. In the British army they are classed as heavy or light dra-goons, according to the weight of men, horses, and equip-ments. The term is not used in the United States army.

Reports and judgments will not do 't,

Berone, On Sir G. B. his defeat. But 'tis dragons, and horse and foot. Brome, On Sir G. B. his defeat. We drave him back to Bonnybrigs, Dragons, and foot, and a'. Up and War Them A', Willie (Child'a Ballads, V11. 206). 2t. A dragonade.

Endeavour to bring men to the catholick faith (as they pretend) by dragoons and imprisonments, not by demon-strations and reasons out of Scripture. Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 265.

3. Same as dragon, 2 (c). dragoon (dra-gön'), v. t. [$\langle dragoon, n.$, after F. dragonner, dragoon, harass, persecute, lit. subject to the violence of dragoons, $\langle dragon, dragoon$: see dragoon, n., dragonade.] 1. To set dragoons or soldiers upon, as in the drag-onades (see *dragonade*); persecute or oppress by armed force.—2. To cause to submit, as by persistent threats; compel by repeated acts of any kind: harass.

Deny to have your free-born Toe Dragoon'd into a wooden Shoe. Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

Mr. Gladstone is not the only minister who has defied public opinion, but he is almost the only one in recent times who has *dragooned* a majority of Parliament into austaining him in it for the lack of any representative man to supplant him. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 104.

dragoonadet (drag-ö-nād'), n. Same as drag-onade. Bp. Burnet. dragoon-bird (dra-gön'bèrd), n. A large black fruit-crow of South America, Cephalopterus ornatus: so called from the great recurved hel-met-like crest of feathers. Also called umbrella-bird.

dragoonert (dra-gö'nêr), n. A dragoon. drag-rake (drag'rāk), n. A large heavy rake having crowded curved teeth like a dredge, dragged principally in search of clams. Also called clam-scraper

drag-rope (drag'rop), n. A stont rope with a hook at one end and wooden handles inserted between the strands at intervals, used by sol-

sel in a heavy gale, formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and attached to a beam which serves to float it. Also called anchor-drag and sca-anchor.

dragsman (dragz'man), *n*.; pl. dragsmen (-men). 1. The driver of a drag or coach.

He had a word for the hostler, . . . a nod for the ahooter or guard, and a bow for the dragsman. Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, 1.

2. A thief who follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Eng. slang.] drag-spring (drag'spring), n. In rail.: (a) A atrong spring placed near the back of the ten-

der. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tonder, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (b) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when atarting or increasing speed. [Eng.] **drag-staff** (drag'staf), n. A pole pivoted to the rear axle of a vehicle and trailing on the ground behind it, designed to prevent a backward movement of the vehicle when it stops on a steep hill.

a steep nil. drag-twist (drag'twist), n. See drag, 1 (g). drag-washer (drag' wosh" er), n. A flat iron ring on the axle-arm of a gun-carringe, having an iron loop attached for the purpose of fastening the drag-rope when necessary. Farrow, Mil. Encyc.

draigle (drā'gl), v.; pret. and pp. draigled, ppr. draigle (drā'l), v.; pret. and pp. draigled, ppr. draigling. A dialectal form of draggle. drailt (drāl), v. [A contr. of draggle (cf. drawl). prob. due in part to association with trail.] I. trans. To trail; drag.

He returned . . . towards his sheep on the top of the hill, drailing his sheephook behind him. Dr. II. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, To the

II. intrans. To be trailed or dragged.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have a continual care to keep it from *draiting* in the dirt. South, Sermons, VI. 449.

drail (drāl), $n. [\langle drail, v.]$ 1. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plow for hitching the horses to. [Prov. Eng.] -2. A large piece of lead placed around the shank of a large-sized fish-hook, in the form of a cone : used in fishing hsh-hook, in the form of a cone: used in fishing for bluefish. At the upper end a loop ef wire is intro-duced to hold the line, and the lower end tapers until it meets the shank opposite the point of the hook. When attached to the line a pickled celskin is drawn over it until the lower end just covers the head. **drain** (drān), v. [E. dial. also drean, dreen; < ME. *drainen, *dreinen, *dregnen (not found), < AS. drehnian, dreahnian, dreinian, ONorth. dreh-nig drein a sceenderwy unth (orig. *dreange -

ind, drain, a secondary verb (orig. *dragnan = leel. dragna, intr., draw, trail along), < AS. dra-gan = Icel. draga, draw: see draw and drag. The F, drainer, G. drawiree, Dow, draw and drag. *F. drainer*, G. *dräniren*, Dan. *drane* are from E. *drain.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove or convey away by degrees, as through conduits, by filtration, or by any comparable process: as, to *drain* water from land, wine from the lees, or blood from the body; to drain away the specie of a country.

Salt water, drained through twenty vessels of carth, ath become fresh. Bacon, Nat. Hist. hath become fresh. Colonies, by draining away the hrave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and avari-cious. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxv.

2. To free, clear, or deprive by degrees, as of a liquid; empty or exhaust gradually: as, to drain land of water (the most familiar use of the word); to drain a vessel of its contents; to drain a country of its resources.

Rouse thee, my soul; and drain thee from the dress of vulgar thoughts. Quarles, Emblems, 1., Invoc.

Of vulgar thoughts. He [the king] protested that he had been so drained in the late Wars that his Chests are yet very empty. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

We will drain our deareat velna But they shall be free ! Burns, Scota wha ha'e. Ida stood, . . . drain'd of her forca By many a varying influence. Tennyson, Princess, vi.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See cup. II. initrans. 1. To flow off gradually. It (the meat) was then laid in such a position as to per-mit the juicea to drain from it. Cook, Voyagea, VI. itl. S. 2. To be gradually emptied, as of a liquid: as,

the eask slowly drains. drain (drain), n. [< drain, v.] 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous ontflow, with drawing off. withdrawal, or expenditure.

The drain on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery, which two or three sand-storms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake. Saturday Rev., Sept. 9, 1865.

draining is immediately effected.

When there are no such Natural Drains of Charity as Children and near Relations which need our Assistance. Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

Stillingfield, Sermons, III. x. Stillingfield, Sermons, III. x. Specifically -(a) A passage, pipe, or open channel for the removal of water or other liquid; especially, a pipe or channel for removing the aurplus water from soils. Drains may be open dichea or sunken pipes or conduits. Those for wel lands are so made as to permit the percolation into them of water from the adjacent soil, as by the use in a covered conduit of porous earthen pipes or tiles, or of a filling of small stones, of an open cut where there is a aufficient slope, etc. See sever. Here slo it receivent the Baston dreame, Longtoft dreame, ..., and thence goeth by Mickham into the sea, taking withall on the right hand sundry other dreames. *Holinshed*, Descrip, of Britaine, xv. (b) The trench in which the melted netal flows from a furnace to the molds. (c) In surg., a hollow sound or canula used to draw off purulent matter from a deep-seated abscess. 3. pl. The grain from the mash-tub; distinc-tively called brevers' drains.- Gun-barrel drain, a vylindrical drain of small diameter.- Rubble drain, in afrin, a drain formed of a layer of rubble-stones laid in a trench.

trench

trench. drainable (drā'nā-bl), a. [$\langle drain + -able.$] Capable of being drained, as land. drainage (drā'nāj), n. [$\langle drain + -age.$] 1. The act or process of draining; a gradual flow-ing off, as of a liquid. -2. The system of con-duits, channels, or passages by means of which something is drained. something is drained.

Their [the Etruscans] drainage works and their bridges, as well as those of the kindred Pelasgians in Greece, still remain monuments of their industrial acience and skill, which their successors never aurpassed. J. Fergusson, Ilist. Arch., I. 283.

3. That which is drained off; that which is carried away by a system of drains; the water carried off by the systems of rivers and their micatchment, or in any part thereof. See basin, 8, and catchment. - 4. In surg., the draining of the pus and ether morbid products from an ac-cidental or artificial wound. - Land-drainage Act. ee land-drainage.

drainage-basin (drā'nāj-bā"sn), n. Same as basin, 8.

drainage-tube (drā'nāj-tūb), n. In surg., a tube, usually of india-rubber, introduced to se-cure efficient drainage of a wound.

drain-cap (drān'kap), n. A vessel for collect-ing the drainings or water of condensation from

drain-cock (dran'kok), n. A small cock at the lower end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, for removing water of condensation.

for removing water of condensation.
drain-curb (drān'kėrb), n. A circular caisson used to support the earth in sinking a shaft. It is loaded with masonry, and gradually sinks through the removal of the earth below it. It forms the base of the shaft-lining.
drainer (drā'nėr), n. [Early mod. E. also drayner.] 1. One who drains; one who constructs channels for draining load a or a ditcher and

channels for draining land: as, a ditcher and drainer.

But I am informed that the *drayners* of the fenns have of late \ldots wrested the mace out of this bayliff's hand, and have accured this county against his power for the future. Fuller, Worthiea, Bedfordshire,

I beg the reader to take the word of an old drainer that it [water] does get in. The Century, XXIX. 47.

2. A natural or artificial channel by which

Trainage is effected. drainage (drain'gāj), n. A device for estimating the amount of moisture which perco-lates through the soil.

drain-gate (dran'gat), n. A grid or grated opening to a sewer.

draining-engine (dra'ning-en"jin), n. A pump-ing-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, etc.

lew-lying lands, etc. draining-machine (drā'ning-ma-shēn"), n. A centrifugal drier. See *drier*. draining-plow (drā'ning-plou), n. A kind of plow used in making drains. A form in common use in England has three colters, two mold-boards, and a share. The middle colter is vertical and aplita the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side colters are in-clined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain; and the mold-boards lift the soil in two allces, which are delivered on each side of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, and 8 at bottom.

action of the second se

draining-pump (dra'ning-pump), n. A special form of pump used for raising water contain-ing mud and sand. See pump.

draining-vat (dra'ning-vat), n. Same as draining-pot.

That which drains, or by means of which drain-pipe (dran'pip), n. A pipe used in drain-

All gas accumulating within drain-pipes is carried off above the house. Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8785. drain-tile (dran'tīl), n. A kind of tile employed in the fermation of drains.

drain-trap (drān'trap), n. A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, while

allowing the passage of wa-ter into them. brain-traps are of various forms. Iu those repre-aented in the cuts it will be seen that there must

Drain-traps, shown in section

that there must Dram-traps, snown in section. always be a cer-talu quantity of water maintained to har the way against the escape of the gas from the drain or sewer. When ad-ditional liquid is conveyed to the trap, there is of course an overflow into the drain. In the left-hand figure the gas is prevented from escaping by a metal plate thrown obliquely over the drain-mouth and dipping into the water in the vessel beyond it. drain-well (drain'wel), n. A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth or stone to a nerous substratum. to draw off through the lat-

percus substratum, to draw off through the lat-ter the water which gathers upon the former. See absorbing-well, under absorb.

draisine (dra-zen'), n. [$\langle G. draisine = F.$ draisienne: see def.] An early form of the velocipede, invented in 1817 by Baron Karl von Drais of Mannheim in Germany, which was propelled by the rider's striking his feet on the ground. See velocipede. Sometimes spelled draisene.

drait, n. [A dial. form of draft1, draught1.] A team of horses with the wagon or cart. Grosc.

team of horses with the wagon or cart. Gross. [North. Eng.] drake¹ (drāk), n. [< ME. drake (= LG. drake), an abbrev., by apheresis, of *endrake er *an-drake (not found in ME. er AS.) (= MLG. ānt-drake, anderik = MD. endtrick = OHG. anetre-cho, antrecho, antrache, MHG. antreche, antra-che, antreich, G. enterich, entrich, dial. antrach = Icel. andriki (Haldorsen) (mod. Icel. andar-teani, stena, male: see stea, stag) = Dan, an-= icel. analysis (Haldersen) (mod. icel. andar-steggi; stegg, male: see steg, stag) = Dan. an-drik = Sw. andrake), a drake, $\langle AS. ened, aned, enid, ME. ened, ende$ (displaced in mod. E. by duck : see duck²) (= MD. ende, endte, D. eend = ML(G. anet, ant, pl. endc, LG. aante = OHG. anut, anot, anit, MHG. ant, ante, ente, G. ente = leel. önd (and-) = Sw. Dan. and, a duck, = L. anas (anat-) (see Anas) = Gr. $\nu\bar{\eta}\sigma\sigma a$ (for * $a\nu\eta\tau a$) = OBulg. antui = Russ. dim. utka = OPruss. = OBlig. duth = Kuss. (im. utka = OPruss. $antis = Lith. antis, a duck, = Skt. <math>\bar{a}ti$, a water-fowl), + -rice, later -rike, -rake, a masc. suffix appearing also in G. gänserich, a gander (G. ganser, gans = E. goose), täuberich (= Icel. $d\bar{u}$; riki = Dan. durik), eock-pigeon (G. taube = Icel. $d\bar{u}fa = Dan. due = E. down)$, and in some prop-er names (as G. Friedrich (> ult. E. Frederick) = Goth Frithereidra : G. Diotrich = D. Derrich: The number of the matrix of the matrix (2 und + 2 und +

Smiled she to see the stately *drake* Lead forth his fleet upon the lake. Scott, L. of the L., ii. 5.

2. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a drake, as the mint-mark. It is commonly supposed that the mark is in allusion to Sir Francia Drake, the famous admiral, but it is really the armorial cognizance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made warden of the mint in the fourierenth year of Elizabeth's reign.
 3. A large flat stone on which the duck is placed in the game of duck on drake. See duck²

plated in the game of duck on drake. See $duck^2$.—To make ducks and drakes. See $duck^2$. drake² (drak), n. [\langle ME. drake, a dragon, also a standard (see dragon), \langle AS. draca = MD. dracko, D. drack = LG. drake, OHG. tracho, dracho, MHG. trache, G. drache = Sw. drake = Dan. drage = leel. dreki (see the Rom, forms under dragon) L. draca (Grada dragon) and dragon). under dragon), \langle L. draco, \langle Gr. $\delta\rho \acute{a}\kappa w$, a serpent: see dragon. Cf. fire-drake.] 1†. A fabulous animal: same as dragon, 1.

Lo, where the firy drake alofte Fleeth up in thair [the air]. Gower, Conf. Amant., 111. 96.

And as hee wolde awei fie, His thoughte ther stode Diveles thre, Al hrennyng as a drake. Kyng of Tars, l. 408 (Ritson's Metr. Rom.).

2t. A battle-standard having the figure of a drake or dragon. Layamon, II. 340, III. 85.—
3t. A small piece of artillery. See dragon, 5. Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of drakes, nade them stagger. Clarendon, Great Rebellion. made them stagger,

At their landing, the captains, with their companies in arms, entertained them with a guard, and divers vollies of arms, entertained diskes. shot, and three drakes. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 80.

4. A species of fly, apparently the dragon-fly, used as a bait in angling. Also called *drake*fly.

The drake will mount steeple-height into the air; though he is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed every-where, high and low, in the river. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

drake³t, n. A Middle English form of drakk¹. drake-fly (drāk'flī), n. Same as drakc², 4. drake-stone (drāk'stēn), n. [In reference to the play of ducks and drakes: see under duck².] A stone made to skim along the surface of the water; the sport of making stones skim in such a way

water; the sport of making stones skim in such a way. dram (dram), n. [Now also spelled drachm, after the L. spelling; \langle ME. drame, a dram (weight), \langle OF. drame, also spelled, in imitation of the L., dragme, drachme, mod. F. drachme = Sp. drachma = G. drachme = Dan. drakme (cf. Dan. dram in sense 4, \langle E.) = Sw. drachma, \langle L. drachma, ML. also dragma, \langle Gr. $\delta \rho a \chi \mu \eta$, later also $\delta \rho a \gamma \mu \eta$, an Attic weight, a Greeian silver coin.] 1. A unit of weight less than an ounce. The dram is generally supposed to be of Greek origin. Many weights of this denomination and its multiples have been exhumed at Athens, belonging to different ays-tems, of 57, 67, 75, and 78 grains troy, and there were doubless others. The Solorie dram, the Athenian mone-tary weight was greater, and is fixed by the latest authorities as normally 97 grains. A dram afterward ap-pears in Phenleian systems as a half or quarter of a shek-el; and under the Ptolemies there was in Egypt a dram of 54.6 grains troy. Under the early Roman emperors a dram was introduced into the Roman systems as $\frac{1}{2}$ of an onnce, equal to 63.2 grains troy. This relation to the ounce has been preserved in several modern systems. Thus, in apothecaries' weight, a dram was $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce, of ograins, divided into 3 acruples of 20 grains each. The avoirdupois dram, however (derived from the Spanish darme, is only $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce, or 27 if grains. In the old spanish apothecaries' weight a dram was $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce, of ograins troy. The Nurmberg dram was $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce, or for grains, divided into 3 acruptes of 20 grains each. The avoirdupois dram, however (derived from the Spanish darme, is only $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce, or 27 if grains. In the old spanish apothecaries' weight a dram was $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce, of the Naapolitan system 10 drams made an ounce of 412 grains troy. The Nurmberg drachma carelpes, for we can-not the draham is often called a dram, and was in fact de-rived from the Attic drachma. Abbreviated dr.

We are not dieted by drachms and acruples, for we can-take too much. Donne, Letters, xxvii. not take too much.

2. A small quantity. [Rare.]

An inhuman wretch Uncapable of pity, void and empty From any dram of mercy. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

For (concerning the divine uature) here was not a dram of glory in this union.

3. As much liquid as is drunk at once; specifically, a drink of spirits: as, a *dram* of brandy.

I could do this; and that with no rash potion, But with a ling ring dram, that should not work Malicioualy like poison. Shak., W. T., i. 2.

I was served with marmalade, a *dram*, and coffee, and about an hour after with a light collation. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 225. From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free, Another Durfey, Ward ! shall sing in thee. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 145.

4. A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves. 4. A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves. See crib¹, 13. [St. Lawrence river.] - Fluid dram, a measure of capacity, equal to one eighth of a flu-id ounce, or about a tenspoonful. In Great Britain it con-tains 54.8 grains of water and measures 3.55 cubic centi-meters, while in the United States it contains 57.1 grains and measures 3.70 cubic centimeters. In medical use commonly written *fluidrachm*. dram (dram), v.; pret. and pp. drammed, ppr. dramming. [\$ dram, n.] I. intrans. To drink drams; inluge in the use of ardent spirits. He will scon sink: I foresaw what would come of the

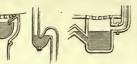
He will soon sink; I foresaw what would come of his ramming. Foote, The Bankrupt, iii. 2. dramming.

II. trans. 1. To give a dram or drams to; plywith drink.

Matron of matrons, Martha Baggs ! Dram your poor newsman clad in rags. T. Warton, Newaman's Verses for 1770. The parents in that fine house are getting ready their daughter for sale, . . . praying her, and imploring her, and dramming her, and coaxing her. Thackeray, Newcomes, xxviii.

Thackeray, Newcomes, XXVII. drama (drä'mä), n. [= F. drame = Sp. Pg. drama = It. dramma = D. G. Dan. drama = Sw. dram, drama (first in E., in the common heading of plays, dramatis personæ), \langle LL. dra-ma, \langle Gr. $\delta \rho \tilde{a} \mu a (\tau-)$, a deed, act, an action repre-sented on the stage, a drama, esp. a tragedy, \langle $\delta \rho \tilde{a} \nu$ = Lith. darau, de.] 1. A story put into action, or a story of human life told by actual representation of persons by persous, with imitation of language, voice, gesture, dress,

drama



and accessories or surrounding conditions, the dramatical (dra-mat'i-kal), a. Same as dra- dram. pers. An abbreviation of dramatis per-whole produced with reference to truth or prob- matic. [Rare.] ability, and with or without the aid of music, dancing, painting, and decoration; a play.

The church was usually the theatre wherein these plous dramas were performed, and the actors were the ecclesi-astics or their scholars. Struft, Sports and l'astimes, p. 227.

Westward the course of empire takes its way; The four first acts already past, A fifth shall close the *drama* with the day; Time's noblest offspring is the last. *Bp. Berkeley*, Arts and Learning in America.

A drama is the imitation (in a particular way) of an action regarded as one, and treated as complete. In the observation of the process of a complete action, and in the attempt to imitate it in accordance with such obser-vation, must therefore be sought the heginuings of the drama. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xvii. 2. A composition in verse or prose, or in both, presenting in dialogue a course of human action, designed, or seemingly designed, to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a form of imitated and represented ac-tion regulated by literary canons; the descrip-tion of a story converted into the action of a play, and thereby constituting a department of literary art: as, the classic drama; the Hindu literary art: as, the classic drama; the Hindu drama; the Elizabethan drama. The construction of such a composition is, as a general rule, marked by three stages: first, the opening of the movement; aecond, the growth or development of the action; third, the close or catastrophe, which must in all cases be the consequence of the action itself, as unfolded in acts, scenes, and situa-tions. The drama, whether in actual life or mimic repre-sentation, assumes two principal forms, namely, tragedy and comely; and from modifications or combinations of these result the mixed or minor forms, known as tragi-comedy, melodrama, lyric drama or graud opera, opera bubject and the manner of presenting it, are the nautical drama, the pastoral drama, the society drama, etc. Both tragedy and councely attained a high degree of develop-ment in the ancient Greek drama as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. Macauday, Milton.

Sophocles made the Greek drama as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. Macaulay, Milton. It is sometimes supposed that the drama consists of incident. It consists of passion, which gives the actor his opportunity; and that passion must progressively in-crease, or the actor, as the piece proceeded, would be nn-able to carry the audience from a lower to a higher pitch of interest and emotion. R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

In the cpic poem there is only one speaker—the poet himself. The action is bygone. The scene is described. The persons are spoken of as third persons. There are only two concerned in it, the poet and the reader. In the *drama* the action is present, the scene is visible, the per-sons are speakers, the sentiments and passions are theirs. *Dion Boucicault*, in New York Herald, July 6, 1883.

3. Dramatic representation with its adjuncts; theatrical entertainment: as, he has a strong taste for the drama.

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhouses depended. The character of the drama became conformed to the character of its patrons. Macaulay, Comic Dramatists.

4. Action, humanly considered; a course of connected acts, involving motive, procedure, and purpose, and by a related sequence of events or episodes leading up to a catastrophe or crowning issue.

The great drama and contrivances of God's providence. Sharp, Works, L. xili.

Let us endeavor to comprehend . . . the part assigned to us in the great drama of human affairs. D. Webster, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

dramatic (dra-mat'ik), a. [= F. dramatique = Sp. dramatico = Pg. dramatico = It. dram-matico (cf. D. G. dramatisch = Dan. Sw. dra-matisk), < LL. dramaticus, < Gr. δραματικός, < δράμα(r-), a drama: see drama.] 1. Of or per-teixing the the dramatic sector. taining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a written or acted drama: as, dramatic action; a dramatic poem.

Dramatic Ilterature is that form of literary composition which accommodates itself to the demands of an art whose method is imitation in the way of action. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. vili.

2. Employing the form or manner of the drama; writing or acting dramatically or theatrically as, a dramatic poet; a dramatic speaker.

The materials which human life now supplies to the dramatic poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as ancient tragic art . . . did not and could not posses. J. Caird. not possess.

3. Characterized by the force and animation in action or expression appropriate to the drama; expressed with action, or with the effect of action: as, a dramatic description; a dramatic appeal.

From thence, in my judgement, it proceeds, that as the lliad was written while his spirit was in its greatest vigonr, the whele structure of that work is *dramatick* and full of action. *Pope*, Homer, Postscript.

1759

matic. [Rare.] Dramaticall, or representative [poesy], is, as it were, a visible history; for it sets out the image of things as if they were present; and history, as if they were past. Baccon, On Learning, it. Cleero, who is known to have been an intimate friend of Roseins the actor, and a good judge of dramatical per-formances. Detector, No. 141.

dramatically (dra-mat'i-kal-i), adv. In the manner of the drama; by representation; vivid-ly and strikingly; as regards or concerns the drama; from a dramatic point of view; as, dra-matically solution; drawatingthy considered

drama; from a dramatic point of view, as, and matically related; dramatically considered. This plea, though it might save me dramatically, will damn me biographically, rendering my book from this very moment a professed romance. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. viii.

dramatisable, dramatisation, etc. dramatizable, etc. See

dramatis personæ (dram'a-tis per-sō'nē). [NL.: dramatis, gen. of LL. drama, a play; personæ, pl. of L. persona, a person: see drama

persone, pl. of L. persona, a person: see arama and person.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play. Abbreviated dram. pers. dramatist (dram'a-tist), n. [$\langle F. dramatiste =$ Pg. dramatista, $\langle ILL.$ as if *dramatista, $\langle dra-$ ma(t-), drama, + -ista, E. -ist.] The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays; a playwright.

In all the works of the great dramatist [Shakspere] there occur not more than fifteen thousand words. G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., vlii.

dramatizable (dram'a-tī-za-bl), a. [< drama-tize + -able.] Capable of being dramatized or presented in the form of a drama. Also spelled dramatisable

dramatization (dram "a-ti-za' shon), n. 51 dramatize + -ation.] The act of dramatizing; dramatic construction; dramatic representation. Also spelled dramatisation.

The spectators [of the ancient drama] lent their faith to The spectators [of the ancient drama] lent their failth to the representation, as we, at this period, should lend our feelings if we could witness a perfect dramatization of the life and death of our Saviour. N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 51. **dramatize** (dram'a-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. dram-atized, ppr. dramātizing. [= D. dramatiseren = G. dramatisiren = Dan. dramatisere = Sw. dra-matisera, \leq F. dramatiser = Sp. dramatizar, \leq LL. drama(t-), drama: see drama and -ize.] 1. The meta a drama of . put into dramatia form:

To make a drama of; put into dramatic form; adapt for representation on the stage: as, te *dramatize* an incident or an adventure; to dramatize a legend or a novel.

At Riga, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play: that is, a dramatized extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke*, Russia. 2. To express or manifest dramatically; bring ont in a dramatic or theatrical manner.

This power of rapidly dramatizing a dry fact into flesh nd blood. Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int. and blood.

Mr. Farebrother . . . dramatized an intense interest in the tale to please the children. George Eliot, Middlemarch, 11. 242. Also spelled dramatise.

dramaturge (dram'a-têrj), n. [= F. drama-turge = Sp. Pg. dramaturgo = It. drammaturgo = D. G. Dan. Sw. dramaturg, ζ Gr. δραματουργός, a dramatie poet, a playwright, $\langle \delta \rho \bar{a} \mu a(\tau-)$, a drama, $+ * \epsilon \rho \gamma \epsilon i \nu$, v., work, $\epsilon \rho \gamma o \nu$, work.] A writer of plays; a dramaturgist.

What was lacking to the tragedy in the law court was a Chardin — I mean a dramaturge to set it forth. Athenœum, No. 3151, p. 343.

dramaturgic (dram-a-ter'jik), a. [= F. dra-maturgique; as dramaturge + -ic.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; stagy; hence, unreal.

Some form [of worship] it is to be hoped not grown dramaturgic to us, but still awfully symbolic for us. Cartyle, Cromwell, I. 145.

Solemn entries, and grand processioning, and other ramaturnic grandeur. Lowe, Bismarck, I. 314. Solemn entries, and grand processioning, and const dramaturgic grandeur. Lowe, Blamarck, I. 314. dramaturgist (dram'a-ter-jist), n. [As drama-turge + -ist.] One who composes a drama and directs its representation; a playwright.

How silent now ; all departed, clean gone ! The World-Dramaturgist has written, "Exennt," Cartyle, Past and Present, il. 2.

dramaturgy (dram'a-ter-ji), n. [< F. drama-turgie = Sp. Pg. dramaturgia = It. drammaturgia = D. G. dramaturgie = Dan. Sw. dramaturgi, < Gr. δραματουργία, ζ δραματουργός, a playwright: see dramaturge.] 1. The science which treats of the rules of dramatic composition and representation; the dramatic art.-2. Theatrical representation: histrionism.

Some ceremental points, which, as they found no war-rant for them in the Bible, they suspected, with a very natural shudder in that case, to savour of idol-worship and mimetic draundurgy. Cartyle, Cromwell, I. 20. drammock (dram'ok), n. Same as drummock.

dram-shop (dram'shop), n. A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small quanti-

spirits are sold in drams or other small quanti-tics, chiefly to be drunk at the counter. **drank** (drangk). Preterit (and often past par-ticiple) of drink. **drape** (dršp), v.; pret. and pp. draped, ppr. draping. [= D. drapera = G. drapiren = Dan. drapere = Sw. drapera, drape, < OF. draper, make or full cloth, make into cloth, F. draper, cover with mourning-cloth, dress, drape, etc., < dram. cloth () E. drapiz, a y. - Pr. drap. - It. cover with mourning-cloth, dress, drape, etc., drap, cloth (> E. $drab^2$, q. v.), = Pr. drap = It. drappo = Sp. Pg. trapo, (ML. drappus, drapis, also trapus, cloth, perhaps of Teut. origin: see trappings.] I. trans. 1. To cover with or as with cloth; clothe; dress, as a window, an alcove, the outside of a house, etc., the human body, or a trapping = trape = 0representation of the human body, as in sculpture or painting : as, the buildings were draped with flags; the painter's figures are well draped.

Like some sweet sculpture draped from head to foot, And push'd by rude hands from its pedestal. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

And I'll pick yon an arbor, green and still,

Drape It with arras down to the foor. R. H. Stoddard, The Squire of Low Degree. Cheapside, to outshine her rivals, was draped even more splendidly in cloth of gold, and tissue, and velvet. Froude, Sketchea, p. 174. 2. To arrange or adjust, as clothing, hangings,

c. So arrange of adjust, as clothing, hargings, etc. Specifically used of adjusting -(a) in dressnaking, the folds of stuff in the style called for by the fashiou or by taste; (b) in upholstery, folds, festoons, etc., as of curtains or hangings; (c) in the fine arts, the folds of a dress, robe, etc., in a sculptured or painted representation. Compare drapery, 3.
34. To make into alerth tion. Compare drapery, 3. 3†. To make into cloth.

For Spanish wooll in Flaunders draped is, And ever hath bee, that men hauc minde of this. Hakluyl's Voyages, I. 188. II. intrans. To make cloth.

This act . . . stinted them [prices] not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might drape accordingly as he might af-ford. Bacon, Illat. Hen. VII.

tord. Eacon, flist, flen, Vil. **draper** (drā'pėr), n. [$\langle ME. draper, \langle OF. dra-$ per, drapier, F. drapier (= OSp. drapero, Sp.trapero = Pg. trapeiro = It. drappiere), a dealer $in cloth, <math>\langle drap$, cloth.] One who makes or sells cloths; a dealer in cloths: as, a linen-draper or we cloud dware.

weelen-draper. draperess (drā'per-es), n. [$\langle draper + -ess$.] A woman who deals in cloths.

It is no mean sign of the democratic day we live in when a little draperess lives to make such princely lar-gess. Contemporary Rev., LIII. 320.

draperied (drā'per-id), a. [$\langle drapery + -ed^2$.] Furnished with drapery; covered as with drapery; draped.

There were some great masses [of rocks] that had been detached by the action of the weather, and hay half im-bedded in the sand, draperied over by the heavy pendant olive-green sea-weed. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xviii.

drapering; (drā'per-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *dra-per, v. (equiv. to drape).] A making into cloth; draping._

By Drapering of our wooll in substance Eluen her commons; this is her gouernance, Without wich they may not line at ease. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

drapery (drā'pėr-i), n.; pl. draperies (-iz). [< ME. draperie = D. G. draperie = Dan. Sw. dra-peri, \langle OF. draperie, F. draperie (= Pr. dra-paria = Sp. traperia = It. drapperia), \langle drap, etc., cloth: see drape.] 1. The occupation of a draper; the trade of making or of selling aloth - 2. Cloth or tratile fabrics of seny de cloth.-2. Cloth, or textile fabrics of any description.

Itall be 3e marchans with 3ur gret packes of draperie. Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 154.

The duty on woollen cloths or the old drapery, charged at so much the piece of cloth, was calculated after the rate of two farthings and a half a farthing for every pound weight for Englishmen; but strangers paid a double rate, besides the old duty of 1s. 2d. the piece. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 20.

3. Such cloth or textile fabrics when used for garments or for upholstery; specifically, in *sculp*. and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, etc. Like one that wraps the *drapery* of his couch

About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. Bryant, Thanatopsis. Her wine-dark drapery, fold in fold, Imprisoned by an ivory hand. *T. B. Aldrich*, Pampinea.

To cast the draperies. See castl, r. drapet; (drap'et), n. [Dim. of F. drap, cloth.] A cloth; a coverlet; a table-cloth. Many tables fayre dispred, And ready digbt with drapets feativall. Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 27.

drappie

drappit (drap'it), a. A Seotch form of dropped, past participle of drop.-Drappit egg, a poached or fried egg. [Scotch.] drassid (dras'id), n. A spider of the family

Drassidæ.

Drasside. **Drasside** (dras'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Drassus + -idæ$.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, of the suborder *Dipneumoncs*, typified by the genus *Drassus*. The principal distinctive characters are the development of only two atigmata and two tarsal clawa, the want of a distinct demarcation between the head and thorax, and the second pair of legs not longer than the others. The apecies have eight eyes disposed in two rows, and they are mostly of dull color. **Drassoidæ** (dra-soi'dē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Drasside*.

Drassidæ.

Drassus (dras'us), n. [NL., appar. irreg. ζ Gr. δράσσεσθαι, grasp, lay hold of: see drachma.] The typical genus of spiders of the family Drasside

sidæ. drasti, drest²i (drast, drest), n. [Usually in pl., = E. dial. darsts, $\langle ME. draste, dreste, also darste,$ $derste, pl. drastes, drestes, etc., <math>\langle AS. darstan,$ derstan, pl., dregs, lees, = OHG. trestir, trester,MHG. trester, G. trester, dial. trest = OBulg.drostija, dregs. Hence drasty.] Dregs; lees.

Cocumber wilde, or sour lupyne in drestes Of oil comyxt, wol dryve away these beestes. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

The dreste [var. drestis, drast] of it is not wastid out, ther shal drink of it alle the synneres of erthe. Wyclif, Ps. 1xxiv. 9 (0xt.).

Thou drunke it vp vnto the drestis [var. drastis, Purv.] Wyclif, Is. ix. 17 (Oxf.).

drastic (dras'tik), a. and n. [= F. drastique= Final (Grastic), a. and n. [=1: drastique =Sp. drástico = Pg. It. drastico (cf. G. drastisch = Dan. Sw. drastisk), \langle Gr. dpaoruso, active, efficacious, $\langle \delta \rho \tilde{\rho} n$, act, effect, do: see drama.] I. a. Effective; efficacious; powerful; acting with force or violence; vigorous: as, a drastic cathartic. Compare eathartic, a.

The party was in such extreme and imminent danger that nothing but the most *drastic* remedies could save it. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The Coercion Act. . . Ind imprisoned 918 persons with-out trial, and in many cases without even letting them know the offencea with which they were charged. But these drastic measures, far from pacifying the country, had brought it to the very verge of civil war. W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readera, p. 195.

II. n. A medicine which speedily and effec-

tually purges. drastyt, a. Trashy; of no worth; filthy.

Myn eres aken [ache] of thy drasty speche. Chaucer, Prol. to Melibeus, l. 5.

An obsolete contracted form of drcadeth drat1+. (dredeth), third person singular indicative pres-ent of dread. Chaucer.

drat² (drat), v. t. [A minced form of 'od rot: see 'od and rot.] An expletive expressive of mild indignation or annoyance, similar to plague on, plague take, bother: as, drat that child! [Low, and chiefly prov. Eng.]

And aleepers waking grumble "drat that cat.

T. Hood The quintain was "dratted" and "bothered," and very generally anathematized by all the mothers who had young aons. Trollope.

drattle (drat'l), v. t. Same as drat2. [Prov. Eng.] Drattle'em ! thay be mwore trouble than they be wuth. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxifi.

draught, n. A corrupt spelling of draff. draught1, n., a., and v. See draft1. draught24, n. See draff. draught-board (draft'bord), n. The board on

which the game of draughts or checkers is played; a checker-board.

draught-bridget, n. [ME. drauht brigge, drawte brydge: see draft^I, draught¹, n., 24, and bridge^I, and cf. drawbridge.] A drawbridge.

Was ther non entre that to the castelle gan ligge Bot a streite kauce, at the ende a *drauht brigge*. *Rob. of Brunne*, tr, of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 183. draught-houset (draft'hous), n. A sink; a privy.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draught house* unto this day. 2 Ki. x. 27.

draughtiness, n. See draftiness. draughtsman, n. See draftsman. draughtsmanship, n. See draftsmanship. draughty¹, a. See drafty¹. draughty²t, a. See drafty². drave (drav). Archaic preterit of drive.

drappie (drap'i), n. [Sc., dim. of drap = E. drop.] A littlo drop; a triffing quantity. We're nae that fon', But just a drappie in our e'e. Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd. Burns, Oh, Wille Brew'd. Burns, Oh, Will Burns, Oh, Wi tongues spoken in southern India and Ceylon, supposed by some to be Scythian or Ural-Altaic, by others to constitute an independent group of languages. It includes Tamil, Telu-gu, Canarese, Malayālam or Malabar, Tulu, etc. Also called *Tamilian*.

1760

Dravidic (dra-vid'ik), a. Same as Dravidian. They first entered India, became mingled with the Dravidic race, and afterward were driven ont. Amer. Antiquarian, X. 59.

Amer. Antiquarian, X. 59. **draw** (drâ), v.; pret. drew, pp. drawn, ppr. draw-ing. [$\langle ME. drawen, draghen, dragen, drahen$ (pret. drew, drewe, drowe, drowyh, drough, drog, $droh, pp. drawen, drawe, drazen), <math>\langle AS. dragan$ (pret. drōg, dròh, pl. drōgon, pp. dragen), tr. draw, drag; intr. go, = OS. dragan = OFries. drega, draga = D. dragen, earry, = MLG. LG. dragen = OHG. tragan, MHG. G. tragen, earry, bear, = Leel. draga = Sw. draga = Dan. drage, draw, pull, drag, = Goth. dragan, draw. Not cognate with L. trahere, draw, whence E. trace, tract, etc. Hence ult. drag, draggle, drawl, drain, draught¹ = draft¹, dray¹, dredge¹, and prob. dregs. Cf. indraw, outdraw, withdraw.] I. trans. I. To give motion to by the action of pulling; cause to move toward the force applied, pulling; cause to move toward the force applied, or in the line of pull or traction: often with an adverb of direction: as, to draw a wagon, a train, or a load; to draw down the blinds.

Tis a bearded Arrow, and will more easily be thrust forward than drawn back. Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 10. They draw up the water by a windlass [from ciaterns], and carry it in leather bags on camela to the housea. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 6.

The carriage was drawn by a pair of weil-kept black ponies, furnished with every European appurtenance. II. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 184.

2. To pull along, as a curtain, or to pull with strings, as a purse, so as to open or to close it; pull across: as, to *draw* the bow across the strings of a violin.

Thigs of a visual sector of the sector of th

We will draw the curtain, and show you the picture. Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Close up his eyes, and draw the curtain close; And let us all to meditation. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

I draw not my purse for his sake that demands it, but His that enjoined it. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Which [heart] shall ever when I am with you be in my face and tongue, and when I am from you, in my letters, for I will never *draw* curtain between you and it. Donne, Letters, xxiil.

3. To remove or extract by pulling: as, to draw a sword (from its scabbard); to draw teeth; to draw a cork.

Agrauadain . . . drough his swerde, and apparelled hym self to diffende. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 569. Draw not thy sword ; thou know'at I cannot fear

A subject's hand. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

He durat not draw a knife to cut his meat. Fletcher (and another), Love'a Cure, iii. 2.

4. To take or let out, as from a receptacle or repository; remove; withdraw: as, to draw wa-ter from a well or wine from a cask; to draw blood; to draw money from a bank; to draw the charge from a gun.

The Angeli of Death drew from him his soule ont of his nostrils, by the smell of an apple of Paradise. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 261.

Myself drew some blood in those wars, which I would give my hand to be washed from. Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

5. To take, get, derive, or obtain, as from a source: as, to *draw* supplies from home; to *draw* consolation from the promises of Scripture. ture.

I write to zou a treiice in englisch brenely drawe ont of the book of quintis essencijs in latyn. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivail), p. I.

The colonies of heaven must be drawn from earth. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

What I argue shall be *drawn* from the scripture only; and therin from true fundamental principles of the gospei. *Milton*, Civil Power.

The Poet draws the Occasion from an Invitation which he here makea to his Friend. Congreve, tr. of Juvenai's Satires, xi., Arg.

The genius of every remembered poet drew the forces that built it np out of the decay of a long auccession of forgotten ones. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 234.

6. To lead or take along, as by inducement, persuasion, or command; induce or cause to go with one: as, to *draw* a person to the top of a hill.

draw

hill. Nay, rather wiit thou draw thy forces hence. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. Sir Francis improved his opportunity to buttonhole Mr. Filimore, and drew him into the next room. J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 164.

7. To lead or cause to come; bring by induce-ment or attraction; call up or together; at-tract: as, to draw a large audience; to draw lightning from the clouds.

So they yede, and net with their enmyes, and saugh that thei hadde drawe to hem grete part of the ionde. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

He shal drawe into remembrannce The fortune of this worldca chaunce. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 5. Why do melodramas draw larger andiencea than Mac-beth? Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

8. In billiards, to cause to recoil after impact, as if pulled back: as, to draw a ball.—9. To allure; entice; induce: as, to draw the atten-tion of an assembly.

She [Mary Queen of Scots] answered, That Letters might be counterfeited, her Secretaries night be cor-rupted; the reat, in hope of life, might be drawn to con-fess that which was not true. Baker, Chronicles, p. 369.

I may be drawn to shew I can neglect All private aims, though I affect my rest. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Some ladies of position actually engaged a famous mtm-ic and comic singer to set up a puppet show, in the hope of drawing away the people from Handel. Leeky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

10. To elicit; evoke; bring out by some induce-ment or influence: as, to draw a confession from a criminal; to *draw* the fire of an enemy in or-der to ascertain his strength or gain some advantage; to draw down vengeance upon one's head.

When he was spit upon, mocked, reproached and scourged, none of all these could draw one impatient ex-pression from him. Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

The skill and care with which those fathers had, during several generations, conducted the education of youth, had drawn forth rejuctant praises from the wisest Protea-tants. Macaulay, Ilist. Eng., vi.

11. To deduce; infer: as, to draw conclusions or arguments from the facts that have come to light; to draw an inference.

Some persons draw lucky or unlucky omena from the rst object they see on going out of the house in the horning. E. W. Lone, Modern Egyptians, I. 340. first morning. 12. To extort; force out: as, the recital of his sufferings *drew* tears from every eye.

He [William II.] set forth a Proclamation that none ahould go out of the Realm without his Licence, by which he drew much Money from many. Baker, Chronicles, p. 34. 13. To inhale or suck in; get or cause to pass 13. To inflate or suck in; get or cause to pass by inhalation or suction: as, to draw a long breath; to draw air into the lungs; the dust is drawn into the chimney. The same air with thee, *B. Jonson*, Catiline, itt. 1.

14. To drain or let out the contents of; empty by drawing off a fluid from: as, to *draw* a pond.

"O father, father, draw your dam, . . . There's either a mermaid or a swan." The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballada, 11. 241).

The Twa Sisters (Child'a Ballada, 11, 241). A lioness, with udders all drawn dry, Lay conching. Shak, Aa you Like it, iv. 3. Or hath the paleness of thy guilt drunk up Thy blood, and drawn thy veins as dry of that, Aa is thy heart of truth? E. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2. 15. To drag along on the ground or other sur-face; move in contact with a surface: as, to draw the finger over anything. Tace; move in contact with a surface: as, to draw the finger over anything. [In an early form of the punishment of death by hanging, the sufferer was violent-ly dragged or drawn to the gallows at the tail of a horse. Later the execution was rendered more humane, without altering its form, by drawing the condenned on a hurdle, or in a cart, instead of literally on the ground. See def. 16, and compare to hang, draw, and quarker, under hang, v.] With with here here here here here.

With wilde hors he schal be drawe. Richard Coer de Lion, 1. 4632.

The howndes schuld the flesch drawe. Sir Amadas, 1. 173 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

16. To eviscerate; disembowel: as, to draw poultry; hanged, drawn, and quartered. See hang, v.-17. To extract the strength or essential qualities of; prepare by infusion: as, to draw tea.-18. To extend by or as if by pulling; stretch; lengthen; prolong: as, to draw wire: to draw a long face. wire; to draw a long face.

His face drawn ionger than 'twas wont. B. Jonson, Volpone, t. 1.

While the fatal sister sought to twine It is thread and keep it even, she dreve it so fine It burst. Webster, Monumental Column.

In notes, with many a winding bout Of linked sweetness long drawn out. *Milton*, L'Allegro, 1. 140.

19. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to release it with an impetus.

And a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel. 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

Our attention is directed to the proper manner of draw-ing the bow-string. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124. 20. To drag or force from cover, as a fox, badger, etc.; force to appear. See badger-baiting.

You may draw your Fox if you please, Sir, and make a Bear-Garden Flourish somewhere else. Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

21. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's views or opinions; betray into utterance.

We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Coleman was drawn on the occasion, and that he failed to perceive it. Westminster Rev., CXXV, 580.

22. To produce; bring in: as, the deposits draw interest. -23. To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, etc.

If every ducat in six thousand ducats Were in six parts, and outsaid

Were in aix parts, and every part a dicat, I would not draw them - I would have my bond. Shak., M. of V., Iv. 1.

After supper we drew cuts for a score of apricocks, the longest cut still to draw an apricock. Marston and Webster, Malcontent, Ind.

24. To trace; mark or lay out: as, to draw a straight line.

He [God] draws the line of his Justice parallel to that of his Mercy. Stillingfleet, Sermons, H. iv.

Warring on a later day, Round affrighted Liabon drew The treble works, the vast designs Of his labour'd rampart-lines. Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi. 25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict: as, to *draw* a plan or a portrait; he *drew* a graphic picture of the condition of the city.

I have drawne a Map from point to point, lie to lie, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, and Land-markes. *Copt. John Smith*, True Travela, II. 180.

In which picture he is drawn leaning on a desk. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 52.

The flowers therein, Drawn on the margin of the yellowing skin Where chapters ended. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 209.

26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile: as, to draw a deed; to draw a check.

; to urun a check. This buke is on Ynglese drawen. Hampole, Prick of Conscience, t. 836. Go, the condition's drawn, ready dated; There wants but your hand to 't. Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

Ile entreated Mr. Doctor her husband that hee would drave a booke [a bill or brief] to intimate to the judge hia reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him. Beneauto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

He withdrew himself to his lodging . . . and drew out both his propositious and answers to our complaints. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 241.

Then, atrongly fencing ill-got wealth by law, Indentures, covenanta, articles, they draw. Pope, Donne's Satires, il. 94.

27. Naut., to require a depth of at least (so

many feet of water) in order to float: said of a vessel: as, the ship draws 10 feet of water.

And then he fell to explain to me his manner of easting the draught of water which a ship will *draw* before-hand. *Pepys*, Diary, H. 378.

On account of their being so liable to run aground, the boats of the Nile are generally made to draw rather more water at the head than at the atern. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, H. 27.

28. In med., to digest and cause to discharge: as, to draw an abscess or ulcer by a poultice or plaster.—29. In card-playing, to take or re-ceive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand.—30. In mining, to raise (ore) to the surface. Drawing bitting widing and lifting another hand.—30. In mining, to raise (ore) to the surface. Drawing, hoisting, winding, and lifting are all terms in use in various mining districts, and have essentially the same meaning. The engine which does the work is most commonly called the winding-engine; but the most comprehensive and generally used phrase for raising coal or ore from the mine to the aurface is drawing stiff.—Drawn forward, said of a furmace-fire when fuel is added to it and the draft is turned on.—To draw a bead on. See bead.—To draw a cover, to hunt through it for game.—To draw back, to receive back, as dultes on goods.—To draw cuts. See cut.—To draw down, in *forging*, to reduce the size of (metai bars) by hammering.—To draw dry, to draw off or remove all the contents from; empty completely: as, to draw a well dry. 111

My purse is large and deep, Beyond the reach of rlot to draw dry. Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1. To draw in. (a) To contract; reduce to a smaller com-pass; eause to shrink or contract: as, to draw in one's

pass; eause expenses.

1761

Mias Gisborne's flannel is promised the last of the week, and it must be drawn in to-morrow. S. Judd, Margaret, 1. 2. (b) To collect; hring together: as, to draw in one's loans. (c) To endlee, allure, or invelgie: as, he was cumningly drawn in by a schemer.

That a Fool should ask such a malicious Question! Death 1 I shall be drauen in before I know where I am. Congreve, Old Batchelor, III. 10.

Congrece, Old Batchelor, III. 10. To draw in the horns. See horn.—To draw it fine, to make over-acrupulous, nice, or affected distinctious. [Colleq.]—To draw it mild, to express something in moderate terms; refrain from exaggeration. [Colleq.]— To draw off. (a) To withdraw; divert: as, to draw off the mind from a painful subject. (b) To take or cause to flow: as, to draw off when or cider from a vessel. (c) To extract by distillation.—To draw on. (a) To allure; en-tice: as, to draw one on by promisea of favor. Some thought that Philin did but triffe with her:

Some thought that Philip did but trifie with her; Some that she but held off to draw him on. Tennyeon, Enoch Arden.

(b) To occasion ; invite ; bring about.

Was there ever People so active to draw on their own min? Howell, Letters, I. vi. 52.

Rnin? Under colour of war, which either his negligence drew on, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. Sir J. Hayward. Rnin?

To draw out. (a) To lengthen; extend. Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one. Addison, Virgil's Georgics.

(b) To lengthen in time; cause to continue; protract. Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou draw out thine anger to all generations? Ps. 1xxxv. 5.

thine anger to all generations? Ps. 1xxv. 5. Thy unkindness shall his death draw out To lingering sufferance. Shak., M. for M., H. 4. On the stage Of my mortality my youth hath acted Sours scenes of vanity, drawn out at length By varied pleasures. Ford, Broken Heart, iil. 5.
(c) To cause to issue forth; draw off, as liquer from a cask.

When one came to the pressfat for to draw out fifty vea aels out of the press, there were but twenty. Hag. ii. 16. (d) To extract, as the spirit of a substance. (e) To detach; separate from the main body: as, to *draw out* a file or party of meu.

Draw out and take you a lamb according to your fami-lles, and kill the passover. Ex. xii. 21. (f) To range ; array in line.

It had bin a small maistery for him, to have drawn out his Legions into array, and flankt them with his thunder. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

All his past life, day by day, In one short moment he could ace Drawn out before him, William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 288. (d) To ellelt by questioning or address; cause to be de-elared; call forth: as, to draw out facts from a witness, (h) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved exhibition of the opinions or character of: as, to draw out a bashful person at a party; to draw one out on religion or polities.—To draw over. (a) To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.

come over, as in a still. Marewood, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1824, p. 28, saya that the Moslem physician Rhazes drew over a red oil by distillation (Δ. D. 908), called oleum benedictum philoso-phorum. N. and Q., 6th ser., p. 159, N. and Q., 6th ser., p. 159, (b) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party,

and to join one's own party: as, some men may be drawn over by interest, others by fcar.— To draw rein, to tighten the rains; hence, to slacken one's speed; stop.

He reached a broad river's side, And there he drew his rein. Sir Roland (Child's Ballada, I. 226).

To draw the curtain. See curtain.—To draw the jacks, in *weaving*, to depress the jack-sinkers, one by one, so as to form double loops.—To draw the line, to make a limit or division in thought, action, concession, etc.; as, I will do no more; I draw the line at that.

I will do no more; I draw the line at that. M. Robin seems to us to be wrong in supposing that it is possible to draw any absolute time of asparation between the animal and vegetable kingdoma. Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 313. To draw the long how. See bow?- To draw up. (a) To raise; lift; elevate. (b) To bring together in regular order or arrangement, as in line of battle; array. This select assembly was drawn up in the centre of a prodigious multitude. Addison, Vision of Justice. At the very first review which he [Tyrconnel] held, it was evident to all who were near to him that he did not know how to draw up a regiment.

know how to draw up a regiment. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

On the 30th of May, General Halleck had his whole arms drawn up prepared for battle. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 380. (c) To compose in due form, as a writing, in order to em-body what has been proposed; prepare in writing; as, to draw up a petition; to draw up a memorandum of con-tract. tract.

tract. The lady hereafter-mentioned, . . . having approved my late discourse of advertisements, obliged me to drate up this, and insert it in the body of my paper. Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

A committee was appointed to draw up an answer. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 1. Draw, Drag, Haul. These words are in an as-cending scale according to the effort involved. They gen-erally imply that the person or thing drawing, etc., goes before or along. Draw usually implies merely effective pulling or persuasion. Drogging is generally upon the ground or surface, to overcome active or passive resist-ance; as, to drag a culprit to jail; to drag a log to the mili. Haul more distinctly implies the use of main force against a counteracting impediment, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person; as, to haul a boat ashore; to haul up a prisoner. Equally a nulsance are the native cartmen, with their

Equally a nulsance are the native cartmen, with their tong low carts drawn by mulcs or donkeys. E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, it.

Death from a rough and homely feast

Drew them away. William Morris, Earthly Paradlee, 11. 243.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., Iv. 10.

Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thoughts, Is in base durance, and contagious prison; Haul'd thither By most mechanical and dirty hand. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

II. intrans. 1. To produce motion, or move-ment of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction: as, an animal or an engine draws by sheer strength or energy; a sail draws by being filled with wind and properly trimmed; a chimney or a stove draws by sucking in a current of air; a magnet draws by its inherent power of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to *draw* from its attracting humors to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.

An heifer . . . which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. Dent. xxi. 3.

2 . To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise al-lurement, literally or figuratively: as, the play draws well.

draws well. Example draws, when Precept fails, And Sermons are less read than Talea. Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow. They should keep a watch upon the particular blas in their minds, that it may not draw too nuch. Addison, Spectator.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Emerson is the most stead-ily attractive lecturer in America. . . Mr. Emerson al-waya draves. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 375.

3. In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball.—4. To shrink; contract.

I have not yet found certainly that the water itself, by mixture of ashes or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

5. To move in some direction or manner indicated by an adjunct or adjuncts; go, come, pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or at-tracted (with reference to some specific course or destination): as, the wind *drew* strongly *through* the ravine. See phrases below.

He, arriving with the fall of day, Drew to the gate. Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 37. 6. To unsheathe one's sword: as, draw and defend thyself; he drew upon me.

Draw, If you be men. - Gregory, remember thy swash-ing blow. Shak., R. and J., l. 1.

A nobleman can now no longer cover with his protec-tion every . . . bully who draws in his quarrel, Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill. 7. To use or practise the art of delineating

figures: as, ho draws correctly .- 8. To make a draft or demand: with on or upon : as, to draw on one's imagination, experience, etc.

It is on my own personal reminiscences that I draw for the following story. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, H. 98. Draw not too often on the gushing spring, But rather let its own o'erflowing tell Where the cool waters rise. Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

Hence--9. To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies: with on: as, draw on the firm when you need funds.

You may draw on me for the expenses of your journey.

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling: as, the cart draws easily; the pipe draws freely.

Thy balance will not draw; thy balance will not down, Quartes, Emblems, i. 4.

11. In manuf., to leave the mold with ease 11. In manuf., to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece east in it. In metal-casting, melding of pottery, and the like, care is taken that the shape shall be such that the least touch will disengage the object from tha mold: thus, the sides of the meld are not normal to the back, but slightly inclined, and similar pre-cautions are taken in other cases. See deliver1, v. i. 12. To sink or settle in water: said of ships.

Light boats may sail awift, though greater hulks draw deep. Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

deep.

Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close — that is, to draw — as distinguished from wall-hangings, dorsers, and the like. Inventory of 1582, In Jour. Archaeol. Ass. XXX 253.—To draw aftert, to "take after"; resemble.

She is youre doughter with-onte doute, and draweth litill after hir moder. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

He is more suetter then is any maide.

Off that he drawith after that laydy Firo whom he is discended uerily. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6243. To draw back or backward. (a) To retire; move back; withdraw.

The soldier slso that should go on warfare, he will draw back as much also he can. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Her conscious diffidence ho saw, Drew backward, as in modest awe. Scott, Rokeby, iv. 4.

(b) To turn hack or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; give way; recede. Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man draw back, my aoul shall have no pleasure in him. Heb. x. 38.

To draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go,

And tease her till the day draws by. Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

To draw in, to shorten : as, the days draw in now.

As the days were drawing in, as old ladies say, it was advisable to make the utmost use of the daylight. Mrs. Chas. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania.

To draw near or nigh, to approach closely; come near. They draw near unto the gates of death. Pa. cvil. 18. Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you. Jas. Iv. 8.

To draw off. (a) To retire ; retreat : as, the company drew off by degreea.

Montpensier, finding no prospect of relief from home, and straitened by the want of provisions, determined to draw off from the neighbourhood of Benevento. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 2.

To mske good the cause of freedom you must draw off from all foolish trust in others. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

(b) To prepare to strike, as with the flat, in a personal en-counter. [Colloq.] — **To draw on.** (a) [On, adv.] To ad-vance; approach.

Our nuptial hour ce. Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. Our nuptial nour Draws on apace. Shak, M. N. D., i. 1. (b) [On, prep.] (1) To gain on; approach in pursuit: as, the ship drew on the flying frigate. (2) Of a dog, to move cautiously upon (the scented game). The Wilson's snipe gives forth a strong game effluvium, at it is no uncommon circumstance for a careful dog to

and it is no uncommon circumstance for a careful dog to draw upon one at a distance of . . . sixty feet. E. J. Lewis, The American Sportsman (1885), p. 252.

To draw out, to move out or away, as from a station: absolutely, or followed by of or from: as, the army drew out of the defile slowly; the ship drew out from her beat out of berth.

To-morrow we'll *draw out*, and view the cohorts; I' the mean time, all apply their offices. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

The train from out the castle drew. Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

To draw to or toward, to advance to or in the direc-tion of; come near; approach: as, the day draws toward evening.

Note his manoir comyn were many, Which fro hunting were *drawing* to that place, As wel of gret as smal, both hye and bace. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 621.

The heads of all her people drew to me, With supplication hoth of knees and tongue. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail. **To draw to a head**. Same as to come to a head (which see, under head).—**To draw up**. (a) To move upward; riae; ascend: as, the clouds drew up and disclosed the moon.

Whan the day vp droghe & the dym voidet, Thus Jason full loyfull to that gentill said. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 755.

(b) To form in regular order; assume a certain order or arrangement: as, the troops drew up in front of the pal-ace; the fleet drew up in a semicircle. (c) To come to a stand; halt: as, the carriage drew up at the gate.

I could see my grandfather driving swiftly in a gig along the seaboard road, . . . and for all his business hurry, drawing up to spesk good-humouredly with those he met. R. L. Stevenson, Some College Memorica.

(d) To keep company, as a lover: followed by with. [Scotch.]

Gin ye forsake me, Marion, I'll e'en gae draw up wi Jean. Ritson, Scottish Songs, I. 153. O cou'dna ye gotten dukos, or lords, Intill your sin countrie, That ye drew up wi an English dog, To bring this shame on me? Lady Maisry (Child'a Ballads, II. 82).

draw (drâ), n. [< draw, v.] 1. The act of drawing. Specifically—(a) In card-playing, the act of draw-ing. Specifically—(a) In card-playing, the act of taking a cardor cards from the pack or from another hand; the right or privilege of doing so: as, it is my draw next. (b) In billiards, the act of making the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball stter impact, either straight back or slightly slanting, by a quick low stroke and immediate withdrawal of the cue of the cue.

2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, drawbridge (dra'brij), n. [$\langle ME. drawebrygge$, a lot or chance drawn.—3. That part of a draw-bridge which is drawn up or aside.—4. A drawn bridge.] 1. A bridge which may be drawn up bridge which is drawn up or aside.—4. A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage: as, the match ended in a *draw.*—5. The act or man-ner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting. The utmost care and grest practice should be given to acquiring the correct draw. M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 19.

6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging. -7. The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame.-8. The gain or advance of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.-9. Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, etc.; the place where a fox is drawn.-10. Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feeler. [Slang.]

This was what in modern days is called a *draw*. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not. *C. Reade*, Choister and Hearth, v.

drawable (drâ'a-bl), a. [$\langle draw + -able$.] Capable of being drawn. drawback (drâ'bak), n. 1. Any loss of advan-tage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . . must be deemed a draw-back from the wisdom ascribed to him. Hallam.

It gives me great pleasure to think of visiting Scotland in the summer; but the drawback will be to leave my wife and children. Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey, lv.

2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated *dbk*.

Abbreviated don. Sir John. Honour's a Commodity not vendable among the Merchants; there is no Drawback upon 't. Fain. That's a Mistake, Sir John; 1 have known a Statesman pawn his Honour as often as Merchante enter the same Commodity for Exportation; and like them, draw it back so cleverly, that those who give him Credit upon 't, never perceiv'd it till the Great Man was out of Post. Mrs. Centitive, Artifice, I.

The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a *drawback* on the duty on British hops. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvii.

3. In *iron-founding*, a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a *false* core.

draw-bar (drâ'bär), n. 1. A bar used to con-nect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See drag-bar. [U.S.]

The higher the draw-bar is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and up in front. Forney, Locomotive, p. 334.

2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [U. S.]

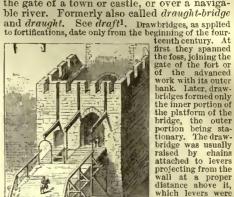
They were now stopped by some draw bars, which passed, they found themselves ascending a steep incline sown with large stones. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 202. large stones, draw-bays (drâ'bāz), n. A species of lasting, especially for making shoes.

especially for making snoes. draw-bench (drâ'bench), n. In wire-drawing, a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gage by being drawn through open-ings of standard size. See drawing-bench and drawing-block.

Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the draw-bench, a contrivance working with a windlass. Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 103.

draw-bolt (drå'bölt), n. Same as coupling-pin. draw-bore (drå'bör), n. In carp., a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the heles through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw tact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.— Draw-bore pin, a joiners' tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole is filled up with a wooden peg. **drawbore** (drâ'bōr), v. t.; pret. and pp. draw-bored, ppr. drawbore, To make a draw-bore in: as, to drawbore a tenon. **draw-boy** (drâ'boi), n. A boy who helps a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pat-tern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a me-chanical device employed for this purpose.

or let down to admit or hinder communication or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a naviga-



bridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being sta-tionary. The draw-bridge was usually raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the

Trawbridge, Château of Montargis, France. Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France. their inner extremities, the wall forming the fulcrum. When ralsed, the drawbridge formed s barricade before the gate, thus providing a twofold obstacle to the assailant -a chasm and a strengthened barrier.

Frem Iztacpalpan to Mexico is two lesgues, all on faire Causey, w water passeth. with many draw-bridges, thorow which the Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 787.

The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay through an archway, surmounted by the foresaid tower, but the *drawbridge* was down, and one leaf of the iron-studded folding-doors atood carelessly open. Scott, Kenilworth, xii.

2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.

draw-cut (dra'kut), n. A cut produced by a

drawing movement of a cutting-tool. drawing movement of a cutting-tool. drawee $(dr\hat{a} \cdot \vec{e'})$, $n. [\langle draw + -ee^{l} \cdot]$ One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn — that is, the one to whom its request is addressed; the person requested by a bill of ex-change to pay it. See extract under drawer, 3. drawer (drâ'er), n. [\langle ME. drawer, drawere; \langle draw + -er¹.] 1. One who draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; hence, formerly, a waiter.

Let them be hewers of wood and *drawers* of water unto all the congregation. Josh. ix. 21.

Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him st his table like *drawers*. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

The Drawers are the clullest people in it, men of good bringing vp, and howsceuer wee esteeme of them, none can boast more instly of their high calling. *Ep. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Tanerne.

One who or that which attracts.-3. One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

The person, however, who writes this letter [a drait] is solled in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee*. *Elackstone*, Com., II. 10. drawee.

4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, elothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a bureau, a table, a cabinet, etc., in such a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

As little knowledge or spprehension as a worm shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet hath of the sense or un-derstanding of a man. Locke.

5. pl. An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by mak-ing them go stark naked, without shirt or drawers, till they are ten years old. Locke.

Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawers to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier ones common-ly had a box-like compartment above and two or three drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among English and American furniture of the eighteenth cen-tury, and still common in some parts of the continent of Europe, are chests of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now commonly in use is the bureau.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay, A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day, Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 230.

drawfile (drâ'fil), r. t.; pret. and pp. drawfiled, ppr. drawfiling. To file by drawing the file sidewise along the work, as a spoke-shave is used.

The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tops being merely lightly draw-filed atter being turned up. J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 177.

The cone having been turned true, and its surface ghtly roughened by drawfiling, it is then charged with nur-emery and oil. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 61.

drawfile

draw-gate (drâ'gāt), n. The valve of a sluice. draw-gear (drâ'gōr), n. 1. A harness adapted for draft-horses. - 2. The apparatus or parts by which railway-carriages are coupled toge-

ther, etc. [Eng.] drawglove (dra'gluv), n. An old game that consisted in representing words by the fingers: also used in the plural.

Puss and her prentice both at draw-gloves play. Herrick, Heaperides, p. 306.

After dinner the children were set to questions and com-mands; but here our here was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at drawglove and shuffle the slipper. *II. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 21.

draw-glove (dra'gluv), n. Same as drawingglove.

The ordinary draw-glove, with eyindrical points and straps up the back of the hand and around the wrist, is preferred by many archers. Encyc. Brit., 11. 376.

draw-head (dra'hed), n. 1. The head of a draw-bar.-2. In spinning, a contrivance in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-horse (dra'hors), n. In earp., a device for holding work upon which a drawing-knife is used.

There is also a draw-horse, on which Hash smooths and squares his shingles. S. Judd, Margaret, 1. 17.

drawing (drà'ing), n. [< ME. drawing (def. 1); verbal n. of draw, v.] I. The act of imparting motion or impulse by pulling or hauling.—2. The act of attracting.

Will not this time of God's patience be a sufficient vin-dication of his lenity and goodness in order to the drawing men to repentance? Stillingfieet, Sermons, II. III. 3. The act of forming or tracing lines, as with a pen, pencil, point, etc.; specifically, in the fine arts, the act or method of representing oba pen, pend, pend, etc., presenting ob-fine arts, the act or method of representing ob-jects on a surface, strictly by means of lines, but, by extension, by means of lines combined with shades or shading, or with color, or even by means of shading or colors without lines; properly, a method of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over con-siderations of color.—4. A representation pro-duced by the act of drawing; particularly, a work of art produced by pen, pencil, or erayon; also, a slighter or less elaborate work than a pieture, very frequently in the sense of *sketch*, or a hasty and abridged representation of an object, scene, etc., often intended as a study for a more elaborate work to be executed later; also, especially in architecture, etc., a represen also, especially in architecture, etc., a represen-tation of a projected work; a design; a plan.

When they conceived a subject, they made a variety of sketches; then a finished drawing of the whole; after that a more correct drawing of every separate part—heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; they then painted the pieture, and after all retouched it from the life. Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, i.

5. The art of a draftsman; the art governing the acts and methods included under sense 3. 6. The amount of monoy taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural. [Eng.] – Chaik, crayon, pen, pen, etc., drawing, a drawing in the material or maner of the particular epithek, or the art or method of producing such a drawing. See crayon, sepia, water-color, etc., drawing, a drawing in the material or manner of the particular epithek, or the art or method of producing such a drawing. See crayon, sepia, water-color, etc., drawing in the part of the material or manner of the particular epithek, or the art or method of producing such a drawing. See crayon, sepia, equarcle, evaluator, etc., drawing in the paper, which should be of medium weight and regular digits has been sketched in, the darkest point are marked with a light touch of charcoal, and the highest he design has been sketched in, the darkest point are shift is formed by rubbing off the charcoal with a bit of exablishing gradations. The subject is indicated in broad simple masses, and the delicate tones are blended and softened, with a stump.—Cut-line drawing, in steined-glass, work at full-size carbon or drawing on paper of the design, is first coroon or drawing on paper of the design the best method. The paper, which are done on the work.—Drawing from the design in black and white, or in not more than three colors, etc., drawing in oct more than there colors, etc., drawing in oct more than the paper, which are dor pink crayon for the flash-thick black for paper of the design with the leader drawn, on a block of wood prepared for the engraver, who follows it he cutting the surface for printing.—Timber drawing, a drawing maker with a distinguished from a rough drawing or a sketh.—Tee-hand drawing, a drawing make with the all of instruments, as compasses, easles, rules, etc.; or the method or art of pradue and making a building, or the ike, by this method, the shad ows are conventio -6. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually

1703 from left to right at an angle of 45°, and all rays of light are considered to be parallel.—In drawing, correctly drawn; symmetrical; in proportion: applied to a work of art or to a natural object, etc.—Linear or line drawing, a drawing executed strictly in lines or with a point.— Monochrome drawing, a drawing executed home color only.—Out of drawing, incorrectly drawn; out of pro-portion; inharmonious. Compare in drawing.—Wash-drawing, a representation of an object produced by lay-ing in the shade an intat washes, with mercly the outlines and chief details put in in line; or the method, etc., of producing auch a representation. This method is much used for architectural drawing, drawings of machines, in-dustrial designs, etc.; and it is also largely practised in drawing on the block for engravers. drawing-awl (dra'ing-al), n. A leather-work-

drawing a wil (dra'ing-ål), n. A leather-work-ers' awl having a hole near the point, in which thread is inserted so that it may be pushed A leather-workthrough in sewing.

drawing-bench (drá'ing-bench), n. 1. An apparatus, invented for uso in mints, in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating. 2. A bench or horse used in working with the coopers' drawing-knife.

drawing-block (dra'ing-blok), n. In wire-draw ing, a drum or cylinder to which one end of the wire is attached, and which by its motion draws the wire through the drawing-plate, and at the same time coils it.

drawing-board (dra'ing-bord), n. A board on which paper is stretched for use in drawing.

drawing-book (dra'ing-buk), n. A book for practice in drawing, made of leaves of drawingpaper, usually blank, but sometimes partially printed with elementary designs to be copied in the blank spaces. drawing-compass (dra'ing-kum'pas), n. A

pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or peneil attached to it, or forming part of it.

or pencil attached to it, or forming part of it. See cut under bow-pen. drawing-engine (drâ'ing-en"jin), n. An en-gine for raising or lowering men or materials in the shaft or inclines of a mine. This is generally effected by the revolution of a drum, which winds up or un-winds a rope of hemp or steel wire to which the kibble or eage is attached. The term winding is more frequently used in the United States than drawing, which is common in England, although both are current in both countries. drawing-frame (drâ'ing-frām), n. 1. A ma-chine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, etc., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passfrom the carding-engine are attenuated by pass ing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor. -2. In silk-manuf., a machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the

the propagatory to being the into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cotton. E. II. Knight. drawing-glove (drâ'ing-gluv), n. In archery, a glove worn on the right hand to protect the fingers in drawing the bow. Also called drawglove.

In addition to his bow and arrows, an archer, to be fully equipped, must have a *drawing-glove* to protect the fin-gera of the right hand. Encyc. Brit., II. 376.

drawing-hook (drå'ing-hük), n. A clutch-hook used in lifting well-rods. E. H. Knight. drawing-in (drå'ing-in'), n. 1. In weaving, the operation of arranging the threads of yarn in the loops of the heddles.—2. In bookbinding, the process of covering the boards of a book-

cover with leather. drawing-knife (drå'ing-nif), n. 1. A cutting-tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each

end, for use with a drawing motion. When used, it is laid transversely to the work, and pulled toward the person with both hands. The work is held by a shaving-horse, clamp, or vise. 2. A tool for making an incision in the surface

of wood along the line which a saw is to follow, to prevent the teeth of the saw from tearing

the surface of the wood. Also draw-knifc. drawing-lift (drá'ing-lift), n. The lowest lift of a Cornish pump, or that lift in which the water rises by suction (that is, by atmospheric pressure) to the point from which it is forced upward by the plunger.

drawing-machine (dra'ing-ma-shēn"), n. A machine in which a strip of metal is drawn through a gaged aperture to make it even and thin

drawing-master (drâ'ing-mâs"têr), n. A teacher of drawing.

The method differs . . . materially from that generally adopted hy drawing-masters. Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, Int., p. ix.

drawing-paper (drå'ing-pā"per), n. A variety of stout paper made in large sizes, and designed drawl (drål), n. [< drawl. v.] The act of drawl-for use in making drawings. For peucli drawings ing; a slow, unanimated utterance.

drawl it is generally white, and for chalk drawings tinted. It is usually made of lizen stock. There are fourteen regular sizes, generally of about the following dimensions: cap, 13 × 16 inches; deny, 15 ½ × 18 ½; medium, 18 × 22; royal, 19 × 24; superroyal, 19 × 27; imperial, 21 ½ × 29; elephant, 22 ½ × 27 ½; columbler, 23 × 38 ½; atlas, 26 × 33; theorem, 28 × 34; double elephant, 26 × 40; antiquarian, 31 × 52; em-peror, 40 × 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 × 120. drawing-pen (drâ'ing-pen), n. A pen used in drawing lines. It generally consists of two adjustable steel blades between which the ink is held, the thickness of the line depending upon the adjustment of the distance between the blades. - Double drawing-pen, a drawing-pen which makes two lines at the same time. drawing-pin (drâ'ing-pin), n. A flat-headed pin or tack used to fasten drawing-paper to a board or desk; a thumb-tack. drawing-point (drâ'ing-point), n. A steel in-strument used in drawing straight lines on

drawing-point (drâ'ing-point), n. A steel in-strument used in drawing straight lines on metallic plates; a metal-scriber. drawing-press (drâ'ing-pres), n. A machine for forming hollow sheet-metal ware. It consists essentially of two dies, placed one above the other, and operated by means of eams or other appliances. Each die is la two parts, an exterior and an interior. A plece of sheet-metal having been placed between the dies, power is applied, and the two dies come together, first cutting the metal into the required shape, then holding it firmly by the edges while the interior parts of the dies press toge-ther, bending and stretching the metal huto shape. The machine makes pans, plates, dishes, covers, etc., complete in one operation. See stamping-press. drawing-rolls (drâ'ing-rôlz), n. pl. In spin-ning-machinery, rolls set in pairs, each turn-

ing-machinery, rolls set in pairs, each turn-ing more rapidly than the preceding pair, through which the sliver passes in succession and is thus extended or "drawn."

drawing-room1 (dra'ing-rom), n. [< drawing, 3, + room.] A room for drawing; specifically, the apartment in an engineer's shop where pat-

drawing-room² (drå'ing-röm), *n*. [Abbr. of withdrawing-room² (drå'ing-röm), *n*. [Abbr. of withdrawing-room, q. v.] 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private particular par privato persons receive parties, etc.

There is nothing of the copy-book about his [D'Arta-gnan's] virtues, nothing of the drawing-room in his fine natural divility. R. L. Stevenson, A Gossip on a Novel of Dunna's.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

He would amaze a drawing-room by suddenly ejaculat-ing a clause of the Lord's Prayer. Macaulay, Samuel Johnson.

3. A formal reception of company at the English court, or by persons in high station: as, to hold a drawing-room.

Pay their last duty to the Court, and come, All fresh and fragrant, to the drawing-room. Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 215.

A drawing-room yesterday, at which the Princess Vic-toria made her first appearance. Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

Drawing-room car. See carl. drawing-table (drå'ing-tā"bl), n. 1+. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a table the top of which could be lengthened by pulling out slides or leaves. It was the prototype of the modern extension table.—2. A table or stand especially designed for use in drawing.

stand especially designed for use in drawing. drawk¹ (dråk), n. [Also drauk, drook (and dra-vick); \langle ME. draue, drauke, drawke, drake = D. dravig, dravich, cockle, darnel.] Darnel; wild oats. [Local, Eng.] drawk², v. t. Another form of drouk. draw-knife (drå'nīf), n. Same as drawing-knife. 2.

knife. 2

drawl (drål), v. [A mod. freq. form of draw (as draggle, freq. of drag); cf. D. dralen = ODan. dravle = Icel. dralla, loiter, linger, similarly from cognates of E. draw.] I. trans. 1. To drag on slowly and heavily; while or dawdle away (time) indolently. [Kare.]

Thus, sir, does she constantly drawl out her time with-out either profit or satisfaction. Johnson, Idler, No. 15. 2. To utter or pronounce in a slow, spiritless

tone, as if by dragging out the utterance.

Thou drawl at thy words, That I must wait an hour, where other men Can hear in instants. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

II. intrans. 1. To move slowly and heavily; move in a dull, slow, lazy manner. [Rare.]

While the first anow was mealy under feet, A team drawled creaking down Quompegan street. Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To speak with a slow, spiritless utterance, from affectation, laziness, or want of interest.

This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious drawl. W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 223.

drawlatcht (dra'lach), n. A thief who practised somewhat in the manner of a sneak-thief, watching to see if the people of a house were absent, and then opening the door (drawing the latch) and taking what he could get. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy.

If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to he cald a duke, but a drawlatch. Chettle, Hoffman. drawler (drâ'ler), n. One who drawls.

Thou art no sabbath-drawler of old saws. Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K. draw-lid (drâ'lid), n. A lid that slides in grooves.

The box containing the selenium was laid on its side, and had a draw-lid which was kept closed except when exposure was made. Ure, Dict., IV. 791.

drawlingly (drâ'ling-li), adv. In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or tedious utterance.

drawlingness (dra'ling-nes), n. The quality of

being drawling. draw-link (dra'lingk), n. A link for connect-ing two railroad-cars. draw-loom (dra'löm), n. A loom used in fig-

draw-loom (dra lom), *n*. A foom used in hg-ure-weaving. The warp-threads are passed through loops made in strings arranged in a vertical plane, a string to each warp-thread. The strings are arranged in sepa-rate groups, and are pulled by a draw-boy in the order required by the pattern, the groups being drawn up by pressing upon handles. It was the predecessor of the Jacquard loom. **drawn** (dran), *p. a.* 1. Undecided, from the fact the regime content at the ordurate

fact that neither contestant has the advantage. If we make a drawn game of it, or procure but moder-ate advantages, every British heart must tremble. Addison.

If you have had a *drawn* battle or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 253.

fowl.-3. Melted: as, drawn butter.-4. In needlework, gathered or shirred; puckered by threads drawn through the material.

The Queen was dressed in pink silk, over which was a lace dress, and wore a white *drawn* gauze bonnet. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 171.

5. Freed from all particles of iron and steel by means of magnets: said of brass filings.—6. Having the sword drawn.

Having the sword drawn. Why, how now, ho! awake! Why are you drawn? Wherefore this glastly looking? Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. At daggers drawn. See dagger1.—Drawn and quar-tered, disemboweled and cut into four pieces. See draw, v. t., 14.—Drawn brush, a small brush, such as a tooth-or nail-brush, in which the tufts of bristles are wound with wire and drawn into holes, the wire being sunk in narrow grooves in the back, which are then filled with cement.—Drawn clay. See clay.—Drawn lace, drawn-work.

work. draw-net (drâ'net), n. A net made of pack-thread, with wide meshes, for catching the larger sorts of birds. drawn-work (drân'werk), n. A kind of orna-mental work done in textile fabrics by cutting out, pulling out, or drawing to one side some of out, pulling out, or drawing to one side some of the threads of the fabrie while leaving others, or by drawing all into a new form, producing a sort of diaper-pattern. This work was the original form of lace, the addition to it of needlework producing the simplest varieties of lace. The early name for this was *cut-work*. Modern drawn-work is generally left in simple patterns without the addition of needlework.

Why is there not a cushion-cloth of drawn-work, Or some fair cut-work, pinn'd up in my bed-chamber, A silver and gilt casting-bottle hung by 't? Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1. Creva drawn-work, a kind of drawn lace made in Bra-zil. Dict. of Needlework.

zil. Dict. of Needlework. draw-plate (drâ'plât), n. 1. A drilled plate of steel or a drilled ruby through which a wire, or Tawprate (and purp) through which a wire, or steel or a drilled ruby through which a wire, or a metal ribbon or tube, is drawn to reduce its caliber and equalize it, or to give it a particular shape. The holes in the plate are made somewhat conical, and where a considerable reduction in size is sought the wire or rod is passed in succession through a series of holes, each a little smaller than the preceding.
2. A similar instrument for testing the ductility of metals, consisting of an oblong piece of steel pierced with a diminishing series of gradually tapered holes.
11. Context, and was warehoused without being hauled on drays. This was held equivalent to drayage. Sould vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.
2. A charge for the use of a dray.
3. A charge for the use of a dray.
4. A charge for the use of a dray.
4. Man who drives and manages a dray.
4. Man who drives and manages a dray.

ually tapered holes.
draw-point (drå'point), n. The etching-needle when used on a bare plate; a dry-point. E. H. Knight.
draw-poker (drå'pō"kèr), n. A game: same as poker. See poker².
draw-nod (drå'rod), n. A rod by which two draw-bars, or the drawing-gears at the opposite ends of a railroad-car, are joined.
draw-spring (drå'spring), n. 1. An apparatus designed to counteract the recoil or shock when

a tow-rope or cable breaks. It consists of a cylin-der, having a piston-rod to which india-rubber bands are fitted, and a chain to which the tow-rope of a boat or the cable of a ship at anchor is made fast. 2. A spring connecting the draw-bar of a rail-road-car with the car, and designed to resist bath training and compression.

1764

both tension and compression. draw-stop (dra'stop), n. In organ-building, the knob by which the slide belonging to a particular set of pipes or stops is drawn and the wind admitted to that set, or by which a coupler is put in operation.—Draw-stop action, in organ-building, the entire mechanism of knobs, bars, angles, stickers, slides, etc., by which the stops and couplers are controlled.

controlled. draw-taper (drâ'tā"pèr), n. Same as delivery, 10. Also called draft, draught. draw-timber (drâ'tim"bèr), n. One of two tim-bers at the end of a railroad-car beneath the frame, and generally extending from the end timber of the platform, in passenger-cars, to the bolster. In passenger-cars they mainly apport the platform. In atreet-cars usually but one draw-timber is employed, and that is in the center of the car, and has the draw-bar attached to it.

draw-tongs (dra'tôngz), n. pl. An instrument for drawing fine wire.

This method prevents plier-marks, and also preserves the shape of the wire infact, by diapenaing with the use of draw-tongs, and this is of some importance in fancy wire-drawing. Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 104. $^{\mathrm{th}}$ draw-tube (drâ'tūb), n. In a microscope, the tube which carries the eyepiece and object-glass. It consists of two parts, one sliding within the other, so that its length can be va-

They've thrown him in a deep draw well, Full filty lathoms deep. Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11). 2. Eviscerated; disemboweled: as, a drawn draw-well² (drâ'wel), n. In old-fashioned fur-fowl.—3. Melted: as, drawn butter.—4. In niture, a deep drawer in which valuables were kept.

I wish, for their sakes, I had the key of my study out of my draw-well, only for five minutes, to tell you their names. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vl. 30. names,

names. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. su. dray¹ (drā), n. [E. dial. also dree; $\langle ME. * dreye$, a sledge, sled, $\langle AS. drage$, lit. that which is drawn, found only in the sense of 'drag-net' (= Sw. drög, a sledge, dray; cf. Icel. drag, the iron rim on the keel of a boat, or a sledge), $\langle dra-$ gan = Sw. Icel. draga, etc., draw. The ME.gan = Sw. Icel. draga, etc., draw. The ME. sense seems to be of Scand. origin.] 1. A low, strong cart with stout wheels, used for carrying heavy loads. Also called *dray-cart*.

It makes no difference . . . whether the conveyance was by wagons, drays, or cars. Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

[1883, p. 47.

dray² (drā), n. [Origin obscure.] A squirrel's nest. Also written *drey*.

The nimble squirrel noting here, Her mossy dray that makes. Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The morning came, when neighbour Hodge, Who long had mark'd her airy lodge, . . . Climb'd like a squirrel to his *dray*, And bore the worthless prize away. *Cowper*, A Fable.

dray³t, n. An obsolete variant of deray. drayage $(dra', \bar{a}j)$, n. $[\langle dray^1 + -age.]$ 1. I use of a dray; the act of hauling on a dray. 1. The

A brace of draymen bid—God speed him well, And had the tribute of his supple kuee, Shak, Rich. II., i. 4. To descend lower, are not our streets filled with saga-cious dray-men, and politicians in liveries? Spectator, No. 307.

drazelt, n. Same as drossel. dread (dred), v.; pret. and pp. dreaded, formerly dread, dred, drad. [Early mod. E. also dred, dredde; < ME. dreden, pret. dredde, dred, rare-ly dradde, drad, pp. dred, rarely drad, < AS.

* $dr\bar{w}dan$, only in comp. $on-dr\bar{w}dan$, \bar{a} -drwdan, of- $dr\bar{w}dan$, ONorth. $on-dr\bar{c}da$, usually reflex., be afraid, dread, = OS. an- $dr\bar{a}dan$ = OHG. in- $tr\bar{a}tan$, MHG. in- $tr\bar{a}ten$, be afraid; remoter ori-gin unknown.] I. trans. 1. To fear in a great degree; be in shrinking apprehension or ex-pectation of: used chiefly with reference to the future: as, to dread death.

Admonishing all the world how that he is to he dread and feared. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109. But what I drad, did me poor wretch betide, For forth he drew an arrow from his side. *Greene*, Sonnet.

What the consequence of this will be, God onely knows, and wise men dread. Evelyn, Diary, March 30, 1673.

So have I brought my horse, by word and blow, To stand atock-still and front the fire he dreads. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 264.

21. To cause to fear; alarm; frighten.

21. To cause to rear, marin, memori. This travelling by night in a desolate wilderness was little or nothing dreadful to me; whereas formerly the very thoughts of it would seem to *dread* me. *R. Know* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 422).

3t. To venerate; hold in respectful awe.

This flour that I love so and drede. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 211.

He waa drad and loued in countreis abowte, Heyest & lowest hym Loved & alowte, Arthur (ed. Fnrnivall), 1. 116.

II. intrans. To be in great fear, especially of something which may come to pass.

Whan the princes and the Baronns herde the kynge thus speke, thei were somdell a-shamed, forthei dredde leste he sholde holde hem cowardes. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 618. Dread not, neither be airald of them.

which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket. tremulous anticipation of or repugnance to the happening of something: as, the dread of evil; the dread of suffering; the dread of the divine displeasure.

Ac for drede of the deth I dar nougt telle treuthe. Piers Plowman (B), xv. 407.

When Gaheriea and Galashin saugh Agrauayn falle, thei hadde grete drede that he were alayn. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Whence this accret dread, and inward horror, Of falling into nought? Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you and the *dread* of you shall be upon every beast of the earth. Gcn. ix, 2. Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his nd his *dread* Job xiii, 11. fall upon you?

She turn'd her right and round about, Saye, "Why take ye sic dreads o' me?" The Laird of Waristown (Child's Ballads, III. 320). 3. A cause or object of apprehension; the person or the thing dreaded. Let him be your dread. Isa. viii. 13.

21. Doubt. Ther shulu ye sen expresse, that no dred is That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis. Chaucer, Wile of Bath's Tale, 1. 313.
Out of dreadt, without doubt. — Without dreadt, without doubt; doubtles. = Syn. I and 2. Awe, affright, fright, terror, horror, alarm, panic.
dread (dred), p. a. 1. Dreaded; such as to excite great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful. Ut herribut.

ul. If he will not yield, Rebuke and dread correction wait on us, And they shall do their office. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. We will be dread thought beneath thy brain, And foui desire round thine astonished heart. Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

2. That is to be dreaded or feared; awful; solemn; venerable : as, dread sovereign; a dread tribunal.

Conformding Mighty things by meanes of Weak; Teaching dum Infants thy drad Praise to speak. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1. God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord! In thy dread name we draw the aword. O. W. Holmes, Army Hymn.

dreadablet (dred'a-bl), a. [\langle dread + -able.] That is to be dreaded. Latham. dreader (dred'er), n. One who dreads, or lives in fear and apprehension.

I have suspended much of my pity toward the great dreaders of popery.

dreaders of poper. dreadful (dred'ful), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also dreadfull, dredful; \leq ME. dredful, dredeful; \leq dread + -ful.] I. a. 1[‡]. Full of dread or fear. "Certes, sir," seid Merlin, "in these two a-visions there is grete significacion, and it is no wonder though ye ther-of be dredfull." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde. Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 37.

24. Full of respect, honor, or veneration.

With dredful herte and glad devocioun. Chaucer, Good Women, i. 109.

3. Exciting or attended by great dread, fear, or terror; terriblo; formidable; direful: as, a *dreadful* storm; a *dreadful* invasion.

And zit is the Lond of Prestre John more ferr, be many dredfulls iourneyes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 271. The great and dreadful day of the Lord. Mai. iv. 5.

The lady may command, sir; She beers an eye mere dreadful than your weapon. Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, I. I. There is nothing so inconsiderable, which may not appear dreadful to an imagination that is filled with omens and prognostics. Addison, Omens.

4. Awful; venerable; awe-inspiring. How dreadful is this place ! Gen. xxvlii, 17.

A dreadful music. Massinger, Renegado, v. 3. So Evangelist drew nearer and nearer, and, coming up to him, he looked upon him with a severe and dreadful countenance. Bunyan, Pligrim's Progress, p. 94.

countenance. Bunyan, Fligrim's Progress, p. 94. =Syn. S. Fearful, Frightful, etc. (see awful); terrific, horrible, horrid, dire, diredul, tremendona. II. n. That which is fearful or terrible: used only in the phrases penny dreadful, shilling dreadful, to denote a tale of vulgar sensationalism sold at a small price, or a cheap sensa-tional newspaper or periodical. [Eng.]

A drunken good for nething, blind to his own absurdi-ties and shortcomings, he [Ally Sloper] commenced his career as the here of a penny dread/u which, unfortu-nately for its author, had but little success. Contemporary Rev., L. 516.

By grace of a very rare genius, the best work of the Brontés is saved, as by fire, out of the repulsive sensation-alism they started, destined to perish in shilling dreadfuls. F. Harrison, Choice of Books, Ill.

dreadfully (dred'fùl-i), adv. [Early mod. E. also dredfully, \langle ME. dredfully; \langle dreadful + $-ly^2$.] 1†. With alarm; fearfully.

Ac whan he hadde algte of that segge a-syde he gan hym drawe, Dredfully by this day! as duk doth fram the faucoun. Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 62.

Full renderly begynneth she to wepe; She rist her vp, and dredefully she quaketh, As dothe the braunche that Zepherns shaketh. *Chaucer* (ed. Gliman), Good Women, 1. 2679. 2. In a dreadful or terrible manner.

Ffro Viterbe to Venyse, thels valyante knyghtez: Dressos up dredfully the dragone of golde, With egles al-over, enamelede of sable. Morts Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2026.

Their beaten anvils dreadfully resound, And Ætna shakes all o'er, and thunders underground. Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

dreadfulness (drod'ful-nes), n. The quality of being dreadful; terribleness; frightfulness. dreadingly (dred'ing-li), adv. In a manner significant of dread or terror; with misgiving.

[Rare.] Mistrustfully he trusteth, And he dreadingly doth dsre; And forty passiona in a triee In him consort and square, Il'armer, Albiou's England, vi. 33.

dreadless (dred'les), a. [< ME. dredles, drede-les; < dread + -less.] 1. Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; intrepid.

And dreadless of their danger, climb The floating mountains of the brine. Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217). Gentle and just and dreadless, is he not The monarch of the world? Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iil. 1.

2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure. Safe in his dreadles den him thought to hide. Spenser, World's Vanitie, x.

3t. Without dread or apprehension: used ellip-tically (like *doubtless*) with adverbial effect.

Do dresse we tharefore, and hyde we no laugere, Fore *dredlesse* with-owttyne dowtte, the daye schalle be ourez! Morle Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2043.

dreadlessness (dred'les-nes), n. Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror.

Zelmane (to whom danger then was a cause of dreadles-ess...) with swiftness of desire crossed him. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i. dreadly; (dred'li), a. [< ME. dredli, dredlich; < dread + -ly¹.] Dreadful. This dreadly spectacle. Spenser

dreadnaught, dreadnought (dred'nât), n. [< dread, v., + obj. naught, nought.] 1. A person who fears nothing.—2. Something that assures against fear. Hence—3. A thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or for pro-tection against the elements; a garment made of such cloth. Also called forgroupht of such cloth. Also called fearnaught.

Look at him in a great-coat of the closest texture that the looms of Leeds could furnish—one of those dread-noughts the utility of which sets fashion at defiance, Southey, The Doctor, ivil.

1765 dream¹ (drēm), n. [< ME. dreme, dreem, drem, dream, a dream, < AS. *dreém (not found in this sense) = OS. drôm = OFries. drām = D. droom = MLG. drôm, LG. droom = OHG. MHG. troum, G. traum = Icel. draumr = Sw. drôm = Dan. drôm, a dream; perhaps lit. a deceptive vision, orig. *draugmo., < Teut. √ *drug, seen in OHG. triogan, MHG. triegen, G. triegen, now trügen = OS. bi-driogan (= OHG. bitriogan), deceive, delnde (cf. OS. drugi, deceptivo, OHG. MHG. ge-troe = OS. gi-drog, phantom, apparition, = leel. draugr, a ghost, spirit; = Skt. √ druh (for *dhrugh !), hurt (by deceit, wile, magic), ef. OPers. drauga, a lie). Though generally iden-tified with dream², AS. dreám, joy, a joyful sound, etc., thero is really nothing to connect the two words except the likeness of form.] 1. A succession of images or fantastic ideas pres-ent in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state ent in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state in which such images occur.

1765

And thel ete no mete in alle the Wynter : but thel lygn as in a Drem, as don the Serpentea. Mandeville, Travels, p. 288.

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes; When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. Dryden, Coek and Fox, I. 325.

A dream is a succession of phenomena having no ex-ternal reality to correspond to them. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 244.

2. That which is presented to the mind by the imaginative faculty, though not in sleep; a vision of the fancy, especially a wild or vain fancy.

Glories Gl human greatness are but pleasing dreams. Ford, Broken Heart, Hi. 5. The potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of varice. Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1781.

avarice.

They live together and they dine together; . . . but the man is himself and the woman herself; that dream of love is over, as everything else is over in life. Thackeray, Henry Esmond, vil.

Thackeray, Henry Esmond, vil.
dream¹ (drēm), v.; pret. and pp. dreamed or dreamt, ppr. dreaming. [< ME. dreamed not in AS.) = D. droomen = Sw. drömma = Dan. drömme = OHG. troumjan, MHG. troumen, G. träumen, dream; from the neun.] I. intrans.</p>
1. To be partially, and with more or less confusion or incoherence, conscious of images and thoughts during sleep: with of before an object: as, to dream of a battle; to dream of an absent friend. friend.

And he dreamed, and hehold a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. Gen. xxviil. 12.

The slave who, slumbering on his rusted chain, Dreams of the palm-trees on his burning plain. O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

So I dream, sometimes, of a straight scarlet collar, stiff with gold lace, around my neck, instead of this linp white eravat. G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 64. 2. To think idly or dreamily; give way to visionary thought or speculation; indulge in reverie or waking visions.

They dream on ln a constant course of reading, but not digesting. Locke.

Franklin thinks, investigates, theorizes, invents, but never does he dream. Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To have indefinite thought or expectation; think of something as possible; conceive: with of: as, he little *dreamed* of his approaching fate. He . . . [Jesus] takes this occasion to tell his Disciples that they must no longer dream of the Glories and Spien-dour of this world. Stillingsleet, Sermons, I. xii.

We might be otherwise; we might be all We dream of, happy, high, majestical. Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

In Persia, no one with any pretence to respectability would *dream* of stirring outside the door without at least four men walking behind him. O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

imagine in sleep. Your old men shall dream dreams. Joel 11, 28,

Sald he not so? or dld I dream it so? Shak., R. and J., v. S.

The dreams which nations dream come true. Lowell, Ode to France.

2. To imagine as if in a dream; think about vainly, idly, or fancifully.

Man errs not that he deems Ills welfare his true alm; He errs because he dreams The world does but exist that welfare to bestow. *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

3. To suppose indefinitely; have a conception of or about; believe in a general way.

The Athelsts and Naturslits dreame the world to be eternall, and conceine that all men could not be of onc; because of this diuersitie of Languages. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

She never dreams they used her for a anare, And now withdraw the bait has served its turn. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 287.

4. To pass in reverie or inaction; spend idly or fancifully: followed by away, out, or through: as, to dream away one's life.

Why then does Antony dream out his hours? Dryden, All for Love, i. f.

Dryden, All for Love, I. 1. **dream**²t, n. [ME. drem, dreem, dreme, earlier dream (rare except in earliest ME.), a sound, esp. a joyful sound, jubilation, $\langle AS. dredm, a$ sound, esp. a joyful sound, song, harmony, joy (very common), = OS. dröm, joy; hence the verb AS. dryman, dröman, rejoice, make jubilee, sing, = OS, drömian, rejoice. Prob. not con-nected with dream¹, q. v., but perhaps allied to Gr. $dp\bar{\nu}\lambda o_{\zeta}$, a noise as of many voices, a shout-ing, murmuring; perhaps also allied to drone¹, q. v.] A noise, especially a joyful noise: inbiq. v.] A noise, especially a joyful noise; jubi-lation; musie.

Tha be milite ihere . . . muchel folkes dream

ha be inner investigation in the second seco

Ket. Ant., 1. 240. To hire jouerd heo sede with stille dreme. King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52. dreamer (drē'mėr), n. [< ME. dremere, dremer = D. droomer = OHG. troumāre, G. träumer = Sw. drömmare = Dan. drömmer ; < dream¹, v., + -er1.] 1. One who dreams; one who has dreams or visions.

They said one to another, Behold, this dreamer cometh Gen. xxxvii, 19.

Alas i the *dreamer* first must sleep, I only watch'd, and wish'd to weep. Byron, The Glaour.

2. A visionary: as, a political dreamer.

He must be an ldle dreamer, Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. Prior.

3. A mope; a sluggard.—4. A South Ameri-ean puff-bird of the genus Chelidoptera, as C. tenebrosa.

dreamery (drē'mėr-i), n. [= D. droomerij = G. träumerci = Dan. Sw. drömmeri; as dream¹ + -ery, collective suffix.] A habit of dreaming or musing: as, given to dreamery. Imp. Diet. dreamful (drem ful), a. [< dream¹ + -ful.] Full of dreams; marked by dreams or visionary thought.

Give us long rest or death, dark death, or dreamful ease. Tennyeon, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

dream-hole (drēm'höl), n. One of the open-ings left in the walls of steeples, etc., for the admission of light. Grose. [Prov. Eng.] dreamily (drē'mi-li), adv. 1. In a dreamy man-

ner; as a dream.

dream. I hear the cry Of their voices high Falling dreamily through the sky. Longfellow, Birds of Passage. 2. As in a dreaming state; in reverie; idly. dreaminess (drē'mi-nes), n. The state of be-

ing droamy, or given to reverie. Ile was a dark, still, slender person, always with a trance-like remotences, a mystic dreaminess of manner. O. W. Holmes, Gld Vol. of Lile, p. 68.

dreamland (drem'land), n. The land or region seen in dreams; hence, the land of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie. They are real, and have a venue in their respective dia-tricts in dreamland.

dreamless (drēm'les), a. [(=0. traumlos = Dan. drömlös) < dream¹ + -less.] Free from dreams.

Worn with misery, He slept the dreamless sleep of weariness. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 207.

II. trans. 1. To see or think in a dream; dreamlessly (drem'les-li), adv. In a dreamless manner.

dreamt (dremt). Preterit and past participle of dream^I

dream-while (drēm'hwil), n. duration of a dream. [Rare.] The apparent Now and then, for a dream-while or so. Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

dream-world (drêm'werld), n. A world of dreams or illusive shows. [Rare.] But thou be wise in this dream-world of ours. Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

dreamy (dreamy (dream), a. [(= MLG. dromech) < dream] + -y1.] 1. Full of dreams; given to dreams; giving rise to dreams: as, dreamy mode.All day within the dreamy house The doors upon their hinges creak'd. Tennyson moods.

n, Mariana.

2. Having the characteristics of a dream; consisting of or resembling idle imaginations; dream-like; vague; indistinct; visionary: as, he led a dreamy existence.

From dreamy virtues of this kind he turned with some-thing like distaste. Talfourd, Charles Lamb. The atmosphere was not too clear on the horizon for dreamy effects; all the headlands were softened and tinged with opalescent colors. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 123.

drear (drēr), a. [An Dreary. [Poetical.] [An abbrev. of dreary, q. v.]

In urns and altars round, A drear and dying sound Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint. Milton, Nativity, 1. 193.

A drear northeastern storm came howling up. Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

dreart (drer), n. [Made by Spenser from dreary, a.] Dread; dismalness; grief; sordreary, a.] Dread row; dreadfulness.

The ill-faste Owle, deaths dreadfull messengere; The hoars Night-raven, trnmp of dolefull drere. Spenser, F. Q., II. xil. 36.

He to him stepping neare, Right in the flanke him strooke with deadly dreare. Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 20.

dreariheadt, drearihoodt (drēr'i-hed, -hùd), n. [False forms, made by Spenser, < dreary + -head, -hood.] Dreariness; dismalness; gloominess.

What evill plight Hath thee opprest, and with aad drearyhead Chaunged thy lively cheare? Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 30.

Spenser, F. Q., 111. 11. 30. But Fury was full ill appareiled In raga, that naked nigh she did appeare, With ghastly looks and dreadfull drerihed. Spenser, F. Q., 111. xii. 17. **drearily** (drër'i-li), adv. [< ME. drerily, dreri-liehe, dreoriliehe; < dreary + -ly².] In a dreary manner; dismally; forlornly.

A queer inner court, befouled with rubbish and drearily bare of convenience. II. James, Jr., Trans. Sketchea, p. 149.

dreariment; (drer'i-ment), n. [A false form, made by Spenser, < dreary + -ment.] Dismal-

ness; terror; horror; dread.

To sadder times thou mayst attune thy quill, And sing of sorrowe and deathes *dreeriment*. Spenser, Shep. Cal., Novemher. dreariness (drēr'i-nes), n. 1. The state or char-acter of being dreary.-2t. Sorrow.

Let be thi wepynge and thy drerinesse. Chaucer, Troilus, i. 701. drearing $(dr\bar{e}r'ing), n.$ [A false form, made by Spenser, $\langle drear-y + -ing.$] Dreariness; gloom. All were my self, through griefe, in deadly drearing. Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 189.

drearisomet (drēr'i-sum), a. [< dreary + -some.] Very dreary; gloomy; desolate; forlorn.

lorn. dreary (drēr'i), a. [Early mod. E. also drearie, drery, drerie; \langle ME. drery, dreri, dreori, drury, \langle AS. dreórig, sad, mournful. AS. dreórig also means bloody, gory, = OS. drörag = Icel. drey-rigr = MHG. trōrie, bloody, \langle AS. dreór = OS. drör = Icel. dreyri, dröri = MHG. trör, blood, gore, \langle AS. dreósan (= Goth. driusan, etc.), fall, whence ult. E. dross and drizzle, q. v. But the sense 'sad' is prob. reached from another di-rection: OHG. *trūrag, trūreg, MHG. trūrec, G. traurig, whence prob. LG. trūrig, D. treurig (with HG. t), sad, mournful, connected with OHG. trūrēn, east down the eyes, mourn, MHG. trūren, G. trauern, mourn, orig. cause to fall, causative of the orig. verb, Goth. driusan, etc., above.] 1†. Sorrowful; sad. Thus praied thai all with drery steuyn, Heneand up thoire headides till hearr.

above.] 1†. Sorrowful; sad. Thus praied thai all with *drery* steuyn, Heueand up thaire heuidea till heuyn. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129. They renue the funerall pompe of these great men yearly, assembling thither with plentie of wine and meats, and there watch all night (especially the women) singing *drerie* lamentations. Purchas, Filgrimage, p. 822. 2. Lonesomely dismal or gloomy; exciting a feeling of desolation, sadness, or gloom.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl, With dreary shricks did also yell. Spenser, F. Q.

With dreary shricks did also yell. Spenser, F. Q. The breakers were right beneath her bows, She drifted a dreary wreck. Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus. On the ridge of the slope [was] an old cemetery, so dreary with its few hopelees fig-trees and aloes that it made the heart ache to look at it. T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

Hence-3. Exciting a feeling of tedium or en-nui; tiresomely monotonous: as, a *dreary* book.

Chaucer is the first who broke away from the dreary traditional style, and gave not merely stories, but lively pictures of real life as the ever renewed substance of poetry. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 255.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Cheerless, comfortless, drear, dark.-3. 2. A boat or vessel used in dredging. Tedious.

drecchet, v. See $dretch^1$, $dretch^2$. dredt, dredet, v. and n. Middle English forms

dredelest, a. A Middle English form of dread-

dreder (dred'er), n. [Sc., also dredour, dridder, drither; appar. < dread, v.] Fear; dread. [Scotch.]

What alleth yon, my daughter Janet, You look sae pale and wan? There is a dreder in your heart, Or else ye love a man. Lord Thomas of Winesberry (Child's Ballads, IV. 305).

Lord Thomas of Winesperry (china's balance, 14, 303). dredge1 (drej), n. [Formerly sometimes written drudge; of LG. origin, perhaps through OF. drege, dreige, a kind of net used for catching oysters (cf. mod. F. drague, \langle E. drag, n.), \langle OD. draghe, D. dreg(-net), a dredge, a drag-net (see drag-net and drag1); cf. D. dreg = LG. dregge, drägge = Dan. dræg = Sw. dragg, a grapnel, drag. The form dredge is practically an assibi-lation of drag a. ult. \langle drag. v.; see drag.] 1. lation of drag, n., ult. (drag, v.: see drag.] 1. A bush-harrow; a large rake. [Prov. Eng.] – 2. Any instrument for bringing up or removing solid substances from under water by dragging on the bottom. (a) A drag-net for taking oysters, etc.

The oystera... have a peculiar dredge; which is a thick atrong net, fastened to three spils of iron, and drawne at the boates aterne gathering whatsoener it meeteth lying in the bottome of the water. R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.
(b) An apparatus for bringing up marine animals, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation. It consists principally of a frame of from and a net which is attached to the frame. As generally about three times as long as wide, with straight ends and slightly inclined sides, having the outer edges sharp to gerve as scrapera. The net is usually composed of heavy twine, but sometimes of Iron chainwork, and is attached to the frame by holes near the inner edges. Fastened to the frame are iron handles, to which a rope or iron chain is attached. (c) A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbors, etc. See dredying-machine.
3. In ore-dressing, in certain mining districts of England, ore which is intermediate in richness between "prill-ore" and "halvans"; ore of second quality, more or less intermixed with veinstone. Sometimes written dradge.

dredge¹ (drej), v.; pret. and pp. dredged, ppr. dredge¹ (drej), v.; pret. and pp. dredged, ppr. dredging. [< dredge¹, n.] **I**. trans. **1**. To clear out with a dredge; remove sand, silt, mud, etc., from the bottom of: as, to *dredge* a harbor, river, or canal.-2. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; obtain or remove by the use of a dredge: as, to *dredge* mud from a river.

A Caryophyllia which was *dredged* up alive by Captain ing. Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 116. King.

II. intrans. To make use of a dredge; operate with a dredge: as, to dredge for oysters. dredge² (drej), n. [Also dradge; assibilated from earlier dreg, \leq ME. dragg, dragge, drage, a mixture of different kinds of grain or pulse, meslin; the same as ME. dragge, dradge, dragy, a kind of digestive and stomachic comfit, \langle OF. dragie, dragee, a kind of digestive powder, a com-fit, sweetmeat, also small shot, etc., mod. F. dragée, a sugar-plum, small shot, meslin, < Pr. dragea = Sp. grajea = Pg. grageia, grangea = aor. of $\tau \rho \Delta \gamma \epsilon v$, gnaw, nibble, munch, eat.] Formerly, same as meslin; now, specifically, a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Thy dredge and thy barley go thresh out to malt. Tusser. dredge³ (drej), v. t.; pret. and pp. dredged, ppr. dredging. [Formerly dreg; E. dial. dridge; < dredge², n.] To sprinkle flour upon, as roasting meat.

Burnt figs dreg'd with meal and powdered sugar. Beau. and Fl., Scorntul Lady, ii. 3.

Dredge you a dish of plovers. Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

dredge-box (drej'boks), n. [$\langle dredge^3 + bax^2$.]

areage-box (arely boxs), n. [$\langle areages + bax^2$.] Same as dredging-box. dredgeman (drej'man), n.; pl. dredgemen(men). [$\langle dredge^1 + man$.] One who fishes for oysters with a dredge. dredger¹ (drej'er), n. [$\langle dredge^1 + -er^1$.] 1. One who works with or makes use of a dredge.

In the month of May, the *dredgers* (by the law of the Admirality court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever. Bp. Sprat, Hist. Royal Soc.

We . . . had sight of a brigandine or a *dredger*, which the general tooke within one houres chase with his two barges. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, 111, 586.

of dread. dredefult, a. A Middle English form of dread-ful. dredger² (dreij'er), n. [< dredge³ + -er¹.] A dredging-box.

dredgerman (drej'er-man), n.; pl. dredgermen (-men). One engaged in dredging.

In these courts they appoint . . . the quantity [of oys-ters] each *Dredgerman* shall take in a day, which ianaually called Setting the Slint. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 150.

dredgie (drej'i), n. Same as dirgie. [Scotch.] dredging (drej'ing), n. [Verbal n. of dredge¹, v.] 1. The act of using a dredge.

Most of our coasts produce them [oysters] naturally, and in such places they are taken by *dredging*, and are become an article of commerce, both raw and pickled. *Pennant*, Brit, Zoölogy, The Oyster.

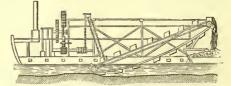
The matter or material brought up by a 2. dredge.

It is not a little curlous that these two forms should present themselves in the same dredging. W. B. Carpenter, Microa., § 474.

dredging-box (drej'ing-boks), n. [Also for-merly drudging-box; <dredging + box².] A small box, usually of tin, with a perforated top, used to sprinkle flour on roasting meat, on a knead-ing-board, etc. Also dredge-box.

Cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and drudging-boxes, &c., lately dng up at Rome, out of an old subterra-nean scullery. King, Art of Cookery, v.

dredging-machine (drej'ing-ma-shēn"), n. An apparatus for lifting mud and silt from the botapparatus for lifting mud and silt from the bot-toms of rivers, harbors, canals, etc. Some dredg-ing-machines employ a single bivalve or clans-shell accop; others a series of scoops on an endless chain; others some form of auction apparatus. The earliest form appears to have been a single box-like shovel or spoon, suspended from a crane rigged up on a large flat-boat. It was low-ered into the mud, dragged along by means of ropes till filled, and then raised and emptied into the boat. An-other early form is the chaplel or chain-pump, which, by means of an endless chain carrying buckets traveling in a trough, lifts amd and water, discharging them at the row built aomeof the largest and most powerful dredging-machines in use. They consist of large, flat-bottomed



Steam Dredging-machine.

Steam Dredging-machine. boats, usually of iron, with a bucket-chain carrying near-ly 40 buckets, each with a capacity of about 13 cubic feet. In excavating the Suez canal, the lifting buckets of some of the larger machines had a capacity of 5 cubic feet each, and the delivery was 20 buckets a minute. For the deliv-ery of the sand or spoil both chutes and traveling buckets were used, the spoil heing, in some instances, delivered 230 feet from the dredger. The clam-shell dredger is largely used in the United States, and has the merit of ease of management, the scoop operating in a half-circle about the boat, so that a wild channel can be excavated without moving the boat. The accop is suspended from a crane at the bow of the boat, and is operated by means of chains controlled by steam-power, two long flexible poles erving as guides for the clam-shell. In the machines em-ploying a suction or exhanst, a tube is lowered into the mud, and the mud and water are raised by means of a re-volving disk in the tube, or by the aid of a vacuum or an ejector. A large vessel on the boat, being exhausted of the pipe, driving out the air. Many other forms are used. **Dred Scot case.** See case! **dred**. (dre), r. [< ME. dreen, dreien, dryen, drehen, dregera, pipe is lowered, into the super part of the pipe, driving out the ais. Many other forms, are used. **Dred Scot case.** See case! **dred**. (dre), r. [< Met. dreen, dreien, dryen, drehen, dreger, drenghen, dreogen, < A.S. dreofgan, bear, suffer, endure, also do, perform, = Goth, drivingan, do military service; cf. Leel. dryigja (a secondary form), conmect, perpetrate, also lengthen: see dree? Cf. also dright.] I. trans.

(a secondary form), connect, perpetrate, also lengthen: see dree². Cf. also dright.] I. trans. To suffer; bear; endure: as, to dree penance. [Now only Scotch or poetical.]

For what I drye or what I thinke, I wil myselven al it drynke. Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1879.

Why dreghts thou this dole, & deris thi aeluyn? Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3586.

Ye have the pains o' hell to dree. The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 271).

The Critet Moner (Child's Banads, R. 21). To dree one's or & weird, to abide one's fate or destiny ; endure an inevitable penalty. [Scotch.] I kenn'd he behoved to dree his weird till that day cam. Scott, Guy Mannering, lv. A poor broken-hearted thing, that, if she hath done evil, has dreed a sore weird for it. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, I. xil.

dree

continue.

Neiz wod of his witt he wax neiz for drede, & fied as fast homward as fet mizt drie. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1772. Ride on, ride on, Lord William now, As fast as ye can dree ! Lord William (Chiid's Bailads, III. 19).

dree² (drõ), a. [E. dial., = Se. dreigh, dreich, dreegh, \leq ME. dreg, dregh, drig, dryg, long, ex-tended, great, \leq Icel. drjügr = Sw. dryg = Dan. dröi, long, amplo, substantial, solid, heavy; ef. Icol. draugr, a sluggard; $drigi_a$, commit, also keep longer, lengthen; Sw. $drigi_a$, stay, delay, = Dan. dröie, make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with AS. dreogan, bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, E. dree: see dreel.] 1+. Long; large; ample; great.

The kynge was lokyd in a feide By a ryver breda and dreghe. MS. Harl., 2252. (Halliwell.)

The durres to vndo of the dregh horse. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11890.

"Thou'rt in great pain, my own dear Stephen?" "I ha' been — dreadful, and dree, and loug." Dickens, Hard Times, iii. 6.

dree² (drē), n. [E. dial., = Se. dreigh, \leq ME. dreghe, dregh, \leq dregh, dreg, etc., dree: see drec², a.] Length; extension; the longest part.

Thus they drevene to the dede dukes and erics. Alle the dreghe of the daye, with dredfulle werkes i Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2916.

dreely (drô'li), adv. [E. dial., = Sc. dreighly, < ME. drely, drczly, dreghly, dryzly, etc.; < dree² + -ly².] 1[†]. Highly; largely; nobly; earnestly.

I drow into a dreme, & drephly me thought That Mercury the mykili God, in the mene tyme, Thre goddea hade gotten goyng hym bye, That come in his company clere to beholde. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2379.

Drawene dreghely the wyne, and drynkne thereaftyre. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2028.

2. Slowly; tediously. [Prov. Eng.] dreen, v. and n. A dialectal form of drain. dreg¹, n. An obsolete or colloquial singular of

dregs

aregs. dregs; n. An obsolete form of $dredge^2$. dregs; v. t. An obsolete form of $dredge^3$. dregginess (dreg'i-nes), n. [$\langle dreggy + -ness$.] The state of being dreggy; fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feeulenee. dreggish(dreg'ish), a. [$\langle dreg^1 (dregs) + -ish^1$.] Full of dregs; foul with lees; feeulent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

dreggy (dreg'i), a. [< ME. dreggy (= Sw. dräg-gig), < dreg¹ (dregs) + -y¹.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feeulent.

No relations of theirs, after all, hut a dreggy hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 46.

dregs (dregz), n. pl. [< ME. dreggcs, also drag-ges, rarely in sing. dreg, < leel. dregg, pl. dreg-gjar = Sw. drägg, dregs, lees; prob. < leel. and Sw. draga = E. draw, the connection of thought being like that in drain as related to draw: see drain, draw.] 1. The sediment of liquors; see drain, draw.] 1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feeulence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel containing them. [Formerly, and still some-times colloquially, used in the singular.]

The dregs thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them. Ps. lxxv. 8.

What too curions dreg capies my sweet lady in the foun-tain of our love? Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

King John, in the meanwhile, was draining the cup of hitterness to the dreys. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., L 2

You have stretched out your hands to save the dregs of the sifted sediment of a residuum. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 253.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, what is most vile and worthless: as, the *dregs* of society.

From the dregs of life think to receive What the first sprightly running could not give. Dryden, Aurengrebe, iv. 1. What wonder is it, if ever since, and especially now, in these dreps of time, there be wilfal men found, who will oppose their own vain fancies and novelties to the general sense of the whole body of Christians? Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II, xi.

They increased, by their numbers and their vices, the weight of that *dreg* which, in great and prosperous cities, ever sinks . . . to the lowest condition. J. Adams, Works, IV. 538.

II.; intrans. To enduro; be able to do or 3. Solid impurities found in raw fats. W. L.

3. Solid impurities found in raw fats. W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 83.—To drain the eup to the dregs. See cup. dreher (drā'èr), n. [G., a kind of dauce, a turner, a winch, \leq drehen, turn, = AS. thrāwan, turn, throw, E. throw: see throw.] 1. An Aus-trian dance similar to the ländler.—2. Musie

written to accompany such a dance. dreier, dreyer (dri'er), n. [G. usually dreier, $\langle drei = E. three.$] A Silesiau money, 3 hellers. dreigh (dreeh), a. and n. A Seotch form of dree2.

When thou an' I were young an' skeigh, An' stable meals at fairs were dreigh. Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare. dreintt. An obs eiple of drench1. An obsolete preterit and past parti-

etple of arenen¹. Dreissena (drī'se-nā), n. [NL., after Dr. Dreys-sen of Belgium.] A geuus of bivalve lamelli-branchs, of the family Mytilidæ, or mussels, or made type of the family Dreissenidæ. D. poly-morpha, originally an iahabitant of rivers and streams emptying into the Arai and Casplan seas, has exteaded its range into many European localities. Also Dreyssena, Dreissensia.

21. Great; of serious moment.—3. Tedious; **Dreissenacea** (drī-se-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < wearisome; tiresome. [Prov. Eng.] Dreissena + -aeca.] A group of acephalous "Thou'rt in great pain, my own dear Stephen?" "I mollusks: same as the family Dreissenide.

Dreissenidæ (dri-sen'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dreissena + -idac.$] A family of bivalve mellusks, typified by the

valvemollusks, typified by the genus Dreissena. The mantle is open only for the foot in front of the umbones, and the siphons are situ-ated at the distal margin. The branchial siphon is tubular, the anal subsessile, the foot liguinte and bys-siferons, and the shell mytiliform with terminal umbones. There is an internal ligament; the pallial im-pressions are obscure; and there are three muscular scars.

Dreissenine (drī-se-nī'nē), n. pl. [NL., $\langle Dreissena + -in\alpha$.] A subfamily referred to the family $Mytilid\alpha$: same as the family $Dreissenid\alpha$. Also Dreissensinæ. Dreissensia (dri-sen'si-ii), n. [NL.] Same as

Dreissena.

Dreissensinæ (dri-sen-si'nē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as Dreissenince.

drem¹t, dreme¹t, n. and v. Obsolete forms of dream¹.

drem²t, dreme²t, n. See dream². drem²t, n. [ME., also dremeles, < dremen, dream, + -els, a suffix seen also in ME. metels, dream, + -els, a suffix seen also in ME. metels, a dream, and in the earlier forms of riddle, n.] A dream.

Ilow that Ymagynatyf in dremeles me tolde, Of Kynde and of his connynge and how curteise he is to bestes. Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 14. **Dremotherium** (drem- $\bar{\phi}$ -thē'ri-um), n. [NL., for (!) *Dromotherium, \langle Gr. $\delta\rho\phi\rho\sigma$, a running, eourse, + $\theta\eta\rhoi\sigma\nu$, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil runniants from the Mioeene of France,

said to be related to the musk-deer. drench¹ (drench), v. [< ME. drenchen (pret. drenched and dreint, pp. drenched and dreint), drench, drown, < AS. drencan, give to drink, also drown (= OFries. drenka, drinka = D. drenken = LG. dränken, OHG. treneban, MIIG. trenken, G. tränken = Ieel. drekkja = Sw. dränka), eaus. of drincan, drink: see drink. Cf. drown, of the same ult.origin.] I. trans. 1. To wet thorough-ly; soak; steep; fill or cover with water or other bignid: as gasmoots drended with rain other liquid: as, garments drenched with rain or in the sea; swords *drenched* in blood; the flood has *drenched* the earth.

Oute of the see gravel the salt to bringe, Let drenche it for a tyme in water swete. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Some in the greedie flouds are aunke and drent. Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Order'd to drench his Knife in filial Blood; Destroy his Heir, or disobey his God. Prior, Solomon, iii.

For there, with broad wig drenched with rain, The parish priest he saw. Whittier, The Exiles.

2. To gorge or satiate with a fluid: as, he drenched himself with liquor.—3. Specifically, to administer liquid physic to abundantly, espe-

eially in a foreible way. I continued extraordinary Weak for some days after his [a Malayan doctor's] *Drenching* me thus: But my Fever left ma for above a Week. *Dampier*, Voyages, L 503.

If any of your cattle are infected, . . . drench them. Mortimer, Husbandry.

They were rough, Dosed him with torture as you drench a horse. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75. 4t. To drown.

Noes flood come walking as the see To drenchen Alisoun, his honey deere, Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 431.

5. To subject (hides) to the effect of soaking and stirring in a solution of animal exerements or an alkalino solution. Harper's Mag., LXX. 276.=Syn. 1. To steep, souse, deluge (with). II.; intrans. To drown.

11.† intrans. 10 drown. Thus shal mankynde drenche and lese his lyf. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 335. -drench¹ (drench), n. [< ME. drench, drenkc, drane, a drink, < AS. drenc, also drine = OS. OFries. D. and LG. drank = OHG. tranch, G. trank, a drink, < AS. drincan, etc. (pret. dranc), drink: see drink, v., and ef. drink, n., and drench¹, v. In senses 2 and 3 rather from the verb drench¹. verb drench.] 1+. A drink; a draught.

Ther ne is nother king ne kuene thet ne seel drinke of eathes drench. Ayenbile of Inwyt, p. 130. deathes drench. 2. A large draught of fluid; an inordinate

A drench of eack At a good tavern, and a flue fresh puilet, Would cure him. B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1. Dregs and lees of Spain, with Weish metheglin-A drench to kill a horse. Massinger, Great Duke of Floreace, il. 2.

-3. A draught of physic; specifically, Hencea dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

The sugar on the pill and the syrup around the oil left drench and purgative sufficiently heroic, G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 800.

4. That with or in which something is drench-ed; a provision or preparation for drenching or steeping.

They [skins] are put into a drench of bran and water, heated to about 185° Fahr. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 388.

drench²[†], n. A less correct form of dreng. drencher (dren'eher), n. 1. Ono who or that which drenches or wets.-2. One who adminis-

drenching-horn (dren'ching-hôrn), n. A eow's horn with perforations at the pointed end, the other being elosed, used in giving medicine to sick animals.

sick animals. drengt (dreng), n. [In historieal books cited also as drenge and drench; in Law L. drengus, repr. ME. dreng, also dring, pl. drenges, dringes, rarcly drenches, a vassal, $\langle AS. dreng$, a valiant man, \langle Icel. drengr, a valiant man, a youth, = Sw. dräng, a man, a servant, = Dan. dreng, a boy, an apprentiee, obs. a footman (whence Se. dring, a servant).] In old Eng. law, a ten-ant in capite. The term was usually or originally ap-Se. dring, a servant).] In old Eng. law, a ten-ant in capite. The term was usually or originally ap-plied to tenanta holding directly of the king or of ecclesi-astics, but in virtue of a service less inorrable than krighthood, including commonly some agricultural work, and service as messenger and in the care of dogs and horsea. Its application seems to have varied greatly in different places and times; but it implied generally a servile vassal who aspired to be a military vassai. Bothe of eri and of haroun, And of dreng and of thayn, And of knith and of sweyn. Harelok, 1. 2182. It seems, then, that the drengs were tenants in pure vil-lenage, bound to the lord, and annexed to the manor, and that they were usually sold with the forest to which they belonged, as mere drudges, to perform the moat ser-vile and laborious offices. *Gentleman's Mag. Library*, I. 188. Lanfranc, we are told, turned the dreng, the rent pay-

Lanfranc, we are told, turned the *drengs*, the tent pay-ing tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country. Stubbs, Coast. Hist., § 96. **drengage**; (dreng'āj), n. [$\langle dreng + -agc.$] 1. The tenure by which a dreng held land.

There are also aervices connected with the bishop'a hunting expeditions. Thus there are persons holding in *drengage*, who have to feed a horse and a dog, and to go is the great hunt (magna caza) with two harriers and 15 "eordons," etc. Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 71.

2. The quantity of land, usually sixteen aeres,

 The quantity of land, usually sixteen aeres, to be plowed, sown, and harrowed by a dreng. drenket, n. An obsolete form of drench¹. drenklet, v. See drinkle, dronkle.
 drent (drent). An obsolete preterit and past participle of drench¹.
 Drepane (drep'a-nê), n. [NL., < Gr. δρεπάνη, also δρέπανον, a siekle, a pruning-hook, < δρέπανον, pluek.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family Drepanidæ: so called from the elongated falciform pretoral fins. form pectoral fins.

drepania, n. Plural of drepanium. drepanid (drep'a-nid), n. A fish of the family Drepanidæ.

Drepanidæ (dre-pan'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dre-pane + -idæ.] A family of scombroid acanpane + -idæ.] A family of scombroid acan-thopterygian fishes, represented by the genus Drepane. They have a compressed televated by the genus Drepane. They have a compressed elevated body, with scales encroaching on the dorsal fin; the dorsal fin is divided into a shorter anterior and a larger posterior portion, and the pectorals are falciform. The Drepane punctata is common in the Indian and Australian seas. **drepanidium** (drep-a-nid'i-um), n; pl. drepa-nidia (-ä). [NL., < Gr. δρεπάνη, a siekle (seo



drink.

Dreissena polymor-pha: b, byssus; f, foot; lower arrow, inhalent siphon: upper arrow, exhalent siphon.

drepanidium

Drepane), + dim. -*idim*.] In zoöl.: (a) The fla-gellula or sickle-shaped young of certain proto-zoans, as a gregarine, as hatched from a spore. (b) The phase or stage of growth in which a young gregarine is sickle-shaped. (ct) [cap.] A genus of such organisms.

Drepanidium ranarum, the falciform young of an unas-certained coccidiide: Encyc. Brit., X1X. 853.

drepaniform (drep'a-ni-fôrm), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \rho e^{-\pi a \eta}$, a sicklo, + L. forma, shape.] Formed like a sickle or scythe; sickle-shaped; falciform or falcate or falcate.

or falcate. **Drepaninæ** (drep-a-nī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Dre-pane + -inæ.] A subfamily constituted for the genus Drepane, by some referred to the family Chætodontidæ, and by others to the Carangidæ: same as the family Drepanidæ.

Drepanis (drep'a-nis), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr} \delta \rho e \pi a \nu i c$, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcate wings, $\langle \delta \rho e \pi a \nu \eta$, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] A genus of *Nectariniidæ* with falcate mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly



Sickle-billed Sunbird (Drepanis pacifica).

and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name and sandwich islands, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Drepaninæ*; the sickle-billed sunbirds. *D. pacifica* is an example. The genus is also called *Falcator*, and some of the species are referred to *Mellithreptus*. In some species, as *Drepanis vestiaria*, or *Vestiaria coceinea*, the bill is enormously long and curved almost to a semicircle. This is a scarlet species from the plumage of which the Sandwich islanders manufacture heautiful robes.

neautral robes. **drepanium** (dre- $p\bar{a}'$ ni-um), *n.*; pl. *drepania* (- \bar{a}). [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \rho \epsilon \pi \delta \nu c \nu$, dim. of $\delta \rho \epsilon \pi \alpha \nu c \nu$, equiv. to $\delta \rho \epsilon \pi \delta \nu \eta$, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] In *bot.*, a sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flow-ers springing always from the upper side of their reproduction area. their respective axes.

drepelt, v. i. See drip, drop. drepelt, v. t. See drib1, drub. dreret, a. and n. An obsolete spelling of drear. drerimentt, n. A variant spelling of dreari-

drerinesst, n. An obsolete spelling of dreariness.

dreryt, a. An obsolete spelling of dreary.

dress (dres), v.; pret. and pp. dressed or drest, ppr. dressing. [Early mod. E. also dresse; ME. dressen, make straight, direct, rule, pre-pare, clothe, address one's attention to, pare, croine, address one's attention to, COF. dresser, dresser, drecier, creect, set up, arrange, dress, = Pr. dressar, dreissar, dreçar = OSp. de-rezar = It. drizzare, dirizzare, direct, etc., CML. *directiare, an assumed freq. CL. directus, ML. also drectus, drictus, straight, direct: see direct.] I. trans. 1. To put or make straight; adjust to a right line: as (in military use), to dress ranks ranks.

Schrewlde thingis schulen be in to dressid thingis [L. erunt prava in directa]. Wyclif, Luke iii, 5,

21. To regulate; direct; set right; keep in the right course.

Thou schalt blesse God and pray hym to dresse thy ways. Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Danmarke he *dryssede* alle hy drede of hym selvyne, Fra Swynne unto Swether-wyke, with his swrede kene ! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 46. Make clean [my soul] thy thoughts, and dress thy mixt de-sires. Quarles, Emblems, li. 7.

3t. To adjust; fasten; fix.

The vyne eke to the tree with bondes dresse. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68. 4+. To address; direct: as, to dress words to a person; hence, with reflexive pronoun, to di-rect or turn one's course, efforts, or attention; prepare or apply one's self to do something; repair; betake one's self: as, they dressed themselves to the dance.

To the chambre dore he gan hym dresse. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 282.

What for the Yles, what for the See, ... fewe folke assayen for to passen that passage; alle be it that men myghte don it well, that myght ben of power to dresse him thereto. Mandeville, Travels, p. 306.

The men of armys hothe with spere and aheld, With grete corage dressid them in to the feld. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2191.

5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (a) To till; cultivate; prune.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15.

The well-dress'd Vine Produces plumpest Grapes. Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love. (b) To prepare for use as food, by cooking or by the addi-tion of suitable condiments, etc.: as, to dress meat; to dress a salad.

It were a folly to take the pain to *dress* a had dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so nigh hand at the hall. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. hy Robinson), ii. 5.

The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to dress Rice, or any thing else. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 90.

We dined together on very excellent provision, dressed according to their custom. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 298. (c) To make fit for the purpose intended, by some aulta-ble process: as, to *dress* beef for the market; to *dress* akins; to *dress* flax or hemp.

For their apparell, they are sometimes covered with the akinnes of wilde heasts, which in Winter are dressed with the hayre, but in Sommer without. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 129.

At that time It was customary to size or *dress* the warp the loom. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 239. in the loom. A. Bartow, Weaving, p. 23%. (d) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, or evenness of surface, as by planing, chiseling, tooling, etc.; trim; finish off; put the finishing touches to: as, to dress timber; to dress a millstone. (c) In mining and met-al., to sort of ft for smelting by separating and removing the non-metalliferous veinstone: as, to dress ores. (f) To comb and do up: as, to dress the hair.

0 what need I dress up my head, Nor what need I kaim doun my hair? Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

(g) To curry and rub down: as, to *dress* a horse. 8. To treat with remedies or curative appli-ances: as, to *dress* a wound.

To heal her wounds by *dressing* of the weapon. Ford, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 3.

The wound was dressed antiseptically. Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8870.

7. To array; equip; rig out: as, to dress a ship with flags and pendants.

We sent our skiffe aland to be dressed. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276. And Caddell drest, amang the rest, With gun and good claymore. Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child'a Ballads, V11. 172).

8. To attire; put clothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment: as, he dressed himself hastily; to dress one's self for dinner; the maid dressed her mistress for a ball.

All her Tresset her finistress for a ban. All her Tresset ies behind; So dress'd, Diana hunts the fearful Hind, Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love. Good-morrow, Sir : what ! up and drest, so early? Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 236. A young man came to the court dressed as a minstrel, and carrying his Timpan at his back. O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiv.

9ŧ. To direct toward; reach toward; reach; offer.

He dressyd hys hak unto the maste. Richard Coer de Lion, 1. 2554. Who of zou is a man, whom zif his sone axe breed, wher he shal dresse to hym a stoon? Wyclif, Mat. vii. 9 (Oxf.). 10. To prepare for action.

Segramor drough his suerde and dressed his ahelde, and com towarde Agravadain a grete apede, and he com for to mete hym vigerously. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569. To dress up or out, to clothe elaborately or peculiarly; dress with great care or elegance, or ln unuanal clothing.

dress with great care or engance, or in unuanal civiling. Our modern medals are full of togas and tunicas... that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a king of England or France dressed up like a Julius Cæsar. Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

=Syn. 1. To sline. - 7. To accoutre, array, rig. - 8. To attire, apparel, clothe, embellish. II. intrans. 1⁺. To direct one's course; go. attii

Fro derknesse I dresse to blysse clere. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 89.

2. To come into line or proper alinement: as (in military use), to dress up in the center. All that remains of the west side of the square running southwards is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and dresses with it in height. N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments, or such garments as are required for a particular occasion: as, to dress for the day; to dress for dinner, or for a ball.

dresser

I did dress in the best array, As blythe as ony bird on tree. The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballada, III. 319). The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the House of Lords, and that her ladyship had just gone to dress. Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 209. She always dressed handsomely, and her dignified position in the town. Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

4t. To give orders or directions.

For als I byde bns [it behooves] all thyng be and dewly done als I will dresse. York Plays, p. 13. 5t. To get on or up; rise.

b) To get on or up; rise.
Deliverly he dressed vp, er the day aprenged.
Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1 2009.
To dress up, to dress one's self with special care; put on one's hest clothing, or different garments from those commonly worm. [Colloq., U. S.]
dress (dres), n. [< dress, v.] 1. A garment, or the assemblage of garments, used as a covariation of the body or for its adorment: clothes:

ering for the body or for its adornment; clothes; apparel: as, to spend a good deal of money on dress.

As Chastity, saya Philander, appears in the habit of a Roman matron, in whom that virtue was supposed to reign in its perfection, Piety wears the *dress* of the vestal virgins, who were the greatest and most shining examples of it. Addison, Ancient Medals, il.

it. Abs. Is Mr. Faulkland returned? Fag. Ile is above, sir, changing his dress. Sheridan, The Rivals, Il. 1.

Style is the dress of thoughts. Chesterfield, Letters, Nov. 24, 1749. Specifically -2. The gown or robe worn by women, consisting of a skirt and a waist, either

made separately or in one garment. Two evening dresses for a girl who had never had any-thing better than the simplest muslin! Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xvi.

Outward adornment; elegant clothing, or 5. Ontward adorment; elegant closing, of skill in selecting, combining, and adjusting ar-ticles of clothing: as, a love of *dress*; a man of *dress*.—4. In *ornith.*, plumage: as, spring or autumn *dress*; the breeding *dress*.—5. External finish: used especially of the arrangement of the furrows on a millstone.—6. Size; dressing.

Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution Boil or soak the canvas, for an dress, of soda and water to get out the dress, Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 122.

PORNOP Receipts, 2d ser., p. 122. **Full dress**, a style of dress which etiquette or fashion re-guires to be worn on occasions of ceremony, or on certain social occasions, as a fashionable private entertalmment, a ball, etc. = **Syn**. **1**. Clothing, raiment, habiliments, ac-coutrements, vestments, habit, attire, array, garb, coa-tume, suit. **press_circle** (dres(ctr/l-1))

dress-circle (dres'ser"kl), n. A portion of a theater, concert-room, or other place of entertainment, originally set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, but now gener-ally used indiscriminately: in theaters, usually the first gallery or circle above the floor.

There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in Lon-don] sit in splendid array, in the *dress-circle*, close to the royal box, and no one objects. N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 484.

dress-coat (dres'kot'), n. A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away over the hips. See *coat*², and *full dress*, under dress.

dresser¹ (dres'er), n. [$\langle dress + -er^{I}$. Cf. F. dresseur, a trainer.] 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting something.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none; cut it down. Luke xiii. 7.

A very simple honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a dresser of plays about the town here. *E. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1. Specifically — (a) A hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

The magistrate and clerk were bowed in by the house-surgeon and a couple of young men who smelt very strong of tobacco-smoke; they were introduced as dressers. Dickens, Sketches, The Hospital Patient.

(b) One who is employed in clothing and adorning others, as in a theater.

She [the Empress Eugénie] had three maids, or dressers, as they are called at the English court. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 617.

(c) In type-founding, a workman who dresses types arranged in rows, removes their defects, and prepares them for sale.

for sale. 2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on the face of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this purpose is a pick or light hammer having one or more sharp steel points; a block of emery or corundum, pro-vided with a handle, and having a sharp cutting edge, is also used. In more complicated apparatus, a pick or other similar tool is supported on a frame that travels over the face of the stone. In some cases the stone is set up on edge, as in a lathe; in others it is placed horizon-tally in the machine nnder a revolving cutter, which trav-els on a fixed arm radial to the stone, the stone revolving beneath it.

3. A machine for splitting geological speci-

are dressed or prepared for use.

Summoning your tenants at my dresser, Which is, indeed, my drum. Massinger, The Guardian, iii. 3.

A maple dresser in her hall she had, On which full many a siender meal she made. Dryden, Cock and Fox, 1. 17.

It was formerly customary for the cook, when dinner was ready, to knock on the *dresser* with his knife, by way of summoning the servants to carry it into the hall. *Giford*, Note to Massinger's Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

2. A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the dresser Canght and reflected the flame, as ahields of armies the sunshine. Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 2.

dress-goods (dres'gùlz), n. pl. Fabries used for women's and children's frocks or gowns.
dressing (dres'gùlz), n. pl. Fabries used for women's and children's frocks or gowns.
dressing (dres'ing), n. [< ME. dressinge; verbal n. of dress, v.] 1. The act of one who dresses; the act or process of adjusting, preparing, trimming, finishing, etc., in any sense of the verb dress. Specifically, in metal, the mechanical treatment which an ore receives after being brought to the surface; concentration. This is a limost always done in water, and with the sid of sultable machinery. (See coor, jc, buddle2). The dressing of an ore, or the mechanical treatment. In the former it is chiefly the difference in apecific gravity between the metalliferous portion of the stances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted.
2. That which is used in dressing or proparing approximation.

scances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted. 2. That which is used in dressing or proparing anything, as for use or ornament. Specifically -(a)In med. and surg., the remedy or apparatus applied to a wound or sore, etc. (b) The manure or compost apread over land in preparing if for cropping. (c) In cookery: (1) The sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table. (2) Stuffing; the flavored material, as bread-crumb, inserted in a fowl, in veal, etc., for roasting. [Colloq.] (d) The glaze, stiffening, or finishing applied to textile fabrics to give them greater smoothness and firmness, to allow of their being folded, packed, etc., with greater ease, and sometimes with the dishenest intention of giving them ar-tificial weight or the appearance of greater excellence of manufacture. (c) In arch., the moldings around doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation. 3. A thrashing; a flogging or beating; a repri-mand or scelding. [Colloq.] If ever I meet him agaIn, J will give him such a dress-

If ever I meet him again, I will give him anch a dress-ing as he has not had this many a day. Jana Austen, Senso and Sensibility, xxx.

dressing-bench (dres'ing-bench), n. In brickmaking, a bench with a cast-iron plate upon which the bricks, after drying in the sun, are rubbed, polished, and beaten to make them symmetrical.

dressing-board (dres'ing-bord), n. Same as dresser², 1.

She's laid him on a dressin board,

Whar she did often dine. Sir Hugh (Chiid'a Ballada, 111. 148).

dressing-case (dres'ing-kās), n. A box con-taining certain requisites for the toilet, as cembs, shaving apparatus, hair-, tooth-, and nail-brushes, pomatum, etc.

dressing-floor (dres'ing-flor), n. In mining, an area of ground near the mouth of the mine with a floor of firmly beaten earth or paved with stones, on which the ores as they arrive at the surface are sorted or receive their first rough treatment. See spalling-floor.

dressing-frame (dres'ing-fram), n. A frame of wire, having the general shape above of the shoulders and bust of a weman, and below fol-

shoulders and bust of a weman, and below fol-lowing the curves of a skirt: used in shaping dresses, draping the folds, etc. **dressing-gown** (dres'ing-goun), a. Aloose and easy gown or robe worn while making the toilet or wheu in dishabille. **dressing-jacket** (dres'ing-jak*et), a. A loose upper garment of washable material worn by women while dressing. Also *dressing-sack*. **dressing-knife** (dres'ing-nif), a. [< ME. *dress-ingknife*, *dressyngenyfe*, etc.] A slightly eurved blade with handles, used by tanners in shaving off the fatty tissue from the hides.

Cekes ceme with dryesynge knyfe; They brittened tham als thay were wode. Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Bailads, I. 106).

3. A machine for splitting geological specimens. It consists of a atrong frame with a pair of chia-ela, one fixed and the other controlled by a powerful lever. The mineral, fossil, or other material is placed between the chisels and aplit by pressure. **4.** A minors' pick.—5. A plumbers' mallet used for closing joints in sheet-lead. **dresser**² (dres'er), n. [\langle ME. dressour, dres-sure, dressore (ML. dressorium, after E.), \langle OF. dress, prepare: see dress, v.] **1.** A table, side-board, or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use. **3.** A machine for splitting delivers in the dressing-room (dres'ing-rön), u. A room, as one opening from a bedroom, intended to be theater.

theater.

dressing-sack (dres'ing-sak), n. Same as dress-ing-jacket. [This word is the more usual in the United States, and dressing-jacket in England.] dressing-table (dres'ing-tā"bl), n. 1. A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress a tailattable. 2. A dressing bank provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.— 2. A dressing-bench.—
3. A bench on which eres are sorted.—4. A machine for dressing, truing, and straightening stereotype plates. See stereotype.
dressmaker (dres'mā^{*}ker), n. One, especially a woman, whose occupation is the making of a woman, whose occupation is the making of a woman where a construct on the straighten are stored.

a woman, whose occupation is the mathing of gowns and other articles of female attire. dressoir (dre-swor'), n. [F.: see dresser².] A sideboard; a court eupboard; a dresser. dress-parade (dres'pa-rād'), n. Milit., a tac-tical ceremonial or parade in full uniform.

The darky is always on dress parade. The mement he gets into uniform he thinks the eyes of all men are upon him. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 783. dress-spur (dres' sper), n. A name given to a spur, seen on medieval brasses, etc., the rowel of which is inclosed in a smooth ring, and which has been for this reason thought to be merely

emblematic. It is probable, however, that the ring is a mere device of shading used by the engraver to throw the rowel into relief. dress-uniform (dres' \bar{u}^{ℓ} ni-fôrm), n. Milit., the uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of

ceremony

dressy (dres'i), a. [< dress + -y¹.] 1. Fond of dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing. [Celloq.]

"And don't trouble to dress," continued the consider-ate aunt, "for we are not very dressy here." Marriage, I. 33.

2. Having an air of fashion or dress; modish; stylish: said of garments or materials. [Colloq.]

Many hints had been given on the virtues of black vel-vet gowna; . . . they were dressy, and not too dressy. Marriage, I. 206.

drest¹. An occasional preterit and past parti-eiple of dress. drest²t, n. See drast. dretch¹t, v. t. [ME. dreehen, dreechen, later dretchen, \langle AS. dreecan, vex, trouble, afflict. Connection with dretch² doubtful.] To vex; trouble; oppress.

This chanteclere gan gronen in his throte, As man that in his dreme is *drecehed* aore. *Chaucer*, Nun'a Priest's Tale, 1. 67.

"Truly," said the bishop, "I saw the angels heave up Sir Launcelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven epened against him." "It is but *dretching* of awevens," aid Sir Bors, "for I donbt not Sir Launcelot aileth noth-ing but good." Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. clxxv.

dretch²; v. i. [=Sc. dretch, dratch, linger, ME. drechen, drecchen, later dretchen, linger, delay (not in AS. in this sense). Perhaps = MHG. trecken, G. trecken = D. trekken = Dan. trække, draw, pull (D. and Dan. forms perhaps of HG. origin).] To delay; linger.

dreult, v. i. An obsolete spelling of drool. drevet, v. t. See drove4. drevilt, n. Same as drivel2. drew (drö). Preterit of draw. dreyt, n. See dray². dreyet, a. An obsolete form of dry. Chaucer. dreyer, n. See dreier. dreyer, n. An old Danish connection.

dreyer, n. See dreier.
dreyling (dri'ling), n. An old Danish copper coin, a quarter-skilling.
dreynt: An obsolete past participle of drench¹.
Dreyssena, n. See Dreissena.
drib¹ (drib), v. [A dial. var., like drub, of ME. drepen, hit, strike, slay: see drub. In part (def. 2) mixed with drib², dribble¹, q. v.] I. trans.
1. To cut off ; chop off. Dekker. Specifically—
2. To cut off little by little; cheat by small and reiterated trieks : nurloin

reiterated tricks; purloin.

He who drives their bargains dribs a part.

3. To entice step by step.

With daily lies she dribs thee into cost. Dryden, tr. ef Ovid's Art of Love, i.

4. In archery, to shoot directly at short range. Net at the first sight, nor with a dribbed abot, Love gave the wound, which while I breathe will bleed. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Astrophel and Stella.

II. intrans. In archery, to shoot at a mark at

short range. drib²t (drib), v. i. [A dial. var. of drip (ME. drippen) or of the related ME. drepen, drop; due prob. in part to the freq. dribble¹ for *drip-ple. See drip, dribble¹, dribble².] To dribble; ple. S drivel.

driver. Like drunkarda that dribbie. Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 641. drib² (drib), n. [$\langle drib^2, v.; or else$ an abbr. of driblet, dribblet.] A drop; a driblet, or small quantity quantity.

Swift, On Gibb's Psalme. Rhymea retailed in dribbs.

Wa are sending such regiments and dribs from here and Baltintore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 241. dribbert (drib'er), n. [< drib1, v., 4, + -er1.] In archery, one who shoets at short range. Ascham. dribbet; (drib'et), n. [Var. of driblet.] Same as driblet as driblet.

Their poor pittances are injuriously compounded, and alewly payd by *dribbets*, and with infinite delayes. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 143.

dribble¹ (drib'l), v.; pret. and pp. dribbled, ppr. dribble¹ (drib'l), v.; pret. and pp. dribbled, ppr. dribbling. [Formerly also drible; for "dripple (= LG, drippeln), freq. of drip: see drip, and cf. drib¹.] I. intrans. 1. To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops: as, water dribbles from the eaves.

Which receiver . . . allows the grain to dribble only in anall quantities into the central hole in the upper mili-atone. Paley, Nat. Theol., xv.

Twas there I caught from Uncle Renben's lips, In dribbling monologue twixt whiffs and sips, The story I ao long have tried to tell. Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story. 21. To fall weakly and slowly.

The dribbling dart of love. Shak., M. for M., i. 4. To act or think feebly ; want vigor or energy. 3 [Rare.]

Small temptations allure but dribling offenders. Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

4. To be of trifling importance. [Rare.]

Some dribbling skirmishes. Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 597. II. trans. 1. To throw down or let fall in dreps or bits.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and dribble it all the way up stairs. Swift, Directions for Servants.

2. To give out in small portions: often with out. Stripes, too, at intervals, dribbled out the Marsala with solemnity which would have done honour to a duke's ntler. Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxvil. bntler.

3. In foot-ball and other games, to give a slight kick or shove to, as the ball, without intending to send it far.

As we wheeled quickly, I saw that one of the other two men on our side had stopped it [the bali], and was begin-ning to dribble it niong. F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, viil. dribble¹ (drib'l), n. [< dribble¹, v.] 1. Any small quantity of dropping or trickling fluid; a dropping or dripping: as, the *dribble* from the

eaves

If that little dribble of an Avon had succeeded in engen-dering Shakespeare, what a glant night we not look for from the mighty womb of Mississippi? *Lowell*, Study Windowa, p. 185.

2. Drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

of HG. origin).] To delay; linger. What ahold I dreeche, or telle of his array? Chaucer, Trollus, il. 1264. Be than (by then] the Romaynez ware rebuykyde a lyttile, With-drawes theyme drerely and dreeches no lengare. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154. **ireul**; v. i. An obsolete spelling of drool. Market Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154. **ireul**; v. i. An obsolete spelling of drool. slaver.

dribble³[†] (drib'l), n. A variant of drivel². dribbler (drib'ler), n. A weak person; a driveler.

The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the *dribblers* and the spit-fires. Southey, The Doctor, interchapter vil. driblet, dribblet (drib'let), n. [< dribblet + dim.-et.] A small piece or part; any incon-siderable part of a whole: as, the money was paid in driblets; the feed was deled out in driblets.

The driblet of a day. Dryden. The article of a day. The aavings banks of the United States had, in 1887, some \$1,200,000,000 of deposits... Saved in dribblets, it would have been apent in dribblets, and would have passed out of reekoning without doing the world any zervice, but for the savings banks. The Century, XXXV, 965.

Dryden. dridder (drid'er), n. Same as dreder.

driddle (drid'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. driddled, ppr. driddling. [Sc., also written druttle, dru-tle; origin obseure.] 1. To play unskilfully, as on the violin.

A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle, Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to driddle. Burns, Jolly Beggars. 2. To wander aimlessly or feebly from place to place.- 3. To work constantly without making much progress. drie¹t, a. An obsolete spelling of dry. drie², v. t. A Scotch spelling of dree¹.

Would'st thou thy every future year In ceaseless prayer and penance drie, Yet wait thy latter end with fear— Theo, daring warrior, follow me! Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 5.

Theo, daring warrior, follow me ! Scott, L. of L. M., the S. drier (drī'ér), n. [$\langle dry + -erl$.] One who or that which dries or is used in drying. Specifi-cally—(a) A machine or mechanical contrivance or appa-ratus used in removing moleture from some substance: as, afruit-drier; a clothea-drier; a grain-drier. (b) Any sub-stance added to a paint to increase its drying quality. It may be a liquid, such as japan, or a dry material, as oxid of lead, oxid of manganese, burnt umber, or sugar of lead. Also apelled dryer.—Centrifugal drier, a ma-chine in which rotary motion is the direct means of ex-tracting molsture. It consists of two circular tubs of metal placed one within the other, the smaller one being pierced with many small holes and revolving on its axis. On placing sugar, wet fabrics, etc., within the interfor ves-sel and setting it in rapid motion, the water is expelled by centrifugal force. See ecoporator and lumber-drier. drifet, v. A Middle English form of drive. drifft (drift), n. [$\langle ME. drift, dryft, act of$ driv-ing, a drove, shower of rain or snow, impulse (not in AS.; = OFries. *drift (in comp. ur-drift)) = D. drift, a drove, flock, course, current, ar-dor, = MLG. drift = MHG. trift, a drove, hered, pasture, drift (of wood, etc.), activity, = Icel. drift, dript, a snow-drift, = Sw. drift, impulse, instinct, = Dan. drift, instinct, inclination, drove, (naut.) drift, leeway); with formative -i, $\langle AS. drifun, pp. drifen, drive: see drive.] 1.$ A driving; a force impelling or urging for-ward; impulse; hence, figuratively, overbear-ing power or influence.

ward; impulse; hence, figuratively, overbear-ing power or influence.

The flolke was so ferd, that on flete were, All drede for to drowne with *dryft* of the se; And in perell were put all the proude kynges. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4635.

The dragoun dreew him awale with drift of his winges Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 998

A bad man, being under the *drift* of any passion, will still foliow the impulse of it till something interposes. South, Sermons.

There is a kind of undertow in that rich baritone of his that sweeps our minds from their foothold into deeper waters with a *drift* we cannot and would not resist. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 383.

2. Anything driver; especially, an assemblage or a number of things or animals driven, or im-pelled by any kind of force: as, a *drift* of trees in a torrent; a *drift* of cattle (a drove); a *drift* of bullet. of bullets.

Anton Shiel, he loves not me, For I gat twa drifts of his sheep. Hobie Noble (Child'a Ballads, VI. 100).

A dryft of tame swine. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80. We saw a great drift; so we heaved out our skiff, and it proved a fir log, which seemed to have been many years in the water. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 20. Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. Dryden.

Beyond the lodge the city lies, Beneath its drift of smoke. Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence-3. A heap of any matter driven to-gether: as, a drift of snow, or a snow-drift; a drift of sand.

A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed, A fenceless drift what once was road. Whittier, Snow-Bound.

4. Conrse of anything; tendency; aim; inten-tion: as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.

And then he taketh him al to the denises of his worldly conosaliers, and . . maketh many wise waice as he weneth, and al turne at length vato foly, and one aubtil drift driueth an other to naught. Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

These Furies: who with fell despight . . . pursue (in-

Their damned drifts in Adam first commenced. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, I. 1.

Hovers betwixt two factions, and explores The drifts of both. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

He threw in some . . . commonplace morslity to con-ceal his real drift. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 416. 5. In geol., loose detrital material, fragments of rock, boulders, sand, gravel, or clay, or a mixture of two or more of these deposits, rest-ing on the surface of the bed-rock. The term drift was introduced by Lyoll in 1840, to take the place of dilu-vium, with which latter word the idea of a universal del-nge, and especially the Noachian deluge, had been gener-ally associated. (See diluvium.) The word drift is now nsually applied to detrital deposits when it is intended to include at the same time the transportation from a dis-tance. Almost all detrital material has, however, been formed with more or less help from running water, and therefore must in that process have been moved to a greater or less distance from the place of its origin. It is especially with reference to material lying on the surface in northern Europe and northeastern North America that the term drift is used at present by geologists, and it la frequently called northern drift, alnce much of it has been moved in a sontherly direction. And since ice is believed by most geologists to have been the principal agent by which this drift was moved, it is also denominated glacial drift, while the detrital material transported by the agency of lee at the present time is not so called. See glacier and moraine. mixture of two or more of these deposits, restand moraine

and moraine. 6. In mining, a nearly horizontal excavation made in opening or working a mine: nearly the synonym of level. The levels or drifts are the nearly horizontal openings by which the levels are connected and made accessible. (See level and adit.) A drift is wholly within the soil or rock; an open cut is open to the aky. Also driftway. Also driftway. 7. Naut., the leeway which a vessel makes when

lying to or hove to during a gale. Also driftway, -8. In ship-building, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of tho mast on which it is to be driven.—9. The horizontal oversetting force or pressure outward excrted by an arch on the piers on which it rests.-10. Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fiber.—11. In mech., a long-ish round and slightly tapering piece of steel ish round and slightly tapering piece of steel nsed for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-bolt; a punch. It sometimes has grooves cut in spirals on the sides, to give it cutting edges. Also called *driver*.—12. *Milit*.: (a) A tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (b) A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each dis-charge. [Eng.] (c) In gun., same as *deriva-tion*, 6.—13. A green lane. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302. [Prov. Eng.]—14. Delay; procrasti-nation. [Scotch.]

Trouble uppon trouble is the matter and exercise of pa-tience, lang drift and delay of thinges hoped for is the ex-ercise of irue patience. R. Bruce, Eleven Sermons.

bergen of true patience. R. Bruee, Eleven Sermons.
15. [D. drift, a course, current, a passing.] In South Africa, a ford.—16. The distance traversed in making a single haul of a dredge.—Drift epoch. See glacial epoch, under glacial.—Drift of the forest, in Evo. Law, a driving together of the catle that are in a forest, in order to ascertain their condition and status, as to ownership, commonableness, etc.; a kind of "round-up."—Drifts in the sheer draft. See draft.—Glacial drift. See above, 5, and glacial.—Northern drift, in geol, a name given to boulder-clay of the Pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north. See above, 5,—Road-drift, the materials acraped from a road, as in repairing it.
drift (drift), v. [\lambda drift, n.] I. intrans. 1. To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; hence, figuratively, to be carried as if by accident or involuntarily into a course of action or state of circumstances.

course of action or state of circumstances.

We drifted o'er the harbour bar. Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

Half the night Buoy'd upon floating tackle and broken spars, These drifted, stranding on an isle at morn. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

After 1860 he [Tilden] drifted into New York State poli-cs. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 387. tie

2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; be driven into heaps.

The nightwind smooths with drifting sand Our track. Whittier, At Port Royal.

3. In mining, to run a drift. See drift, n., 6. II. trans. 1. To drive into heaps: as, a cur-rent of wind drifts snow or sand.—2. To cover with drifts or driftage.

The sides of the road were *drifted* with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle in full bloom. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

The roads were drifted to such an extent that even the ploughs could not be passed through in many places. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 187.

3. To excavate horizontally or in a horizontal direction; drive. Shafts are sunk; levels or drifts are driven or drifted. There is for every soil a limit in depth heyond which it becomes more expedient to *drift* the required way, and construct a vaulted tunnel of sufficient dimensions, than to make an open cutting with the requisit slopes. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 448,

4. To delay; put off. Jamieson. [Scotch.] The Lord, suppose hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, . . . yit he heareth him. *R. Bruce*, Eleven Sermons.

driftage (drif'tāj), n. [$\langle drift + -age.$] 1. That which is drifted; drift.—2. Naut., the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.—3. In gun. and archery, windage. drift-anchor (drift'ang[#]kor), n. Same as seaanchor.

drift-bolt (drift'bölt), n. A bolt, commonly made of steel, used for driving out othor bolts. drift-current (drift'kur"ent), n. A current produced by the force of the wind.

A current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a Encyc. Brit., III. 19. drift-current.

drift-ice (drift'is), n. [Cf. Sw. drif-is = Dan. driv-is.] Masses of detached floating ice which drift with the wind or ocean currents, as in the polar seas.

drift-land (drift'land), *n*. In old Eng. law, a tribute paid yearly by some tenants, to the king or a landlord, for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor on the way to fairs or market.

driftless (drift'les), a. [< drift + -less.] 1. Without drift or aim; purposeless; aimless. North British Rev.-2. Free from drift or driftage.

British Kev. - 2. Free from the rock within the Whitney describes the surface of the rock within the driftless region as being uneven and irregular. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 500.

drift-mining (drift'mi[#]ning), *n*. A term used in various gold regions to denote that kind of mining which is carried on by following, by means of drifts or levels, the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now obliter-ated and covered with velocitie and other or ated and covered with volcanic and other accumulations.

upright in the water by floats and distended by

means of weights below. **drift-netter** (drift'net[#]er), n. A fisherman who uses a drift- or gill-uet. **drift-sail** (drift'sāl), n. Naut., a sail attached to a hawser, thrown overboard and veered ahead so as to act as a drag and keep the ship's head

to the sea in heavy weather. driftway (drift'wa), n. 1. A road over which cattle are driven.

The horse-passengerway became in lapse of time a drift-ay. Contemporary Rev., L. 376. way.

2. Naut. and in mining, same as drift. driftweed (drift'wēd), n. 1. Same as gulf-weed.-2. In England, the tangle, Laminaria digitata, especially cylindrical portions of the found frond.

driftwood (drift'wud), n. Wood drifted or floated by water. drifty (drif'ti), a.

Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

Hogg.

Drifty nights an' dripping summers. Drifty nights an' dripping summers. Hogg. dright, n. [ME., also drigt, earlier drihten, < AS. drihten, dryhten, a ruler, lord, prince, esp. the Lord (= OS. drohtin = OFries. drochten = OHG. truhtin, trohtin, trehtin, MHG. truhten, trohten, trehten = Icel. dröttinn = OSw. drotin, droten, Sw. drott = Dan. drot (Goth. not re-corded), a ruler, lord), < driht, dryht, also ge-driht, gedryht, ME. drihte (= OS. druht, in comp., = OFries. dracht, drecht = OHG. *truht, MHG. trukt, trucht = Icel. drött), a host, com-pany, retinue, following, people (cf. Goth ga-drauhts, a soldier; cf. drauhtinon, serve as a soldier, drauhtinassus, military service), < dreó-gan, bear, endure (= Goth. driugan, serve as a soldier; in a particular sense, the Lord. Me thinkth bi thine crois ligte (shining),

Me thinkth bi thine crois ligte [shining], That thn longest to ure drigte. King Horn (E. F. T. S.), l. 1310.

Which dereworthe dright desires mee too hane? Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 692.

drigie (drij'i), n. Same as dirgie. drill¹ (dril), v. [The meanings of drill are more or less involved with those of trill, making their or less involved with those of trill, making their separation, in history and definition, a matter of some uncertainty. $Drill^1 < D$. drillen, bore, turn round, whirl, wheel, shake, brandish, ex-ercise in the management of arms, train, = LG. drillen, bore, also vex, tease, tire with im-portunities, 'bore,' = MHG. drellen, turn round, G. drillen, bore, train, also tire, 'bore,' = Dan. drille, bore, tire, 'bore,' drill (in agri.), = Sw. drilla, boro (the G. and Scand. forms are prob. drilla, boro (the G. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin), = AS. thyrelian, lit. pierce, E. thrill, make a hole, $\langle MD. drille, a$ hole, = AS. thyrel, a hole: see thrill. See also trill and trill², and cf. drill².] I. trans. 1. To pierce or make a hole in with a drill or a similar tool, or as if with a drill.

f with a drill. Perforated sore, And drill'd in holes, the solid eak is found, By worms voracious eaten through and through. Couper, Task, 1. 26.

2. To make with a drill: as, to drill a hole.-3[†]. To wear away or waste slowly.

This accident hath drilled away the whole summer.

4. To instruct and exercise in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, to train in any-thing with the practical thoroughness characteristic of military training.

And drill the raw world for the march of mind. Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

He drilled himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to temptation. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 78.

5. On American railroads, to shift (ears or locomotives) about, or run them back and forth, at a terminus or station, in order to get them into the desired position.—6†. To draw on; entice; decoy.

At length they drill'd them [Indians] by discourse so near, that our Men lay'd hold on all three at once. Dampier, Voyages, I. 114.

With faint Resistance let her drill him on. Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

7. [$\langle drill, n., 4.$] In agri.: (a) To sow in rows, drills, or channels: as, to drill wheat. (b) To sow with seed in drills: as, the field was drilled, not sown broadcast.

II. intrans. 1. To go through exercises in military tactics.—2. To sow seed in drills. drill¹ (dril), n. [= D. dril = LG. drill = Dan. dril = Sw. drill, a drill; from the verb.] 1. A

tool for boring holes in metal, stone, or other hard substance; specifically, a steel cutting-tool fixed to a drill-stock, bow-lathe, or drilling-machine. See cuts under bow-drill, brace-drill, under oole-dritt, brace-dritt, and cramp-dritt. In the widest sense, the term is used to include all drilling-machines, or machines for perforating stone, metal, etc., such as the rock-dritt, diamond dritt, den-tal dritt, etc.; but net boring-ma-chines which are used for wood. Also called dritt-bit.

A kind of patent drill To force an entrance to the Nation's till. Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In mining, a borer: the tersink-drill; C. coun-tersink-drill; C. coun-tersink-drill; D. It-drill. United States.—3. In agri., a machine for planting seeds, as of grasses, wheat, oats, corn, blanting seeds, as of grasses, wheat, oats, corn, etc., by dropping them in rows and covering them with earth. Such machines vary in form and size from a small hand-implement sewing one row to the gang-drill drawn by one or two horaes, and heavy steam-power machines drawn hy a rope from a traction-engine, as in steam-plowing. Horse-power drills are sometimes fitted with self-feeding devices for regulating the speed and the amount of feed from the hopper to the tubes that convey the seed to the ground. They all have some form of share or tool for opening or preparing the ground for the seed. Nearly all forms have also an attachment for covering the ased after it has been dropped. Some of the larger machines, particularly for steam-power, are combined harrows and drills. Grain- or seed-drilling machines are sometimes called eceders or seeding-machines.
4. (a) A row of seeds deposited in the earth. (b) The trench or channel in which the seeds are to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters. In the United States the name is applied to the shells of young

to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters. In the United States the name is applied to Urosadjuka cinerca, a muricine gastropod with a shell about an inch long, of an ashy or brownish coloration, with 10 or 12 nutulations on the body-whorl. It lays its eggs in capsules containing about a dozen eggs. It ranges along the Atlantic ceast from Canada to Florida, but is rare north of Massachusetts. Also called borer and snail-bore.

The destructive drill, which works its way into the shell of the young oysters and then feasts on the nutritious oc-cupanis. Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8868.

6. The act of training soldiers in military tactics; hence, in general, the act of teaching by repeated exercises.

The second substitute for temperament is drill, the pow-er of use and routine. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life. Archimedean drill. Same as Persian drill.-Bur-head drill, a dentists' drill with an enlarged conicai head

away; LG. drullen, ooze, = Dan. dial. drille = Sw. drälla, spill, as water out of a full vessel. See the equiv. trill.] I. intrans. To trill; trickle; flow gently.

All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, drilling over pebbles of amber. Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa. OVET

Into which [pool] a barren spring doth drill from be-tween the stones of the Northward wall, and stealeth away almost undiscerned. Sandys, Travailes, p. 149.

II. trans. To drain; draw off in drains or streams: as, water drilled through a boggy soil

drill2+ (dril), n. [< drill2, v.] 1. A sip, as of water.

Drylle, or lytylle drafte of drynke, haustellns. rompt. Parv. 2. A rill.

So does a thirsty land drink up all the dew of heaven that wets its face, and the greater shower makes no tor-rent, nor digs so much as a little furrow, that the *drills* of the water might pass into rivers, or refresh their neigh-bour's weariness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 643. Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their drills. Sandus.

drilling-machine (dril'ing-ma-shēn"), n. A ma-chine for cutting holes in metal, rock, etc., by means of a drill. See drill'.-- Multiple drilling-machine, a machine-tool having a number of drills which can be adjusted as to their distance apart. It is adapted for drilling holes at regulated distances in bars which nust be exactly alike, as in bridge- and car-work.- Fillar drilling-machine, a machine-tool of which the bed is anported by a post or pillar, and is adjustable vertically either by means of a rack and pinion or by a screw formed about the pillar.-- Radial drilling-machine, a drilling-machine of which the arm supporting the drilling-tool is pivoted so that it will swing in the radius of a circle over the work.

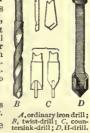
the work. drill-jar (dril'jär), n. A form of stone- or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. E. H. Knight. drill-master (dril'màs" tèr), n. [= D. dril-mees-ter.] One who gives practical instruction in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, one who trains in anything, especially in a mechan-ical meanar ical manner.

The number of educated officera was . . . too limited to satisfy the imperious demands of the staff, much less those of the *drill-master*. N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 79.

drill-plate (dril'plāt), n. A breastplate for a hand-drill.

drill-plow (dril'plou), n. A plow for sowing grain in drills.

machine armed with one or more drills for bor-ing holes in metal, and designated as *vertical*, horizontal, or universal, in accordance with its mode of working.



drill-rod

drill-rod (dril'rod), n. In boring wells, etc., the rod used to support the drill er boring-tool and to connect it with the motor at the surface. drill-sergeant (dril'sär'jent), n. Milit., a non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers in the intervent terms there to rilltow rough their duties and trains them to military move-

ments. drill-stock (dril'stok), n. In mech., the holder (of which there are many kinds) for receiving the fixed end of a drill.

drily, adv. See dryly. Drimys (drī'mis), n. [NL., so named from the bitter tonic taste of the bark, $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \rho \mu \mu \varsigma$, piercing, sharp, keen, acrid, bitter.] A genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or small trees,



Flowering Branch of Drimys Winteri.

belonging to the natural order Magnoliaceæ and nearly related to the genus *Illicium*. There are 5 species, of which 2 are Australian, the others belonging respectively to New Zealand, Borneo, and South America. D. Winter's Dark (which see, under bark2). e. under bark2).

D. Winter of South America yields winter a bark (which see, under bark2).
drinessi, n. An obsolete spelling of dryness.
drink (dringk), v.; pret. drank (formerly drunk), pp. drunk (sometimes drank, formerly drunken), ppr. drinking. [< ME. drinken (pret. drank, dronk, pl. drunke, dronke, dronke, dronken, pp. drunken, dronke, dronke, dronken, pp. drunken, dronke, dronke, dronken, pp. drunken, dronke, dronken, D. drinken (pret. drank, dronk, pl. drunke, drunken, dronke, dronke, dronken, pp. drunken, dronke, dronken, D. drinken = OS drinkan = OFries. drinka = D. drinken = MLG. LG. drinken = OHG. trinchan, MHG. G. trinken = leel. drekka = Sw. dreka = Dan. drikke = Goth. drigkan, drink. From G. come It. trincare = F. trinquer, touch glasses, hobnob. Hence

F. trinquer, touch glasses, hobnob. Hence *drench*¹, *drown*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1. To swallow water or other fluid.

low water or other fluid. Thei ne etc ne dronke of all that nyght, and no more ne hadde thei don of all the day be-fore, for the hataile hadde endured all the day. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171. To drink or eat in eartheuware we scorn, Which cheaply country cupboards does adorn. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's satires, ii. 281. Specifically - 2. To imbibe spirituous liquors, cupon of the spirituous liquors. especially habitually or to excess; be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.

They drank, and were merry with him. Gen. xliii. 34. To drink deep, to take a deep draught; indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess.

A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierlan spring; There shallow dranghts intoxicate the brain, And drinking largely sobers us again. Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1, 216.

To drink to, to salute in drinking; invite to drink by drinking first; wish well to in the act of taking the cnp. 1 drink to the general joy of the whole table, And to our dear friend Banquo. Shak., Macbeth, iil. 4.

II. trans. 1. To swallow (a liquid); receive (a fluid) into the stomach through the mouth; imbibe: as, te drink water or wine.

After drinking a glass of very good iced lemonade, I took my leave, much amused and pleased. Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 192.

2. To affect in a specific way by or in drinking; induce a condition in by the act or example of drinking: as, to drink a bowl empty; he drank his companions drunk.

Xerxes, whose populous Army drunk rivers dry, and made mountains circumnavigable. Sandys, Travailes, p. 20.

3. To suck in; absorb; imbibe.

And let the purple villets drink the atream. Dryden. 4. Figuratively, to take in through the senses, as the ear or eye, with eagerness and pleasure : with reference to utterance or appearance.

My ears have not yet drunk a hundred words Of thy tongue'a uttering. Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

Still drink delicious poison from thy eye. Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, 1. 122.

5[†]. To take in (vapor, fumes, or smoke); in-hale: as, to *drink* the air. Old writers often used *drink* for *smoke* with reference to tobacco.

I did not, as you barren gallants do, Fill my discourses up drinking tobacco. *Chapman*, All Fools, ii. 1. By this air, the most divine tobacco that ever I drunk. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2. Thou can'st not live on this side of the world, feed well, a drivit theorem.

and drink tobacco. G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforced Marriage.

G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforced Marriage, Furnosus cannot eat a bit, but he Must drink tobacco, so to drive it down. Davies, Scourge of Folly, epig. 148.
To drink down, to take away thought or consideration of by drinking; subdue or extinguish: as, to drink down care; to drink down unkindness.— To drink in, to ab-sorb; take or receive by absorption, or through the senses or the mind: as, a plant drinks in oxygen from the at-mosphere; to drink in wisdom from instruction; to drink in the beanties of the scene.— To drink off, to drink the whole of at a draught: as, to drink off a cup of cordial. We have up cause to complain of the bitterness of that

We have no cause to complain of the bitterness of that Cup which he hath drunk off the dregs of already. Stillingfleet, Sermona, 1. vi.

To drink off candles' endst. See candle.—To drink the health or to the health of, to drink while express-ing good wishes for the health or welfare of; signify good will to by drinking; pledge.—To drink up. (a) To drink the whole of: as, to drink up a glass of wine.

That 'tis Decreed, confirm'd, and ratified, That (of necessity) the fatall Cup, Once, all of vs must (in our turn) drink up. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

(b) To draw up or exhaust: as, the heated air drinks up the moisture of the earth.
drink (dringk), n. [< ME. drink, drinke, also assibilated drinch, < AS. drinc, drync, also drinca, gedrinc (= Sw. drick = Dan. drik), a drink, < drincan, drink: see drink, v., drench¹, n.] 1. Any liquid as water or wine swallowed or taken liquid, as water or wine, swallowed or taken into the stomach as a beverage for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes.

Returning back to Rome, was chosen Pope by the Name of Adrian the Fourth, and dyed, being choaked with a Fly in his *Drink.* Baker, Chronicles, p. 58. We drunk our first New England water, with as much delight as ever we drunk *drink* in all our lives. *Chron. Pilgrims*, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lt., 1. 160.

Specifically -2. Strong or intoxicating liquor; alcoholic stimulants collectively: as, a craving for drink.

They fall to those spiced drinkes and sacrificeth flesh with great mirth, and being well apayed, returne home. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 430.

3. A draught; as much of any liquid as is or may be taken at one time; a potion: as, a long drink of lemonade; have a drink.

If thou doe give or fill the drinke, with duty set it downe. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291. We will give you sleepy drinks. Shak., W. T., i. 1. Black drink. See black. — Imperial drink, a sweten-ed and flavored solution of bitartrate of potassium, potus imperialis. U. S. Dispensatory.— In drink, drunk; in-toxicuted.

I could find it in my heart to beat him . . . hut that the poor monster's in drink. Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. Strong drink, alcoholic liquor of any kind or all kinds.

But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way. Isa. xxviii. 7.

drinkable (dring'ka-bl), a. and n. [< drink + -able.] I. a. That may be drunk; fit or suit-able for drinking; potable.

By this means the water would become *drinkable* with some coolness. Boyle, Works, V. 698. The water that is in it [the pool] access to depend on the rains, and is not drinkable. Pococke, Deacription of the East, 11. i. 10.

II. n. A liquor that may be drunk.

I never have courage till I see the eatables and drink-ables brought upo' table, and then I'm as banld as a lion. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1. drinkableness (dring 'ka-bl-nes), n. The state of being drinkable. Imp. Dict. drink-a-penny (dringk'a-pen'i), n. The little grebe, Podicipes or Tachybaptes fluriatilis. Also penny-bird. Swainson. [Local, Irish.] drinker (dring'ker), n. [{ME. drinkere, drynk-are, < AS. drincere (= D. drinker = OHG. trin-chari, drinkari, trinchare, G. trinker = Sw. drick-are, drinker, drinkare, drunkard), < drincan, drink.] One who drinks; particularly, one who drinks spirituous liquors habitually or to excess; a tippler. excess; a tippler.

The sonne of man came eatynge and drynckynge, and they say, behold a glutton and *dryncker* of wine, and a frende vnto publicans and synners. *Bible* (1551), Mat. xi. Spiders are great drinkers, and suffer severely from drought. Encyc. Brit., 11. 298.

drinker-moth (dring'ker-môth), n. The pop-ular name of a large European bombycid moth,

dripping-pan

Odonestis potatoria: so called from its long suc-torial proboseis er antlia. drinking-bout (dring'king-bout), n. A con-vivial revel; a set-to at drinking.

The drinking-bout and quarrels of the ahepherds are seasoned with homely English allusions. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 43.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 48. drinking-horn (dring'king-hôru), n. [= Dan. drikkehorn.] A horn used as a drinking-vessel, or a drinking-cup made of horn. See horn. drinklet, drenklet, r. [ME. drinklen, drenklen, freq. of drinken, drink: see drink, and cf. drenkle. See also dronkle, drown.] I. trans. To drench; drown. Prompt. Parv., p. 132. II. intrans. To drown. drinklegs (drinker) a. [6] ME. drinkles:

drinkless (dringk'les), a. [< ME. drinkles; < drink + -less.] Without drink; having no-thing to drink. [Rare.]

6 drink. [Nare.] Though a man forbede dronkennesse, He nought forbet that every creature Be drunkynlees for alway, as I gesse. Chaucer, Troilus, fi. 713. [Fairfax MS. Other MSS. have drinkless.]

Other MSD. Have O, which a sorwe It is for to be drinkeles ! Gover, Conf. Amant., III. 3. drink-money (dringk'mun"i), n. Money given to buy liquor to drink; hence, a fee or gratuity. drink-offering (dringk'of"er-ing), n. A Jewish offering of wine, etc., in sacrifices.

And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil; and the fourth part of an hin of wine for a *drink-offering*. Ex. xxix. 40. the fourth and in our baseline of , and the fourth part of an hin of wine for a drink-offering. Ex. xx1x.40. drip (drip), v.; pret. and pp. dripped, ppr. dripping. [\land ME. dryppen (rare), \land AS. dryppan (pret. drypte, impv. dryp; also drypian, pret. *drypede, impv. drype), cause to drop, let fall (= Sw. drypa = Dan. dryppe, drip), a causativo verb associated with the rarer secondary forms dropian (dial. drupian; pret. dropede, dial. drupede) and droppan (pret. *dropte), whence E. drop, v., < *dreopan, pp. *dropen, pret. *dredp, pl. *drupon (occurring, if at all, only in uncer-tain passages, but no doubt once existent), ME. drepen, drop, fall, = OS. driopan (pret. drop) = OF ries. driapa = D. druipen = OHG. trinfan, G. triefen (pret. troff) = leel. drjäpa (pret. draup), drop, drip. See drop, and cf. drib², v., drib-ble¹.] I. intrans. 1. To fall in drops.

Of the yonge oute trie Oon here, oon there, and elles where hem dripe. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54. 2. To shed or let fall a liquid in dreps, as a wet 2. To sned or to a roof. garment or a roof. The eaves dripped now

Beneath the thaw. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

II. trans. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears Seems like the lofty harn of some rich swain, Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain. Samift.

Swift. From the roofless walls The shuddering ivy dripped large dropa. Wordsworth, Prelude, ii. drip (drip), n. [$\langle ME. dryppe$, later drippe = Dan. dryp, a drop: see drop, n. In the other senses from the verb. Cf. drib², n.] 1⁺. A drop. See drop, n.—2. A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping.

On the ear On the ear Drops the light drip of the suspended oar. Byron, Childe Harold, iii. S6. The drip of water night and day Giving a tongue to solitude. D. G. Rossetti, The Portralt.

3. That which falls in drops; specifically, drip-ping, or melted fat which drips from meat while roasting.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens by preserving the *drips* of the houses. *Mortimer.*

4. In arch., a projecting member of a cornice, etc., so cut as to throw off water, which would without it trickle down upon the parts beneath. See *dripstone.*—5. A receptacle for waste or overflow: as, the *drip* of a water-cooler or a overflow: as, the drip of a water-cooler or a refrigerator.—Right of drip, in *law*, an easement or aervitude which entitles one person to let the drip from his eaves fall on another's property. drip-joint (drip'joint), n. In *plumbing*, a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing, where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor. E. H. Knight. dripping (drip'ing), n. That which falls in drops; specifically, the fat which falls from meat in roasting: commonly in the plural. dripping-pan (drip'ing-pan), n. A pan for re-ceiving the fat which drips from meat in roast-ing.

ing.

drip-pipe (drip'pip), n. A small pipe used to convey away the water of condensation from a

convey away the water of condensation from a steam-pipe.
dripple (drip'1), a. [E. dial., prob. < drip or drop.] Weak; rare. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
drip-pump (drip'pump), n. A pump used by plumbers to remove drip, or water which collects when pipes are out of order.
drip-stick (drip'stik), n. In stone-sawing, a stick with an iron heek or a blade at the end, serving as a sport to conduct water cloudy from

serving as a spout to conduct water slowly from a barrel to the stone to keep the kerf wet. dripstone (drip'ston), n. 1. In arch., a pro-



Gate of Close, Salisbury Cathedral, England D, D, dripstone. (Right-hand figure shows a section of the gateway.)

jecting molding or cornice over a doorway, window, etc., to prevent rain-water from trickling

down, etc., to prevent fain-wate down. It is of various forms, and terminates at each end in a head or other sculptured davies serving for support or marely for ornament, or sometimes in a simple molding. Also called weather-molding, or hood-mold-ing, and, when returned square, label. 2. A filtering-stone: so called by segmen by seamen.

dritt, n. [< ME. drit, dritt, dritte (= MD. drijt, D. droet = Icel. dritr, excrement; from the verb: see drite. Hence, by transposition, dirt, q. v.] Ex-crement; dung; dirt. Wyclif, dritet, v. i. [< ME. dritan, gedritan = D. drijten = Leol.

Dripstone Termina-tion.—Church at Ca-hors, France.

drita, void excrement. See drit, dirt, n.] To void excrement.

woid excrement. drive (drīv), v.; pret. drove (formerly drave), pp. driven, ppr. driving. [< ME. driven, earlier driven (pret. drof, drove, pl. driven, pp. driven), drive (a ship, a plow, a vchicle, cattle), hunt, chase (deer, otc.), compel to go, drive (a nail), pursue (business), intr. go forward, press on, rush on with violence, ride, etc., $\langle AS. drifan$ (pret. drāf, pl. drifon, pp. drifen), drive (in nearly all the ME. uses), = OS. dribhan = OFries. drīva = LG. driben = D. drijven = OHG. triban, MHG. triben, G. troiben = Icel. drifa = Sw. drifva = Dan. drive = Goth. drei-ban, drive. Hence drift, drovc², drivel², etc.] I. trans. 1. To compel or urge to move; impel or constrain to go in some direction or manner. c) to constrain to go in some direction or manner. (a) To compel (an animal or a human being, and, by figur-ative extension, inantmate things), by commanda, cries, or threats, or by gestures, blows, or other physical means, to move in a desired direction : as to drive a flock of sheep; to drive slaves; to drive away a fear.

"Vokynde and vnknowing i" quath Crist; and with a rop

smote hem, . . And drof hem out alle that ther bowten and solde. Piers Plowman (C), xix. 159.

They vae also to drive them into some narrow poynt of land, when they find that advantage. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 133.

Afterwards we met some of his [the aga's] men driving off the people's cattle. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 179.

Specifically -(1) To impel to motion and quicken: applied to draft-animals, as a horse or an ox; also, by extension, to the vehicle drawn, and in recent figurative use to a locomotive or other engine.

Day drove his courser with the shiuing mana. M. Arnold, Balder Dead, ii. Stage-coaches were generally driven at a rapid rate down long inclines. The Century, XXXV. 2. (2) To chase (game); hunt; especially, to chase (game) into a snare or corral, or toward a hunter.

To drive the deer with hound and horn, Earl Percy took his way. Chery Chase. Ile's ower to Tividale to drive a prey. Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI, 106).

Driving is now quite a recognized branch of grouse-mooting. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 834. shooting.

(b) To cause to move by the direct application of a physical force: as, clouds or a ship *driven* by the wind; to *drive* a nail with a hammer.

There sprang a fountains which watereth their Coun-trey, and driveth their Mils. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Swift as the whirlwind drives Arabia's scatter'd Sands. Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 7. (c) In base-ball, also in lawn-tennis, etc., to knock or throw (the ball) very swiftly. (dt) To cause to pass; pass away: said of time.

Thus that day they driven to an ende. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 2621. Thus sho drof forth hir dayes in hir depe thoght, With weping and wo all the woke (week) ouer. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 498.

2. To compel or incite to action of any kind; lead or impel to a certain course or result: used in a variety of figurative senses: as, the smake *drove* the firemen from the building; despair drove him to suicide; oppression drove them into open rebellion.

What nede dryreth the to grone wode? Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Bailads, V. 90).

Such is the rarenesse of the situation of Venice, that it doth even amaze and *drive* into admiration all strangers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

We ourselves can neither dance a hornpipe nor whistle Jim Crow without driving the whole musical world into black despair. Ds Quincey, Herodotus.

3. To urge; press; carry forward or effect by urgency or the presentation of motives: as, to drive home an argument; to drive business; to drive a bargain.

They . . . injoyned bim not to conclud absolutiv till they knew ye termes, and had well considered of tham; but to drive it to as good an issew as he could. Bradford, Plymouth Plactation, p. 210.

Bradford, Flymouth Flactation, p. 214 Drive a Trade, do, with your Three penny-worth of amall Ware. Congree, Way of the World, v. 1. Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee. Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac. You drive a queer bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punkinyou. Thackeray.

4. To force, in general; push vigorously, in a figurative sense.

You must not labour to drive into their heads new and strange informations, which you know well shall be no-thing regarded with them that he of clean contrary minds. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

We drove on the war at a prodigions disadvantage. Swift, Conduct of Allies.

5. To convey in a carriage or other vehicle: as, to drive a friend in the park.—6t. To over-run and devastate; harry.

nd devastate; harry. We come not with design of wasteful prey, To drive the country, force the awains away. Dryden. 7. In mining, to excavate in a nearly horizon-tal direction. See drift and level.

A Theban king on ascending the throne began at once to drive the tunnel which was to form his final resting place, and persevered with the work until death. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 622.

8ł. To endure.

Bettyr they were to be outs off lyve Thao soche payne for to dryve. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

To drive a nail in one's coffin. See coffin. To drive a ship, to make it carry a great press of sail.—To drive feathers or down, to place feathers or down in a ma-chine which, by a current of air, drives off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

My thrice-driven bed of down. Shak., Othello, i. 3. By thrice-arriver bed of down. Shak., Othello, i. 3. To drive over or out, in type-setting, to earry from one lice into another, or extend beyond its proper length for the matter contained, by unusually wide spacing; ss, to drive over or out a word or syllable; to drive out a line or a paragraph. — To drive the backwood up. See back-wood. — To drive the cross, in target-shooting, to hit the target at the intersection of two straight lines; make tha best shot possible. — To drive the nail, in target-shooting, to strike the head of a nail with the builet and thus drive it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make a good hit, as in an argument.

A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail ta, of course, somewhat better; but nothing less than hit-ting it right on the head is astisfactory. . . Those who drive the nail have a further trial among themaelves. Audubon, Ornith. Blog., 1, 292.

To drive to one's wit's end, to perplex utterly; non-

plus. Then the text that disturbed him came again into his mind; and he knowing not what to say nor how to answer, was "driven to his wit's end, little deeming," he says, "that Satan had thus assanited him, but that it was his own prudence which had started the question." Southey, Bunyan, p. 21. Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

To drive to the wall, to force to accept unapproved terms or circumstances; push to extremity; crush. There was a disposition in Congress to keep no terms with the President—to drive him completely to the wall. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 33.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See trust. II, intrans. 1. To go along before an impelling force; be impelled; be moved by any physical force or agent: as, the ship drove before the wind.

A Spanish Carauell comming to water at Dominica, one of the Caniball Hands, the Sauages cut her Cable in the night, and so she draue on shore, and all her companie was aur-prised and eaten by them. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 902.

Lying with the helm a-weather, we made no way but as the ship drove, Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 21. Seven days I drove along the dreary deep, And with me drove the moon and all the stars. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. To act or move with force, violence, or impetuosity: as, the storm *drove* against the house; he *drove* at the work night and day.

Fierce Borcas drove against his flying sails. Dryden, The flow where'er the horses drove, nor knew Whither the horses drove, or where he flew. Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Heapt in mounds and ridges all the sea

Drore like a cataract. Tennyson, Hol Heroes madly drave and dashed their hosts Tennyson, Hoiy Grail.

Bryant, Earth. Against each other.

3. Te ride on horseback. [New enly previncial.]

He cam drivende upon a stede, Havelok, 1, 2702. Whan thei hadde thus rested a while thei saugh her meyne come full harde *drywinge*, flor the sarains re-couered a-noon as the knyghtes of the rounds table lefte the standard. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

4. To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses or other animals.—5. To aim or tend; make an effort to reach or obtain: with at: as, the end he was driving at.

They are very religious & honest gentle-men, yet they had an end yt they drove at & laboured to accomplish. Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

I don't know what you mean, Brother-What do you rive at, Brother? Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1. dri

6. To aim a blow; strike with force: with at. a aim a blow; SUTRE WHAT ACCEPT At Aaxur's shield he drove, and at the blow Both shield and arm to ground together go. Dryden, Eneid.

7. To work with energy; laber actively: often with away.

Sha had been kneeling, trowel in hand, driving away vigorously at the loamy earth. The Century, XXXV. 947. 8t. To take the property of another; distrain for rent; drive cattle into a pound as security for rent.

llis landlord, who, he fears, hath sent Ilis water-bailiff thus to drive for rent

Cleaveland.

Cleaveland. The term driving was applied to a summary process for recovering rent which the law in these days conferred up-on the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed sury rent whatever, without previous notice to the tenant or any statement of the land-lord's demand having been furnished to him, and the cat-les of impounded might be kept in durance until the rent was paid. Trench, Realities of Irish Life. To drive out, in type-setting, to space out lines as as to make the matter fill a larger or the desired amount of space.—To let drive, to sim a blow; strike. Four rogues in buckram let drive at me. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

drive (driv), n. [$\langle drive, v. \rangle$] 1. The act or re-sult of driving; something done by means of driving. (a) An urging or impelling forward of an as-semblage of animals, of a collection of logs in a stream, etc.: as, a drive of cattle on the plains for the purpose of branding or sorting them; a drive of game for the con-venience of aportsmen.

Sometimes of approximation usually a cow or steer, but, strangely enough, very rarely a bull — will get fighting mad, and torn on the men. If on the *drive*, such a beast

mad, and turn on the men. If on the drive, such a beast naually is simply dropped out.
T. Rooserelt, The Century, XXXV. 861.
(b) A strong or aweeplog blow or impulsion. (c) In type-founding, the deep impress of the steel punch or model-letter in a bar of copper. Also known as a strike or unjustified matrix. It is usually made by a quick and atrong blow in cold-rolled copper. The drive, when fitted to the mold, is called a justified matrix.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the drive or strike. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 699. (d) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., the knocking or throwing of a ball very swiftly. (c) Convergace in a vehicle; an excursion or airing in a carriage: as, to take a drive.

drive. 2. That which is driven; cattle, game, etc.,

2. That which is driven, source a driven together or alone. In each of these tributaries [of St. Croix river] lay last spring what is termed a heavy drive of logs. Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 101.

3. The state of being driven or hurried; ex-treme haste or pressure: as, a *drive* of business. [Colloq.]

Many collieries are now turning out 1500 tons a day, re-quiring one incessant drive. The Engineer, LXV. 248. 4. A course upon which carriages are driven ; 4. A course upon which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving: as, the *drives* in a park.—5. The course or country over which game is driven.—6. The selling of a particular kind of goods, as gleves, below the usual price, in order to draw customers. [Trade cant.]— 7. A jest or satirical remark directed at a person or thing. [Colleq., U. S.]

drive-boat

drivel¹ (driv¹), v. i.; pret. and pp. driveled, driv-elled, ppr. driveling, driveling. [< ME. drivelen, also drevelen, var. of dravelen, which is another form of drabelen, drabble: see drabble and drib-ble², and drool, a contr. of drivel¹.] 1. To slav-er; let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child on idjue or a dotard a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

No man could spit from him without it [the tongue], but would be forced to *drivel*, like some paraliticks or a fool. *Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5. 2. To be weak or foolish; talk weakly or fool-

2. To be weak or rooman, using the second second

2. Silly, unmeaning talk; inarticulate non-sense; senseless twaddle, like the talk of an idiot.

drivel2+ (driv'l), n. [Also written drevil, drevil], drivel⁴ (driv¹), *n*. [Also written *arcut*, *arcvit*, *drevel*, also *dribble* (see *dribble³*); \leq ME. *drivel*, a servant, slave (= MD. *drevel* = MLG. *dravel*, *drevel*, a servant, = OHG. *tribil*, MHG. *tribel*, *treibel*, a driver, a servant), \leq *driven*, etc., drive, pursue business, etc. No connection with $driv-el^1$, with which dictionaries have confused it.] A servant; a drudge; a slave.

Thu schalt be mare been idreechet then eni drivel i the hus other eni hured hine [Thou shalt be more oppressed than any drivel in the house or any hired hind]. Itali Meidenhed (ed. Cocksyne), p. 29.

That foule aged drevill. Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

That foule aged drevill. Spenser, F. Q., IV. H. o. Amphialus having persuaded Clfnias to write a bold an-awer to Dametas, calling him a "filthy drivel," Dametas, who was as great a coward as Clinias, would have drawn back. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii,

driveler, driveller (driv'l-er), n. One who drivels; an idiot; a fool.

els; an idiot; a fool.
From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow, And Swift expires a drivièr and a show. Johnson, Vauity of Human Wishes. Due mirth he loved, yet was his sway severe; No blear-eyed driveller got his stagger here. Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.
driven (driv'n). Past participle of drive.
driver (dri'v'n), n. [< ME. driver, drifer =
OFries. driver = LG. driver, drifer =
OHG. tripāri, MHG. tribære, triber, G. treiber; < drive + -er1.]
1. One who or that which drives. Specifically -(a) One who drives animals or men. (1) One who drives horses or cattle; a drover.
The multitude, ..., like a drove of sheep, ..., may be

The multitude, . . . iike a drove of sheep, . . . may be managed by any noise or cry which their drivers shall ac-custom them to. South, Works, 11. ix.

(2) One who drives draft-animals attached to a vehicle.

The carts with the *drivers*, and with the oxen, camels, asses, and mules, with the whole carriage and victuals, he tooke and brought with him. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 84. (3) Formerly, in the southern United States, specifically, the overseer of a gang of slaves.

A driver is the foreman of a gang of laborers. On some plantations the title of foreman is coming into use, the negroes objecting to the old word. The Century, XXXV. 110.

The Century, XXXV, 110. (4) By extension, a locomotive-engineer. (5) A subordi-nate official formerly employed in driving for rent in Ire-iand. See drive, v. i., 8. (6) One who drives game to a hunter; in deer-hunting, one who puts the hounds on the track of the game. (b) One who sets something before him as an aim or object; an aimer.

A dangerous driver at popery and sedition. Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 80.

A dangerous driver at popery and sedition. Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cassar, p. 80. (c) One who drives logs down a stream. [U.S.] (d) An energetic, pushing person. [Colloq.] (e) In the methadem fishery, one who drives the fish luto the net by throwing stones at them from a light rowboat, a pile of stones being carried for the purpose. (f) Nant.: (f) A large sail, like a studdingsail, formerly set abaft the mizzeemask where the spanker is now set; hence, the spanker. See cut under in a blast-hole. (f) Nant.: (f) A large sail, like harvester. (3) A tamping-iron, used to tamp the powiler in a blast-hole. (f) The cross-bar on the spin die of a grinding-mill. (g) Same as drit, n., 11. (f) A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the driver. (8) In weaving, a piece of wood or other man terial, upon a spindle, end placed in a box, which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp. 2. A bird, the dowitcher. [Local, U.S.] driver-ant (dri'ver-ant), n. The popular name of a species of ant in western Africa, Anomma arcens, of the family Dorylidæ : so called from its driving other animals before it.

wheel.

driving-axle (driving-ak^ssl), n. See axle. driving-band (driving-band), n. The band or strap which communicates motion from one strap which communicates motion from one machine to another, or from one part of the same machine to another. driving-bolt (drī'ving-bolt), n. A tool used by wheelwrights for driving in nave-boxes. driving-box (drī'ving-boks), n. 1. The journal-box of a driving-axle.--2. The driver's seat on a conch

a coach.

fitted to the top of a pipe, as in an oil-well, to receive the blow when driven and thus to pro-

driving-chisel (drī'ving-chiz"el), n. See chisel². driving-chisel (drī'ving-gēr), n. See gear. driving-notest (drī'ving-nots), n. pl. In mu-sic, syncopated notes—that is, notes driven through an accent without repetition. See syncopation.

driving-shaft (drī'ving-shaft), n. In mach., a shaft from the driving-wheel communicating

driving-spring (driving-spring), n. In rail., the spring fixed upon the box of the drivingaxle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.

driving-wheel (dri'ving-hwel), n. 1. In mach., a main wheel that communicates motion to an-other or to others.-2. In *rail.*, one of the large wheels (commonly four, though occasionally as many as ten, in number) in a locomotive en-gine which are fixed upon the crank-axles or

main shafts. Also called *driver* and *drive-wheel*. **drixy** (drik'si), a. [Formerly also *dricksie;* var. of *druxy*, q. v.] 1[†]. Decayed, as a tree or timber timber.

timber.
The resemblance misticall: as when we liken a young childe to a greene twigge which ye may easilie bende every way ye list; or an old man who laboureth with continual infimities, to a drie and drieksie oke.
Puttenham, Arte of Eur. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 251.
Dwarfish; stunted. [Seoteh.]
drizzle1 (driz'1), v.; pret. and pp. drizzled, ppr. drizzled. (Early mod. E. drizle, drisel; prob. < ME. *dreselen, an unrecorded freq. of dresen (pp. ydroren; rare), fall, < AS. drosan (pret. dreás, pl. druron, pp. droren), fall (as rain, snow, dew, fruit, the slain, etc.), = OS. driosan = Norw. drjosa = Goth. driusan, fall: an orig. Teut. verb, found otherwise only in the causan. Norw. drjosa = Goth. driusan, fall: an orig. Teut. verb, found otherwise only in the causa-tive, OHG. tröran, MHG. trören, eause to drop, let fall in drops, pour, shed, throw away (= Icel. dreyra, intr. ooze, bleed), and in other sec-ondary forms: AS. drūsian, sink, become slug-gish (see drowse); E. dial. drose, drose, freq. drosle, drip or gutter, as a candle; I.G. drusen, also drusken, fall with a noise, make a noise, = MD. druyschen, make a noise; I.G. dröschen, dreschen = G. dial. dräuschen. dreuschen for-= MD. drugschen, make a noise; LG. dröschen, dreschen = G. dial. dräuschen, dreuschen, for-merly dreussen, rain heavily, shower; Norw. drysja, fall, fall and seatter, as grain, rush with a noise, tr. seatter, spread, = Dan. drysse, fall or drop in small particles, tr. sprinkle; and in the derivatives dross and dreary, and their kin-dred: see dross and dreary.] I. intrans. To fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine par-ticles; rain in small drops: as, it drizzles; driz-zling drops: drizzling rain. zling drops; drizzling rain.

Drizzling tears did shed for pure affection.

drive-boat (drīv'bōt), n. A light rowing-boat driver-boom (drī'vėr-böm), n. Naut., an old drock (drok), v. t. [E. dial., < drock, n.] To used by the drivers in driving menhaden into term for spanker-boom. the net or seine. drive-bolt (drīv'bōlt), n. A tool used to drive a bolt home (that is, to its final position) when this cannot be done with a hammer. this cannot be done with a hammer. drive-wheel (drīv'hwēl), n. Same as driving-trive-wheel (drīv'hwēl), n. Same as driving-drive-wheel (drīv'hwēl), n. Same as driving-drive-drive-drive and producted drive and producted drive wheel drift-land.

droghing (dro'ging), n. [$\langle drogh(er) + -ing^1$.] The West Indian coasting carrying-trade.

drogman; drogoman; (drog'man, $-\bar{p}$ -man), n. Obsolete forms of dragoman. drogue (drog), n. [See drag, n.] The drag, an implement used to check the progress of a running whale by being bent on to the drogueraining while by being bent on to the drogues iron. It is made in various ways. A common drogue is made of two pleces of board, 12 or 14 inches square, nailed together, with sometimes a third upright piece, to which the drogue-lashing is made fast. Another is made like a small wooden tub with an upright to which the lashing is bent on. Also drug.

The drogue consists of a hinge-jointed iron ring . . . to which a conical canvas bag is sewn, and roped. Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 122.

droguet (drō-gā'), n. [F.: see *drugget*.] A French term for various fabrics for wearing-apparel: used in English especially for a ribbed apparent used in Inglish espectally for a line woolen material for dresses; a variety of rep. **droil**; (droil), v. i. [Also *droyl, droyle*; prob. \langle D. *druilen*, MD. *druylen*, loiter, slumber, move stealthily; connection with the noun uncer-tain.] To work sluggishly or slowly; plod.

Let such vile vassals . . . Drudge in the world, sud for their iiving droyle. Spenser, Mother Ilub. Tale, i. 157. The soul forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and droyling carcas to piod on in the old rode and drudge ing Trade of outward conformity. Million, Reformation in Eng., I.

droil; (droil), n. [Also droyle, droile: see the verb. Cf. Icel. drjöli, a drone, sluggard; Gael. droll, an awkward sluggard.] 1. Labor; toil; drudgery.

"Tis I do all the droil, the dirt-work. Shirley, Gentieman of Venice, i. 2. 2. A drudge.

Peasants and droyls. Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1. Beau. and FL, Wit at Several Weapons, n. 1. **droit** (droit; F. pron. drwo), n. [$\langle OF. droit, droit, dreit, F. droit = Sp. derecho = Pg. direito$ $= It. diretto, <math>\langle ML. directum, contr. drectum, drictum, right, justice, law, neut. of L. directus, right, straight, direct: see direct, adroit, and dress.] 1. In old law, right, especially a right in land; right of ownership. The simultaneous holding of actual possession, the right of possession, and the right of ownership was termed droit-droit or jus duplicatum. This constituted a completely legal title.$ 2. In finance, duty; custom.2. In finance, duty; custom.

The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as droits. Marryat, Frank Mildmay, i.

The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as droits. Marryat, Frank Mildmay, i. Argument en droit, argument of a question of law.-Defense en droit. See defense. — Droit commun, droit coutumiler, common or general law. — Droit d'ac-croissement, in *French law*, right of survivorship.-Droit d'aubaine. See aubaine. — Droit de corvées, right to leudal service. — Droit de déshérence, right of scheat. — Droit de fauteull. See fauteuil. — Droit de suite. (a) Right to follow and reclaim from the hands of a third person. (b) Right of stoppage in transitu. — Droit de tabouret. See tabouret. — Droit d'exceution, the right of a stock-broker to seil the securities bought by him for the account of a client, if the latter does not accept delivery thereof. The same expression is also applied to the sale by a stock-broker of securities deposited with him by his client, in order to guarantee the payment of opera-tions for which the latter has given instructions. *Nopo-leon Argle*.— Droits of admiralty, perquisites once at-tached to the office of admiralty, perquisites core at-tached to the office of admiralty perquisites de the broked of the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the pright of the septory of an enemy, as ships seized on the pright of the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the prow paid into the exchaquer for the benefit of the public service. A tenth part of property captured at see is al-lowed to the express. In American law droits of admiralty are now paid into the excendent for the benefit of the public service. A tenth part of property captured at see is al-lowed to the concendent. Acts of Congress from time to the have regulated the disposition of captured prop-erty.

All those portions of the power of the admiral which may be properly called executive or administrative are unknown to the American admiralty. The trappings, per-quisites, prerogatives, and droits of the admirality are left to governments with which they are in harmony. Benedict, Admiralty Practice, § 33.

Benedict, Admiralty Practice, § 33. Plaider en droit, in French law, to interpose a defense upon the law, as distinguished from a denial or plea of facts.

droitural

droitural (droi'tū-ral), a. [<OF. droiture, right, the right side (< ML. directura, right, < L. direc-tus, right: see droit and direct), + -al.] In law, relating to a right to real property, as distin-guished from possession.— Droitural action, an ac-tion employed to regain the possession of real property by one who has lost not only the possession, but also the right of possession, and has nothing but the mere right of prop-erty. Minor.

origin), G. dial. droll, troll, a troll (see troll); ef. Gael. droll, an awkward sluggard (see droil). The relations of the several words are not elear. See droll, a.] 1. A waggish fellow; one whose practice or occupation is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester, merry-andrew, or buffoon.

To the Dolphin taverne, where . . . Sir Thomas Harvy and myaelf dined, . . . and very merry we were, Sir Thomas Harvy being a very *drolle*. *Pepys*, Diary, 11. 241.

Democritus, dear Droll, revisit Earth. Prior, Democritus and Heraelitus.

We see one of these drolls holding a pair of bellows by way of a fiddle, and using the tongs as a substitute for the bow. Strutt, Sports and Pastimea, p. 390.

2. A farce; a dramatic entertainment intended to amuse. [Obsolete or archaie in both uses.]

A droll, or interlude among the Greeks, I take to have been one function of the chorus; and with us at the thea-tres, it is the dance in Toiteuham-court-road, the ballad or musical entertainment, which fills up the space between the different parts of the performance. Jon Bee, Easay on Samuel Foote.

In a private collection, Langbaine had gathered about a thousand plays, besidea interIndea and *drolls*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 175.

A Droll or Drollery was a dramatic piece made up of scenes from different plays, and acted chiefly at booths by strolling companies. A. Debson, Selections from Steele, p. 450, note.

droll (drol), a. [$\langle F. drole$, odd, queer, comical, funny. In both F. and E. the adj. appears later than the noun. Cf. G. drollig, merry, facetious, droll, odd. See droll, n.] 1. Wag-gish; facetious; comical.

There is a *droll* resolve in the Massachusetts records by which he [Hugh Peter] is "desired to write to Holland for 500 L worth of peter, & 40 L worth of match." Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 48.

Syn. Comical, Funny, etc. (see *ludicrous*); amusing, farcicul, waggish, fantastic, whimsical. **droll** (drol), v. [= OF. droler, jest, trifle, play; from the noun.] I. intrans. To jest; play the buffoon.

The Romana were fallen into that degree of Irreligion and Atheism that nothing was more common among them than to droll upon Religion. Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

Wise men may be argued out of a Religion they own, but none but Fools and Madmen will be droll'd out of it. Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

2. To turn into a jest. [Rare.]

In fact, I don't know but the Colonel is a little too jolly. This drolling everything is rather fatiguing. *Howells*, Their Wedding Jeurney, p. 280.

drollert (dro'ler), n. A jester; a buffoon.

And new he is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *drollers* upon it. *Glanville*, Sermons, iv.

drollery (drō'le-ri), n.; pl. drolleries (-riz). [$\langle OF$. drolerie, draulerie, waggery, a merry prank, an antic figure or mask set on a seuteheon or eoat of arms, mod. F. drólerie, waggery, $\langle drolle, dróle, n.$ See droll, n.] 1. The conduct of a droll, buffoon, or wag; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun.

They [the people of Judah] made sport with the Proph-ets, and turned their threstulugs into songs of mirth and drollery. Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

He contrived to make the most commonplace subjects anusing, and carried everybody slong with him in hia wildest flights of drollery. Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. The character of being droll; comicalness; **Dromeopappi** (dro-me- \bar{o} -pap'i), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta po \mu a \bar{a} \sigma c$, swift, fleet, $+\pi a \pi \pi \sigma c$, a little bird.]

The rich drollery of "She Stoops to Conquer," Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

3. Comical action, as in a dramatic representation; something used or done to excite mirth.

lie is loth to make nature afraid in his plays, like those that beget taies, tempests, and such like drolleries. B. Jonson, Barthelomew Fair, Ind.

4[†]. A comie picture.

We arrived late at Roterdam, where was their annual marte or faire, so furnished with pictures (especially Land-akipa and Drolleries, as they call those clounish represen-tations) that I was amaz'd. Evelyn, Disry, Aug. 13, 1641.

Their [Dutch artists'] pictures, in their own age, were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore com-menly the significant name of Drollerics. F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 85.

droll-houset (drol 'hous), n. A place where drolls or drolleries were acted.

Should the senate-house where all our lawgivers as-semble he used for a theatre or droll-house, or for idle puppet-showa? Watts, Holiness of Timea, etc., til. drollict (dro'lik), a. [< droll, n., + -ic.] Per-taining to a droll or puppet-show.

Thelestris, Queep of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in *drollic* story. *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, II. 3.

drollingly (dro'ling-li), adv. In a jesting manner.

What confusion will one day cover the faces of those that . . . apeak slightly . . . and perhaps drollingly of the supreme and infinitely perfect Being! Boyle, Works, V. 156.

drollist; (dro'list), n. [$\langle droll + -ist$.] A face-tious person; a jester; a buffoon.

These idle drollists have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge. *Glanville*, Reflections on Drollery and Atheism, § 3.

drolly (drol'li), adv. In a droll or eomieal man-

ner. At first sight, nothing seems more drolly trivial than the whose single achievement is to record the

wind and the temperature three times a day. Lowell, Study Windowa, p. 5. Inder than the noun. CI. G. drollig, merry, facetious, droll, odd. See droll, n.] 1. Wag-gish; facetious; comical.
 Dick, the merry-andrew, rather light fingered and riot-ous, but a clever, droll fellow.
 I. Udierous; queer; laughable; ridiculous: Macaulay, St. Dennis and St. George.
 I. Ludierous; queer; laughable; ridiculous: as, a droll scory; a droll score.
 I find in them [the masterpleces of wit and humor of taly] abundance of ingenuity, of droll naiveté, of pro-maine. Also Dromaine.
 I find in them [the masterpleces of wit and humor of taly] abundance of ingenuity, of droll naiveté, of promeside.
 I find in them [the masterpleces of wit and humor of taly] abundance of ingenuity, of droll naiveté, of promeside.
 There is a droll resolve in the Massachusetts records by

sented only by the genus *Dromæus* (which see). Also written *Dromaiinæ*.

Also written *Dromaina*. **Dromæognathæ** (drö-më-og'nä-thë), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dromæognathus*: see *dromæog-nathous.*] In *ornith.*, a group of birds, embra-eing only the tinamous (*Tinamidæ* or *Crypturi*) of South America; birds which, although be-longing to the *Carinatæ*, have the bones of the palate disposed substantially as in the *Ratitæ*. See dromæognathism.

Dromæognathi(drö-mē-og'nā-thī), n. pl. [NL., mase. pl. of dromæognathus : see above.] Same

and Atheism that notating the Stillingfeet, Sermons, 1. Athan to droll upon Religion. tite or struthious birds, as the ostrich and its allies. The posterior ends of the palatines and the an-terior ends of the pterygolds are very imperfectly, or not at all, articulated with the basisphenoidal rostrum, being usually separated from it, and supported by the broad, cleft hinder end of the vomer. Strong basipterygold pro-cesses, arising from the body of the basisphenoid, and not from the rostrum, articulate with fa-cets which are situated nearer the posterior than the anterior ends of the inner edges of the pterygold bones. Huzley. dromæognathous (drõ-mq-og' nā-thus), a. [\langle

mē-og'nā-thus), a. [< NL. dromaognathus, < NL.

ALL aromaeynamics, the generic name of the emu, + Gr. $\gamma\nu\delta\theta_{05}$, jaw.] 1. Exhibiting dromæognathism; hav-ing the palate-bones disposed substantially as in the ostrich.-2. Belonging to or being one of the

Dromæognathæ. All the Ratite birds, and the tinsmous slone of Carinate birds, are dromæognathous. Cours, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

dromedary

Gr. $\delta \rho o \mu a i o \varsigma$, swift, fleet, $+ \pi a \pi \pi \sigma \varsigma$, a little bird. An order of extinct birds with teeth, conter minous with the subclass Odontolca (which seo).

Dromæornis (drö-mē-ðr'nis), n. [NL., < Dro-mæus, q. v., + Gr. δρνις, a bird.] A genus of extinet Australian ratite birds: so called from its affinity to Dromæus, the genus of living emus. Also Dromornis.

Dromæus (drö-mö'us), n. [NL., ζ Gr. δρομαῖος, swift, fleet, ζ όρόμος, a running, ζ όραμεῖν, run: see dromedary.] A ge-nus of ratite birds, of the family Casua-ridæ and subfamily

of the family Casua-rida and subfamily Dromavina; the emus. Three species are recog-nized by naturalists, D. no-rae-hollandia, D. ater, and D. irroratus. In general the characters are those of Casuarius, the cases waries; but there is no casuar unou Casuarius, the case waries; but there is no casque npon the head, which is feather-ed; the beak is compara-tively alender; and the rudi-mentary wings are entirely hidden in the very long and copious plumage which parts along the back and falls on each side in long curly plumes, somewhat re-sembling hair. The feathers are double - that is, two or even three webs grow from one main stem. See emu. Also Dromatus, Dro-miceius.

Dromaius, n. See Dromœus.

meens. **Dromas** (drō'mās), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \delta \rho o \mu \dot{\alpha} \zeta$, running, $\langle \delta \rho a \mu \dot{\epsilon} \psi$, run: see dromedary.] The typical and only genus of grallatorial birds of the family Dro-mandidue Theore is but one spacias dromedary.

madidæ. There is but one species, Dromas ardcola, of India and Africa.

irreg. ζ Gr. δρομάς, rnnning, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of fossil mesozoie mambeast.] 1. A genus of fossil mesozoie mammals. D. silvestre, representing a very primitive type of Mammalia, has been found in the Triassic formationa of North America, in the Chatham coal-fields of North Carolina. The Dromatherium is the oldest American mammal yet discovered.
2. [l. c.] Pl. dromatheria, dromatheriums (-ä, -umz). An animal of the genus Dromatherium.
dromedarian (drum-ē-dā'ri-an), n. [< dromedary + -an.] Same as dromedarist.

Ridden by dromedarians in Egyptian costume. Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 7, 1877.

dromedarist (drum ' \bar{e} -d \bar{a} -rist), n. [< drome-dary + -ist.] One who rides or drives a dromdary + -ist.] edary.

As to 'Oama'n Ibn El-Hheb'la and Mohhum'mad Ib'n Ka'mil, the *Dromedarist*, they journeyed until they en-tered the castle of El-Kar'ak.

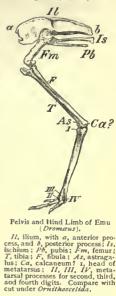
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 131. dromedary (drum'ę̃-dą̃-ri), n.; pl. dromedaries (-riz). [Early mod. E. also dromedare; < ME. dromedarie, -ary, also drowmondere, < OF. dromedaire, F. dromadaire = Pr. dromadari, dromedari, dromodari = Sp. dromedal, dromedario = Pg. It. dromedario = D. drommedaris = G. Dan. Fg. I. dromedario = D. drommedaris = G. Dan. Sw. dromedario
(λ LL. dromedarius, prop. *droma-
darius, extended, with suffix -arius,
(λ dromas (dromad-), a dromedary,
(Gr. $\delta pouaic$ ($\delta pouad-$),
running (ef. $\delta pouaics$ $\kappa au\eta\lambda oc,$ a dromedary, lit.
running camel),
($\delta paueiv$, 2d aor. associated with
 $\tau p \epsilon \epsilon ev$, run.] 1. A thorough-bred or blooded Arabian camel, of more than ordinary speed and bottom, expressly cultivated and used for and bottom, expressly currentee and need to riding. The dromedary is not a distinct or natural spe-cies, but an improved domeatic breed or race, bearing the aame relation to an ordinary camel that a race-horse or hunter does to a common horse. Dromedarles are for the meat part of the one-humped species, *Camelus dromeda-*rius; but the two-humped Bactrian camel may also be improved into a dromedary. See canel.

Abulites there mette Alexander . . . and presented hym amongst the reste of other thinges dromedary camela yt amongst the react of the were wonderful swift. J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fel. 108.

After did a mightie man pursew, Ryding upon a *Dromedare* on hie. Spenser, F. Q., IV, viit. 38.

I was moving over the Desert, not upon the rocking romedary, but seated in a barque made of mother-of-earl. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 138. dro pearl. 2+. Same as dromon.

The dromion, dromon, or dromedary, was a large war ship, the prototype of which was furniahed by the Saxons. Encyc. Brit., VII. 310.

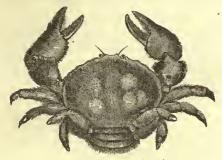




Skull of Nothura macu-sa (with most of beak cut f), showing dromæogna-kous structure of palate.

Mxp. maxillopalatine; Pl. palatine; Pl. pterygoid; Vo. vomer; +, basipterygoid process.

Dromia (drō'mi-ä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta \rho o \mu i a \varsigma$, a kind of fish, $\langle \delta \rho o \mu o \varsigma$, a running, $\langle \delta \rho a \mu e i v$, run: see dromedary.] The typical genus of Dromi-



Sponge-crab (Dromia vulgaris)

idæ. They have 2 pairs of podobranchiæ, 5 pairs of an-terior and of posterior arthrobranchiæ, and 4 pairs of pleuobranchia

robranchiæ. dromic, dromical (drom'ik, -i-kal), a. [$\langle Gr.$ $\delta \rho o \mu \kappa \delta c$, good at running, swift, fleet, also per-taining to running or to a race-course, $\langle \delta \rho \delta \mu \sigma c$, a running, race-course: see dromos.] 1. Of or pertaining to a race-course or dromos, or to racing.—2. In the Eastern Church, equivalent to basilican as applied to a type of church, from its plan resembling that of a race-course. In the Eastern church, the continue of the section of the

In the Eastern church, though the erection of St. So-phia, at Constantinople, introduced a new type which al-most entirely superseded the old one, the hasilican form-or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course (dromos)—was originally as much the rule as in the West. Encyc. Brit., 111. 418.

These remarks of course apply only to churches of the true Eastern type; there are many of the kind called *dromic*, or basilican, which exhibit the early Western ar-rangement. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 170. Dromiceius (drom-i-sē'i-us), n. [NL.] Same as

Dromæus.

Dromicus. Dromicia (drō-mish'i-ä), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \rho \rho \mu \kappa \delta \varsigma$, good at running, swift: see *dromic.*] A genus of marsupials, including the dormouse phalan-gers, such as *D. nana*. There are several species of these little phalangers, resembling dormice in habits, and



Dormouse Phalanger (Dromicia nana).

to some extent in appearance ; some have a length of only 3 or 4 inches, with the tail about as long. The genus is technically characterized by having only three true molars above and below, and an incipient parachute; it is most nearly related to the pygmy petsurisis, or small flying-phalangers, such as *Belideus* and *Aerobates*. **Dromidæ** (drom'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Dromaidae*

Dromadidæ.

Dromidae (drō-mī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dro-mia + -idæ.] A family of brachyurous or ano-murous decapodous crustaceans, the sponge-crabs, having remarkably large chelæ: a tran-sitional group between the Brachyura and the Macrura. dromoi, n. Plural of dromos.

dromont, dromond, n. [(ME. dromoun, dro-mond, dromund, dromande, drownund, etc., = MLG. dragemunt (assimilated to MLG. dragen, MLG. dragement (assimilated to MLG. dragen, draw), $\langle OF. dromon, dromont$, later dromant, a small and swift vessel, $\langle LL. dromo(n-), \langle LGr.$ $<math>\delta \rho \delta \mu \omega v$, a light vessel, dromond, $\langle Gr. \delta \rho \delta \mu \omega c$, a running, $\langle \delta \rho a \mu \varepsilon i v$, run: see dromedary.] A large, fast-sailing war-vessel; hence, a similar vessel of any kind. Also dromedary. Whan at Hampton he made the great dromons, Which passed other great ships of all the commons. Haking's Voyages, 1.205. Boger de Hoveden and Pater de Lowet oft calebrate

Roger de Hoveden . . and Peter de Longtoft celebrate the struggle which Richard I., . . on his way to Pales-tine, had with a huge dromon, . . . This vessel had three masts, was very high out of the water, and is said to have had 1500 men on board. Encyc. Brit., VII. 310.

And of the merchants bought a *dromond* tall They called the Rose-Garland. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 12.

Dromornis (drō-môr'nis), n. [NL., ζ Gr. δρόμος, a running (see Dromæus), + όρνις, a bird.] Same as Dromæornis. Owen, Proc. Zoöl. Soc.,

1872, p. 682. ۲< Gr. dromos (drom'os), n.; pl. dromoi (-oi). dromos (drom'os), n.; pl. dromoi (-oi). [$\langle Gr. \delta \rho \rho \mu o c \rangle$, a running, course, race-course, $\langle \delta \rho a \mu e \bar{\nu} v \rangle$, run: see dromedary.] 1. In Gr. antiq., a race-course.—2. In archaeol., an entrance-passage or avenue, as to a subterranean treasury; a way bordered by rows of columns; an alley be-tween rows of statues, as the usual approaches of Formian templas of Egyptian temples.

Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or dromos. C. O. Müller, Manual of Archael. (trans.), § 219.

dromos. C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 219. dronel (drön), v.; pret. and pp. droned, ppr. droning. [Altered, in conformation to drone², n., from *droun = Se. drune, low, murmur, < ME. drounen (rare), roar or bellow (said of a dragon); not in AS.; = MD. dronen, dreunen, tremble, quaver, D. dreunen, make a trembling noise, = MLG. dronen, LG. drönen, > G. dröh-nen, drönen, drone, hum, = Icel. drynja, roar (cf. drynr, a roaring, drunur, a thundering), = Sw. dröna, low, bellow, drone, = Dan. dröne, peal, rumble, boom (cf. drön, a boom). Cf. Goth. drunjus, a sound, voice; Gr. θρÿroc, a dirge (see threne). Hence (remotely) drone².] I. intrans. 14. To roar; bellow.

Hee drouned as a dragon, dredeful of noves. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 985. 2. To give forth a monotonous, unvaried tone; utter a dull humming sound; hum or buzz, as a beetle or a bagpipe.

And all the air a solemn stillness holds, Save where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight, And drowsy tinklings hull the distant folds. *Gray*, Elegy.

Red after revel, droned her lurdane knights Slumbering. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Like the national instrument of Scotland, the mind drones wofully and will discourse most dolorous music, unless an expansive and resilient force within supplies the basis of quickly responsive action. Pop. Sci. Mo., XX, 108. 3. To use a dull, monotonous tone: as, he drones in his reading.

Turn out their droning senate, and possess That seat of empire which our souls were fram'd for. Otway, Venice Preserved, il. 3.

Pale wizard priests, o'er occult symbols droning. Whittier, Worship.

II. trans. To give forth or utter in a monotonous, dull tone: as, he drones his sentences. I ask no organ's soulless breath To drone the themes of life and death. Whittier, The Meeting.

And the reader droned from the pulpit, Like the murnur of many bees, The legend of good Saint Guthlac, And Saint Basil's homilies. Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

drone¹ (drou), n. [< drone¹, v.] 1. A monotonous, continued tone or sound; a humming: as, the drone of a bee.

1 am as melancholy as . . . the *drone* of a Lincolnshire agpipe. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. bagpipe. If men should ever bee thumming the *drone* of one plaine Song, it would be a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In music: (a) A pipe in the bagpipe which gives out a continuous and invariable tone.

The harmony of them that pipe in recorders, flutes, and romes. Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 536. dre

drones. Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 536. (b) A drone-bass. drone² (dron), n. [Early mod. E. also droane; $\langle ME. drone, drane, \langle AS. dran, also dran = OLG. dran, MLG. drane, drone, LG. drone (<math>\rangle$ G. drohne, and prob. Dan. drone = Leel. drjöni, a drone; cf. Sw. drönare, a drone, lit. 'droner'); akin to OHG. treno, MHG. trene, trene, G. dial. (Sax., Austr.) trehne, trene, a drone. Cf. Lith. tranni, Gr. (Lacon.) $\theta \rho \delta v a \xi$, a drone, $\tau e v \theta \rho \eta v \delta w \eta \rho \eta$ - $\delta \delta v$, a hornet or wasp (see Anthrenus); all appar. nlt from the imitative root of dronel, v. 1. The ult. from the imitative root of drone1, v.] 1. The nale of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen hee, but larger than the working bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnating the queen they are killed or driven from the hive by the workers. See beel.

See oeel. I would be loath To be a burden, or feed like a drone On the industrious labour of the bee. *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Mau's Fortune, iii. 1. be (Love) loce his Comp

If once he [Love] lose hls Sting, he grows a Drone. Cowley, The Mistress, Against Fruition. All with united force combine to drive The lazy drones from the laborious hive. Dryden, Æneid, i.

drool

Hence -2. An idler; a sluggard; one who lives on the labor of others.

I found myself a member of an active community in which not a *drone* nor an invalid could be counted. *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 134.

drone² (drön), v. i.; pret. and pp. droned, ppr. droning. [\langle drone², n.] To live in idleness. Why was I not the twentieth by descent From a long restive race of droning kings? Dryden.

drone-bass (dron'bās), n. In music, a bass consisting of the tonic, or of the tonic and domi-nant, sounded continuously throughout a piece. It is frequently employed for a pastoral effect. drone-beetle (dron'bē"tl), n. A beetle of the family (contempting)

drone-beetle (dron be ti), n. A beetle of the family *Geotrypida*.
drone-cell (dron 'sel), n. One of those cells of a honeycomb which are destined for the larve of male bees. The eggs are laid in these at a later period than in the worker-cells.
drone-fly (dron'fli), n. A dipterous insect or fly of the family *Syrphida*, *Eristalis tenax:* so called from its resemblance to a drone bee.
drone-nine (dron'nin), n. 1, A pipe production of the second second

drone-pipe (dron'pip), n. 1. A pipe producing a droning sound; hence, poetically, the droning hum of an insect.

You fell at once into a lower key That's worse — the *drone-pipe* of a humble-bee. *Cowper*, Conversation, 1. 330. Specifically -2. The largest tube of a bagpipe, which produces the droning sound; the drone. drongo (drong'gō), n. 1. A name given by Le Vaillant, in the form *drongeur*, to a South Afri-can bird afterward known as the musical drongo, *Dierurus musicus*; then extended to the numerous African, Asiatic, and East Indian fly-catching crow-like birds with long forked tails which compose the family *Dierurida*.



Drongo (Buchanga atra).

They are also called *drongo-shrikes*. The Bu-changa atra of India and the further East is an example.—2. [eap.] [NL.] The generic name of a Madagascan species usually known as Di-erurus or Edolius forficatus. In this sense the quasi-Latin form Drongus is found.

drongo-cuckoo (drong'gō-kùk"ö), n. A cuckoo of the genus Surniculus, as S. dicruroides of Nepâl.

drongo-shrike (drong'go-shrik), n. Same as

drongo, 1. dronish (drō'nish), a. $[\langle drone^2 + -ish^1.]$ Like a drone; lazy; indolent; inactive.

The dronish monks, the scorn and shame of manhood.

dronishly (dro'nish-li), adv. In a dronish man-

dronishness (dro'nish-nes), n. The state of being dronish.

dronkt. An obsolete (Middle English) form of drank and of drunk. dronkelewt, a. and n. See drunkelew. dronkent. An obsolete (Middle English) form of drunken.

dronken, and ended a solute (inducto inights) form of drunken.
dronklet, v. [ME. dronklen for *drunklen, freq. of drinken, pp. drunken, dronken, drink: see drink, drunk, and cf. drinkle.] I. trans. To drench; drown.
II. intrans. To drown. Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 106, etc. dronte (dron'te), n. [< D. dronte = Dan. dronte, dodo. See dodo.] A name of the dodo.
drone; dronish; sluggish. Johnson. [Rare.] drook, v. t. See droukt.
drool (dröl), v. i. [E. dial., also written droul; a contr. of drivell, q. v.] To slaver, as an infant; drivel; drop saliva. [Prov. Eng., and common in the United States.]

There the slave-holder finds the chief argument for his ownership of men, and in Africa or New England kidnaps the weak, his mouth drooling with texts. Theodore Parker, in Desn, p. 159,



PE 1625 C4 1889a pt.6

The Century dictionary

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

inn should eve me Song, it would attention. to true molars schute; it is most tis, or small flying [NL.] Same as M. [NI., $\langle Dro-$ or ar-by me or ar-(b) A dron or ar-(c) attention. (c) atten

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj......adjective. abbr.....abbreviation. ahl....ahlative. acc.....accusative. accom. act. adv. AF. agri. AL. alg. .American. Amer..... anatanatomy. anoancient anc......ancient. antiq.....antiquity. aor.....aorist. appar......appareptiy. Ar.....Arabic. arch.....architecture. archeeol....archeeology. arith.....arithmetic. art. . arithmetic. .. Argio-Saxon. .. Angio-Saxon. .. astrology. .. astronomy. .. attributive. .. Bayarian. .. Bengall. .. biology. ... Bohemian. ... botany. art. ... AS. ... astrol. ang. Bav. Beng. biol. Bohem. bot. botany. Brazilian. Braz. . Brazilian. . Breton. . bryology. . Bulgarian. . carpentry. . Catalan. Bret. . bryol. Bulg. carp. Cat. Cath. . Catbolio. Caus. . cansative. ceram. ceramica cf. ... chal. chem. Chin. chron. collog. com. cial. cial. comp......composition, com-pound. compar.....comparative. conch......confunction. confunction. contracted, contractlon.Cornish. Corn. . Cornish. ..craniology. ..crystallography. ..butch. ..batch. ..dative. ..definite, definition. ..derivative, derivation. ..dialect, dialectal. ..different. ..distributive. oraniol. craniom. crystal. Dan. Dan. dat. def. deriv. dial..... diff. dím. dístrib.distributive. dram. dramatic. ecci, eccles...ecclesiastical. eccn....economy. e.g....L. exempli gratia, for example. Egypt...Egyptlan. E. Ind....East Indian. elect.....electricity. embryol....embryology. Eng.....English.

.engineering. .entomology. .Episcopal. .equivalent. .especially. .Ethiopic. engin..... entom. Epis..... equiv..... esp..... Eth. Galvanism. .genitive. .geography. .geology. .geometry. .Gothio (Mœsogothic). Ureek galv. gen. geog. geol. geol. Goth. , Oreek, .grammar. gunnery. Hebrew. gun. ... Heb.... her. herpet. Hind. hist. horol. . Hebrew. . heraldry. . herpetology. . Hindustani. . history. . horology. . hortiouiture. hort. . . . Hung. Hungarian. hydraul. hydraulica. .nydratitics. .hydrostatics. Icelandio (usually meaning Old Ice-landic, otherwise call-ed Old Norse). .ichthyology. .L. id est, that is. impersonal hydros. Icel. ... ichth. i. e. impers.impersonal. impers. impf. improp. Ind. ind. Indo-Eur. indef. Imperfect. Imperfect. Imperative. Improperly. Indian. Indicative. Indefinite. Indefinite. Instrumental inf. instr. instrumental. interj. intr., intraus. . interjection. intransitive. Ir. irreg. Ir. Irtsh. irreg. Irtsh. irregular, irregularly. It. Italian. Jap. Japanese. L..... Latin (usually mean-ing classical Latin). Lett.Low German. Uchencel Kchenelogy Frish. Lett. LG. lichenol. lit. lit. Lith. .lichenology. literal, literally. literature. Lithuanian Lith. lithog. lithol. LL. m., masc. M. mach. . Lithuanian, lithography. lithology. . Late Latin, . masculine, . Middle. machinery mammal. mammalogy. manufacturing. manuf.... .manufacturing. .mathematics. .Middle Dutch. .Middle English (other-wise called Old Eng-lish). math. MD. ME.

	meehr	nechanics, mechani- cal.
	medn	medicine.
	mensur	nensuration,
	metal	metanurgy.
	meteor	meteorology.
	meteor.	Mexican. Middle Greek, medie-
	MGr	val Greck.
	MHG	val Greek, medie- Middle High German.
	milit,	military.
	ML	military. miueralogy. Middle Latin, medie-
	MLG	Middle Low German.
	mycol.	nycology.
	INVIN I	HYLDOIOGY.
	n., ueut N N. Amer nat.	New.
	N	North.
	nat	North America, astural
	naut,	nautical.
	nav	navigation.
	NGP	New Greek, modern Greek.
	NHG1	New High German
		(usually simply O., German).
	NL	New Latin, modern
		Latin.
	nom	nominative.
	north	Norman. porthern.
	Norm	Norweglan.
	numia	numismatics.
	obs	obsolete.
	-hadab	
	obstet	bstetrics.
	OBulg	obstetrics. Old Bulgarian (other-
	obso obsteto OBulg	Slavonic, Old Slavic.
		Slavonic, Old Slavic,
	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
	OCat	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic). Old Catalan.
•	OCat. O OD. O ODan. O Odontog. O odontol. O OF. O OFflem. O Odflem. O Olf. OI OL OI OL. O OL. O Ortg. O Ortg. O OT. O OS. O Ost. O Orig. O OTeuss. O OSS. O OSs. O OSsw. O Paateon. F Paasa. T	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Catalan. Old Catalan. Old Dutch. Old Danish. dontography. dontology. Old French. Old Flemish. Old High German. Old Istin. Old Istin. Old Istin. Old Istin. Old Istin. Old Istin. Old Istin. Old Istin. Old Istin. Old Saxon. Old Saxon.
	OCat. O OD. O ODan. O odontog. O odontog. O odontog. O odontog. O OF. O OF. O OHG. O OIr. O OLG. O OLG. O Orig. O Orig. OS OSpp. O OSw. O OTeut. O P. a. I part. I pass. I	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Dutch. Old Danish, Montography.
•	OCat. O OD. O ODan. O Odontog. O odontog. O odontol. O OF. O OFflem. O Odflem. O Olf. OI OLG. OI OLG. O Org. O OSp. O OSp. O OSsw. O OSw. O OSw. O Pass. T Pathol. T Pers. T	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Catalan. Old Catalan. Old Dutch. Old Danish. dontography. dontology. Old French. Old Fremish. Old Islin. Old Islin. Old Islin. Old Islin. Old Islin. Old Islin. Old Islin. Old Saxon. Old Saxon.
	OCat. OD OD OD Odontog. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD Odnotog. OD Odr. OD OF. OD OHG. OD OHG. OD OLG. OD OLG. OD ONorth. OD OPruss. OD OSp. OS OSwr. OD OSwr. OD Past. I pathol. I Pers. I Pers. I	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic), Old Catalan, Old Dutch. Old Danish. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montology. Did French. Did French. Did French. Did French. Did High German. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Islan. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Northumbrian. Did Northumbrian. Did Swaniah. Motology. Did Swalish. Did Sanish. Motology. Did Swelish. Did Swelish. Did Savelish. Did Swelish. Did Swelish.
•	OCat. OD OD OD Odontog. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD Odnotol. OD OF. OD OF OHC. OIr. OD OLG. OD OLG. OD ONorth. OD OS. OD OSpp. OS OSwr. OD OSwr. OD Pathol. T pathol. T Pers. Pers.	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic), Old Catalan, Old Dutch. Old Danish, Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montology. Did French. Did French. Did French. Did French. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Italian. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Northumbrian. Did Northumbrian. Did Sanish. Morthumbrian. Did Sanish. Morthu
	OCat. OD OD OD Odontog. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD Odnotol. OD OF. OD OF OHC. OIr. OD OLG. OD OLG. OD ONorth. OD OS. OD OSpp. OS OSwr. OD OSwr. OD Pathol. T pathol. T Pers. Pers.	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic), Old Catalan, Old Dutch. Old Danish, Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montology. Did French. Did French. Did French. Did French. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Italian. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Northumbrian. Did Northumbrian. Did Sanish. Morthumbrian. Did Sanish. Morthu
	OCat. OD OD OD ODan. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD OPF. OD OFF. OD OHG. OD OHG. OD OLG. OD OLG. OD ONorth. OD OPruss. OD Orig. OS OSp. OS OSw. OD OSw. OS OSw. OTeut. Pasthol. T Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers.	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Dantch. Old Danish, Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography. Montography.
	OCat. O OD. OD ODan. O Odontog. O odontog. O odontol. O OF. O OF. O OHG. O OIr. O OLO. OIr. OLO. OLO. OPruss. O Orrig. O Orrig. O Ost. O OTruss. O OS. OS OTeut. O P. a. I pateon. I pathol. I pert. P Perts. I pertdrog. I Perts. I Petrog. I Phen. I	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Danish, ddontography, ddontography, ddontology, Old French, Old French, Old French, Old French, Old Gaelic, Old High German, Old Gaelic, Old Sacon, Old S
	OCat. O OD. OD ODan. O Odontog. O odontog. O odontol. O OF. O OF. O OHG. O OIr. O OLO. OIr. OLO. OLO. OPruss. O Orrig. O Orrig. O Ost. O OTruss. O OS. OS OTeut. O P. a. I pateon. I pathol. I pert. P Perts. I pertdrog. I Perts. I Petrog. I Phen. I	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Catalan, Old Danish, ddontography, ddontography, ddontology, Old French, Old French, Old French, Old French, Old Gaelic, Old High German, Old Gaelic, Old Sacon, Old S
	OCat. OD OD OD Odontog. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD odontog. OD Odnotog. OD OF. OD OF. OD OHG. OD OLG. OD OLC. OD ONrus. OD Orig. OD OSp. OS OSw. OSw. OTeut. O Pass. I pathol. I Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers. Pers.	Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic), Old Catalan, Old Danish. Jold Dutch. Did Danish. Joldontography. Joldontography. Jold French. Did Fremish. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Gaelic. Did High German. Did Italian. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Latin. Did Jon German. Did Northumbrian. Did Northumbrian. Did Northumbrian. Did Spanish. Seteology. Did Spanish. Seteology. Did Spanish. Did Spanish. Did Spanish. Did Spanish. Did Spanish. Did Spanish. Did Spanish. Seteology. Derfect. Persian. Derson. Derspective. Pervian. Detrography. Portuguese. Dharmacy. Phenician. Difloogy.

photog	.photography.
paren.	.phrenology.
DIIVE,	DDVIICAL
pbysiol. pl., plur. poet.	.plural.
poet	.poetical.
polít. Pol.	Political.
p088	.possessive.
DD	DAST DAPTICIDIA
ppr Pr	present participle. Provençal (usually meaning Old Pro-
	meaning Old Pro-
	Vencall
pref. prep. pres.	. prenx.
pres.	.present.
pret	.preterit.
priv.	probably probable
pron	.protect. .privative. .probably, probable. .pronounced, pronun- ciellon
pron	.pronounced, pronun-
prop. pros. Prot.	.prosody.
Prot	.Protestant.
psychol	. Protestant. .proviocial. .psychology. .L. quod (or pl. quœ) vide, which see. .reflexive.
l. V	.L. quod (or pl. qua)
Ba	vide, which see.
refl	regular, regulariy.
ерг	.regular, regularly. .representing. .rhetoric.
het	. rhetoric,
wom	.Romanic, Romance
	(langmages)
Russ	.Russian.
Amer.	.Russian. .South. .South American.
ю	. L. scilicet, understand,
	supply.
Scand.	.Scotch. .Scandinavian.
serip	. Scripture,
eulp	.sculptare.
ling.	. singular.
slav	.Slavic, Slavonic.
ab!	. anbiunctive.
uperl	.superlative.
urg	.surgery.
w	.Swedish.
yn	Sanskrit. Slavic, Slavonic, Spanish. ambjunctive. superlative, surgery. surgery. Swedish. synonymy. Syriac. technology. teratology. teratology. teratology. teratology. theatrical. theology. theapentics. theology. transitive. transitiv
echnol	.Syriac.
eleg.	telegraphy.
eratol	.teratology.
erm	. termination.
heat.	.theatrical.
heol	.theology.
nerap.	toricology
r., trans	transitive.
rigon.	trigonometry.
VDOG.	Turkish.
lt	uitimate, ultimately.
	verb.
et	.variant, .veterinary. .intransitive verb.
. 1	intrensitive verb.
. t	transitive verb.
Vall.	Walloon.
Vallach.	Wallachian.
V. Ind	. Uransitive verb. Welsh. Walicou. Wallachian. West Indian.
oogeog.	LOOKCOKTADIJ.
oöt	zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang,
a as in fat, mano, dale,
a as in far, father, gnard,
a as in sak, fast, ant,
a as in sak, fast, ant,
a as in sak, fast, ant,
a as in met, pen, bless,
a as in met, meet, meat,
a as in met, meet, meat,
a as in pin, it, biscuit,
i as in pin, it, biscuit,
i as in not, on, frog,
as in nor, spoon, room.
as in nor, sono, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
u as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
a as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u. ol aa in oii, joint, boy. ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unac-cented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xl. Thus:

- as in prelate, courage, captain. as in ablegate, episcopal. as in abrogate, culogy, democrat. as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unac-cented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance ac-tually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xl. Thus:

as in errant, republican. as in prodeot, difference, as in charity, density. as in valor, actor, idiot, as in Persia, peninaula, as in the book as in nature, feature.

- O M ent

A mark $\langle \sim \rangle$ under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

- t as in nature, adventure. d as in arduous, education. s as in leisure. s as in selzure.

- th as in thin.
- th as in then. ch as in German ach, Scotch loch. f French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

ly (in French words) French liquid (mon-illé) l. 'denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read from; i. e., derived from. > read whence; i. e., from which is derived. + read and; i. e., compounded with, or with suffux. = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with. y read root.

paraties with.
y read root.
read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or assorted but unverified, form.
t read obsolete.

t

もしてけたいした

tin

v V

VVV

2020

